



**Argentinean Committee for the follow-up of the Convention
on the Rights of the Child CASACIDN**

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Justification for Submission

1. The present submission is an update to review the progress that has been made by the Government of Argentina (hereinafter ‘GoA’) to end Child Sexual Exploitation¹ (hereinafter ‘CSE’) and assess the level of implementation of the UPR recommendations pertaining to CSE. New recommendations to end CSE in Argentina will be made.
2. The scope of this submission is limited to CSE and its different manifestations, including exploitation of children in prostitution,² online child sexual exploitation (hereinafter ‘OCSE’), ‘child pornography’,³ child trafficking for sexual purposes and sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism⁴ (hereinafter ‘SECTT’).

CSE in Argentina

3. The Republic of Argentina is a federal country consisting of 24 jurisdictions⁵ which possess autonomy to sanction laws that do not affect federal issues. Its population of 43 million including 13 million children,⁶ enjoy a very high human development,⁷ although 4% of the population works for under USD 2 per day.⁸ According to a report of the National Secretariat of Childhood, Adolescence and Family (SENNAF) and UNICEF almost 15,000 children are registered without parental care, the majority of which are living in public or private institutions in Buenos Aires. The main cause for placement is violence and abuse, followed by sexual abuse and neglect.⁹ Although child labour is prohibited for children 16 years and below, there are contexts in which child labour is still accepted, for example in agriculture or domestic labour. Child labour also increases the risk of CSE, however, thanks to social inclusion programmes of the *National Commission for the Eradication of Child Labour* (CONAETI) and the *Universal Allocation per Child* (AUH) child labour situations of children and teenagers have decreased to 4%.¹⁰
4. In Argentina the **exploitation of children prostitution** is often related to the lack of opportunities and social exclusion, which makes them more vulnerable to CSE.¹¹ In the border area with Brazil and Paraguay exploitation of children in prostitution has been detected, especially around migration and transport hubs, such as Puerto Iguazú.¹²
5. **OCSE** and ‘**child pornography**’ in Argentina are a real threat to children with 159 mobile phones per 100 inhabitants and 65% of the population connected to the Internet.¹³ A study found that in 2012 the Argentina ranked third in Latin America for downloading child abuse materials from the Internet, after Uruguay and Venezuela.¹⁴
6. One of the gateways into CSE is **trafficking for sexual purposes**. Argentina is a country of source, transit and destination of child trafficking for sexual purposes with prevalent internal trafficking of victims recruited in Misiones, Corrientes, Chaco, Tucumán and Santa Fe and transferred to Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, La Pampa, Córdoba, Santa Cruz, Chubut and Tierra del Fuego.¹⁵ International victims come mostly from Paraguay, Brazil and Dominican Republic.¹⁶ In a report prepared by *Procuraduría de Trata y Explotación de Personas* (‘*PROTEX*’) and the *Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales y Sociales* (‘*INECIP*’) it was found that 29% of the total number of rescued trafficking victims for sexual exploitation, were children.¹⁷
7. Argentina has almost 6 million foreigners visiting the country for the year,¹⁸ as well as a significant number of domestic tourists. Although there are no statistics or records about **SECTT**,

it is clear that children are being exploited in the context of travel and tourism. One area that has been the focus of intervention is Puerto Iguazú, at the border with Brazil and Paraguay where children are exploited in prostitution to provide sexual services to travellers.¹⁹

8. In the latter part of 2015, the GoA adopted the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development. This framework of action commits the GoA to eliminate all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse and exploitation.²⁰ It is therefore timely and appropriate for Argentina to strengthen its efforts to end CSE.

General recommendations to end CSE in Argentina

- Conduct a nationwide assessment on all CSE manifestations to develop evidence based policies and strategies.
- Invite the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

Legal framework

9. In line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Argentinian Civil Code defines a "child" as any person under 18 years of age.²¹
10. The 2005 *Law N° 26.061 for the Integral Protection of Children and Adolescents*²² is the main national law for the protection children, laying down a child protection system at national and provincial level. Article 9 refers to the right of dignity and personal integrity, and the explicit right to not be subjected to sexual exploitation. It also guarantees support and care child victims for their recovery.
11. Trafficking in persons is prohibited by the *Law N° 26.364 on trafficking in persons and assistance to its victims, prevention and punishment* of 2008.²³ With the adoption of the law, it was foreseen to instate not only an Executive Committee, but also a Federal Council to oversee the anti-trafficking efforts, however, this process was delayed until 2015 when the Council was established.
12. Exploitation of children in prostitution is prohibited by the *Criminal Code*,²⁴ however this prohibition does not make a distinction between minor victims and adults and the definition is not in line with the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography ('OPSC').
13. The use, production and publication of 'child pornography' is prohibited, but the prohibition does not cover mere possession, display or 'virtual child pornography'. Furthermore, the use of Internet cafés is not regulated and webpages with 'child pornography' content are not blocked.
14. The GoA passed a law in 2013 to prohibit online grooming with the purpose of committing any offence against the sexual integrity of the minor.²⁵
15. SECTT is not explicitly criminalised in the Criminal Code. SECTT offences can be combatted with the prohibitions on exploitation of children in prostitution, trafficking, 'child pornography' and grooming. However, a separate legal offence would help to track the incidence of the crime as there are currently no cases tracked.
16. Numerous provincial legislation has been adopted in addition to this national framework to address CSE, although most is focussed on trafficking.
17. Extraterritorial jurisdiction and extradition are not fully in compliance with the OPSC.

Legal recommendations to end CSE

- Provide legal definitions of *exploitation of children in prostitution* (or 'child prostitution'), *child sexual exploitation material* (or 'child pornography' including 'virtual child pornography') and prohibit possession, possession with the intent to distribute or sell, production, dissemination of 'child pornography' as well as viewing/accessing 'child pornography' and live streaming of child sexual abuse. aligned with article 2 and 3 OPSC.
- Consider formulating SECTT as separately identifiable crime.
- Establish legal obligation for ISPs to report 'child pornography' to the police.
- Enact progressive extraterritorial legislation to align with article 4 OPSC.
- All CSE related offences to be extraditable offences as per article 5 OPSC and, where extradition is denied, ensure prosecution by the domestic courts, according to OPSC obligations.
- Make CSE offences '*non-bailable*'.
- Consider increasing the maximum penalties on CSE related offences, given their serious impact on children and impose sufficiently stringent sentences for recidivists who commit sexual offences against children.
- Make it obligatory to report any suspected sexual exploitation of a child, with strong sanctions for noncompliance and develop protection mechanisms for those who report the crime.
- Regulate the obligations of employers to obtain police clearances and implement codes of conduct for national and international employees and volunteers who have direct contact with children.

Coordination to end CSE

18. The National Secretariat for Children (*SENNAF*), under the auspices of the Ministry Justice, Security and Human Rights, develops policies related to the protection of the rights of children. A Special Unit for the Promotion of the Eradication of the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, presided over by the Secretary for Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Security and Human Rights was created. An important tool to develop policies is a nationwide information system (*SIIPPNAF*) to which the provinces and municipality of Buenos Aires agreed to. The information comes from both provincial and national bodies mandated with child protection. CSE cases are recorded in the system. Unfortunately, there is no information available on the number of CSE cases in the system.
19. The Federal Council for Childhood, Adolescence and Family (COFENAF) is composed of representatives from provincial governments, Buenos Aires and the SENNAF. This Council provides comprehensive protection to children at the federal level.
20. The most difficult challenge in coordination is the separation between federal and provincial state actors in Argentina which renders national policy ineffective when implemented in the provinces. For example, the *National Plan of Action for the Rights of Children 2012-2015* of SENNAF aimed to protect the rights of children, guarantee their equality and ensure access to goods and services. However, child protection fall under the mandate of the provinces. The national pan of action could therefore not be more than a mere guideline for provinces to protect children from abuse, neglect, trafficking, exploitation, violence and all forms of discrimination. The Committee on the Rights of the Child noted that the plan lacks operational provisions, a monitoring mechanism and a budget.²⁶ However, the national plan did prompt provinces to initiate their own regional plans of action.²⁷
21. In 2016 SENNAF has started to develop a new *National Plan of Action for the Integral Protection of Children 2016-2019*. The plan will include a monitoring and evaluation mechanism

and will include the voice of children through adolescent forums “*My Word Counts*” organised by SENNAF.

22. Although obligated by law, there is no national plan of action against human trafficking.
23. In 2014, as a member of MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) Argentina adopted the *Action Plan for the fight against trafficking in persons between the MERCOSUR states* to regulate cooperation to combat trafficking in persons in the region, including awareness raising actions and training for the prevention and protection from trafficking and victim assistance. Between 2008 and 2012, with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the project *Regional strategy for fighting trafficking and trafficking of children and adolescents for sex exploitation in MERCOSUR* was developed.
24. The mission of the *Regional Action Group of the Americas (‘GARA’)* is a platform in Latin America to generate regional strategies to combat SECTT. Its members are Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela. Additionally, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominican Republic and Mexico participate as observer countries, with the UNWTO and UNICEF as observer organisations.

Recommendations regarding coordination

- Collect data from the provinces and build capacity to collect disaggregated data and use monitoring systems to inform policy and action on CSE.
- Adopt a national action plan to end CSE, or at least integrate CSE in the existing national action plans on child protection, allocate sufficient budget for implementation and include a proper monitoring and evaluation of the plan(s).
- Establish an interagency working group on CSE and the implementation of the OPSC.
- Improve coordination between national and provincial actions against CSE, including identification of trafficking cases and national versus provincial jurisdiction.

Prevention

25. In 2011, the GoA adopted a decree to prohibit published promotion of sexual services to prevent the crime of trafficking in persons for sexual purposes.²⁸ The decree was enforced well and quickly led to a dramatic decrease in the public promotion of sexual services. Additionally, Article 29 of Law N° 25.871 wards off foreigners who have promoted or have profited from prostitution from entering Argentina, whether convicted abroad or in Argentina.²⁹
26. The GoA conducts awareness raising campaigns on trafficking issues regularly. In 2013 the government held an awareness campaign at airports against SECTT, while travel agents were trained and the topic was integrated in educational institutes for the hospitality and tourism sector.³⁰ End 2013 the Ministry of Human Rights together with the provincial government and ITAIPU Binacional conducted an awareness campaign ‘*Combat against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents*’ on the border area between Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.³¹ The action was co-organised with counterparts from Brazil, Paraguay and the International Labour Organization (ILO).
27. There are also many initiatives to raise awareness among children and parents round online safety.
28. In its Federal Strategic Plan for Sustainable Tourism, the Ministry of Tourism has embedded a programme for responsible tourism and protection childhood through awareness raising measures within the travel and tourism sector as well as sensitizing tourists.³² The national code of conduct is used as a tool for the protection of children and is promoted by the government with the tourist industry.

Recommendations on prevention

- Raise public awareness about CSE and the sanctions on the crime and coordinate, support, monitor and evaluate the awareness raising activities.
- Invest in child empowering prevention programmes to address the root causes and multiple vulnerabilities that place children, families and communities at risk.
- Put in place mechanisms to evaluate awareness-raising and prevention operations.
- Establish a sex offenders register to ensure the activities of offenders are monitored/restricted and the possibility for interaction with children is reduced. The arrangements for a register should be heavily regulated, with a focus on who should be allowed access, how long an offender must register for and which crimes warrant registration.
- Promoting child protective social norms through community development projects, and the media, including social media.
- Adopt mandatory policies to protect children in new public or private tourism developments, including the obligation to conduct thorough human-rights impact assessments.
- Establish government-regulated child protection standards for the tourism industry and promote the code of conduct actively among companies.

Protection

29. There are no numbers available on CSE cases reported, investigated and adjudicated. There are statistics on trafficking, but these only overlap partly with CSE cases. The availability of trafficking statistics is because CSE cases are dealt with on a provincial/municipality level, while trafficking cases fall under the mandate of the national government. However, many cases of CSE are dealt with by the provincial courts and are not always recognised as trafficking cases, leading for example to lower penalties and gaps in national statistics.³³
30. The Prosecutor's Office specializing in Computer Crime in Buenos Aires reported that 61% of the cases initiated from November 15, 2012 until October 30, 2013 concern 'child pornography'.³⁴ Most complaints are from NGOs (41%), FBI on the basis of information received by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (31%) and the public (19%). A challenge in the fight against OCSE is the lack of capacity and equipment. To address these issues, a special prosecutor in cybercrime has been appointed in Buenos Aires.
31. In 2013 Interpol Argentina and the Argentina Federal Police carried out two joint operations that resulted in 55 arrests for the production and distribution of child pornography through the Internet. All suspects were released as the type of crime does not warrant the police to remand the suspects in custody.
32. In 2006, the Ministry of the Interior created the program '*Victims against Violence*' which was later brought under the Ministry Justice, Security and Human Rights. Different mobile teams were created focussing on different forms of violence. To combat CSE the *Nin@s* brigade was instated with a free 24-hour hotline. The brigade is only operational in Buenos Aires and focuses on prevention, assistance to victims, awareness raising and reporting. Other hotline initiatives have been taken, e.g. the 145 of the public prosecutor's office and 102 under the auspices of SENNAF.
33. The Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter III holds a special procedure for child victims of sexual violence 16 years old or younger, while further protection is granted to all victims of exploitation with art. 250q of the Criminal Procedure Code allowing interviews with a psychologist, no questioning by the parties, in camera interviews, etc.

Recommendations on protection

- Ensure that law enforcement agencies have the resources and skills to identify, investigate and respond to CSE and are enabled to use child-friendly methods when dealing with child victims and witnesses, and that enforcement is not undermined by corruption or social tolerance for CSE.
- Invest in the development of analytical tools and new investigative techniques to enable law enforcement to identify perpetrators and rescue victims and ensure that victims are identified and treated as such and are not punished.
- Cooperate across agencies and borders among the police and judiciary to allow exchange of information for investigations and prosecution of every case where a person is suspected or accused of having sexually exploited a child in another country.
- Create incentives for companies that prioritise child protection.
- Strengthen the measures for the prevention, control and detection at border points (such as the border with Bolivia and the border are with Paraguay and Brazil).
- Establish and fund a nationwide hotline services, sufficiently staffed and trained, 24 hours available, with a broadly published number and toll free.
- Prioritise government officials and teachers that commit CSE offenses by prosecuting their offences vigilantly.
- Empower police to act as undercover agents online in the context of an investigation of ‘child pornography’ offences.
- Involve the private sector’s engagement, including Internet service providers to block and report CSE content on the Internet and the travel and tourism sector in reporting CSE crimes and raising the awareness of the public.
- Sign the WePROTECT government statement of action
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/484757/FINAL_Country_SOA_111215.pdf.
- Conduct a self-assessment related to their adherence to the WePROTECT Model National Response
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/477580/WePROTECT_-_Model_National_Response_2_.pdf.
- Enhance the regular exchange of up to date information about travelling child sex offenders among law enforcement agencies across jurisdictions of countries of demand, supply and victimisation, including greater use of the following tools:
 - INTERPOL 'Green Notice' for convicted sex offenders who are likely to reoffend in other countries;
 - denying entry to convicted child sex offenders who are likely to reoffend;
 - the development of sex offender registries that comply with the international standards on confidentiality and privacy.

Recovery and reintegration

34. Act No. 26.061 specifically states that assistance and restoration of the rights of children should be provided for. In 2006 standards were adopted on the care for victims: ‘*Recommendations on rights and assistance to the children and adolescent victims of trafficking, trafficking, sexual exploitation or sale*’. However, these standards should apply to all CSE victims, not just trafficking victims.
35. An important provision is article 63 of the Criminal Code that improves access to justice for CSE victims by allowing the tolling or extension of the statutory limitation until the age of majority of the victim in cases of exploitation in prostitution and ‘child pornography’.
36. The Office of Comprehensive Assistance to Victim of Crime (‘OFAVI’)³⁵ focuses, among others, on CSE related crimes, however there are insufficient funds for services for CSE victims.

Recommendations on recovery and reintegration

- Offer tailored recovery and reintegration services to all CSE victims, not just trafficking victims.
- Ensure that child-sensitive services are available and regulated by quality standards, implemented by knowledgeable, well-trained staff with adequate resources and easily accessible to all children.
- Develop emergency shelters for child victims who offer integrated services (psychological, legal, medical, etc.), pending the decision of the juvenile judge.
- Strengthen the capacities of the staff of childcare facilities that care for children who are victims of sexual CSE, including identification of victims and methods of intervention.
- Ensure that CSE victims are not treated as criminals; the burden of proof falls on the authorities and not on the victim.

Child and Youth Participation

37. Article 27 of the Act No. 26.061 explicitly states children may participate and should be heard by competent authorities in situations that affects them. They are entitled to a lawyer and – if they cannot afford a lawyer, a pro bono lawyer. However, the procedures on how to hear the child are not in place.

Recommendations on child and youth participation

- Prioritise government officials and teachers that commit CSE offenses by prosecuting their offences vigilantly.
- Work with children as an agent for change, e.g. through social media channels and with the global Bill of Rights for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. ECPAT and partners developed the Bill of Rights for Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with the input of 400 children and youth, most of whom are CSE survivors from 28 countries. The Bill of Rights was endorsed at the Global Forum for Survivors of Childhood Sexual Exploitation on 18 November 2016. English: <http://bit.ly/BoReng>, French: <http://bit.ly/BoRfr>;



The Argentinean Committee for the follow-up of the Convention on the Rights of the Child CASACIDN is a coalition of civil society organisations working to promote the rights of children and adolescents. It was established in 1991 and became part of the ECPAT International network in 2007. The main objectives of the committee are to disseminate information on the CRC and mobilise communities to effectively protect the rights of children.



ECPAT International is a global network of civil society organisations working for the eradication of all forms of sexual exploitation of children. For the past 26 years, ECPAT has acted as the international watchdog, monitoring States' response to sexual exploitation of children, and advocating for robust international measures to protect children from sexual exploitation. ECPAT International currently has 95 network members operating in 86 countries.

¹ The used term is in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016), “*Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, adopted by the Interagency Working Group in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 24, accessed on 1 March 2017, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>.

² Ibid., 29. ECPAT prefers the term ‘*exploitation of children in prostitution*’ instead of ‘*child prostitution*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines.

³ Ibid., 39. ECPAT prefers the term ‘*child sexual exploitation or abuse materials*’, but in a legal context still uses ‘*child pornography*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines.

⁴ Ibid., 54.

⁵ 23 provinces and the autonomous city of Buenos Aires - CABA

⁶ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 138, accessed on 14 March 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

⁷ UNDP (2015), “*Human Development Report 2015*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_human_development_report.pdf.

⁸ UNDP (2015), “*Human Development Report 2015*”, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/ARG>.

⁹ UNICEF (2011), “*Situation of children, girls and adolescents without parental care in the Republic Argentina*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, http://www.unicef.org/argentina/spanish/C_Parentales_final.pdf.

¹⁰ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 150, accessed on 14 March 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

¹¹ Report to the OAS Secretary General on the measures undertaken by Member States to prevent and eradicate the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in the Americas (2010), “*Commercial Sexual exploitation of children and teenagers on the Internet*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, <http://www.iin.oea.org/IIN2011/newsletter/boletin7/noticias-novedades-esp/x-Informe-escnna.pdf>.

¹² Sprandel, M. A. (2005), “*Situação das Crianças e dos Adolescentes na Tríplice Fronteira entre Argentina, Brasil e Paraguai: Desafios e Recomendações*”, UNICEF, ITAIPU Binacional, TACRO. Curitiba, Brasil. p. 61, accessed on 14 March 2017, <http://www.unicef.org/brazil/pt/sitantrifron.pdf>.

¹³ United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 134, accessed on 14 March 2017, https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf.

¹⁴ ECPAT International (2014), “*Acciones para eliminar la explotación sexual comercial de niñas y adolescentes en América Latina*”, 19, accessed on 17 March 2017, [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/Regional%20CSEC%20Overview_Latin%20America%20\(Spanish\).pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/Regional%20CSEC%20Overview_Latin%20America%20(Spanish).pdf) and ANCFs (2013), “*Los uruguayos son quienes bajan más pornografía infantil de América Latina*”, <http://www.metroecuador.com.ec/50664-los-uruguayos-son-quienes-bajan-maspornografia-infantil-de-america-latina.html>.

¹⁵ Texido, E., Gurrieri, J., Artola, J. (2012), “*Panorama Migratorio de América del Sur 2012. Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)*” 51-52, accessed on 14 March 2017, https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Panorama_Migratorio_de_America_del_Sur_2012.pdf.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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- ¹⁷ UFASE and INECIP Argentina (2012), “*La Trata Sexual en Argentina: Aproximaciones para un análisis de la dinámica del delito*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, <http://escuelasuperior.com.ar/instituto/la-trata-sexual-en-argentina-aproximaciones-para-un-analisis-de-la-dinamica-del-delito/>.
- ¹⁸ UNTWO (2016), “*Tourism Highlights 2016 Edition*”, accessed on 13 March 2017, <http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284418145>.
- ¹⁹ Texido, E., Gurrieri, J., Artola, J. (2012), “*Panorama Migratorio de América del Sur 2012. Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)*” 51, accessed on 14 March 2017, https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/pbn/docs/Panorama_Migratorio_de_America_del_Sur_2012.pdf.
- ²⁰ Sustainable Development Goal Targets 5.2, 8.7, and 16.2.
- ²¹ GoA, Civil Code, article 126.
- ²² And its Regulation Decree N° 415/2006.
- ²³ GoA, Law N° 26.364, “*Prevention and punishment of trafficking in persons and assistance to its victims*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, <http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/205000-209999/206554/norma.htm> and its amendment in Law N° 26.842 amending the previous.
- ²⁴ GoA, Criminal Code, articles 125 and 127.
- ²⁵ GoA, Law N° 26.904, article 131.
- ²⁶ CRC/C/ARG/CO/3-4, Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 44 of the Convention, concluding observations: Argentina. Committee of the Rights of the child. June 21, 2010. Paragraph 17, accessed 13 March 2017, http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fARG%2fCO%2f3-4&Lang=en.
- ²⁷ ECPAT International (2014), “*Informe de Monitoreo de País Sobre la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes, Argentina*”, accessed on 13 March 2016, http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/CMR_ARGENTINA_FINAL_0.pdf.
- ²⁸ Decree N° 936/2011.
- ²⁹ ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, Latin America Report*”, 74, accessed on 15 March 2017, http://globalstudysectt.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/SECTT_Regional_LatinAmerica.pdf.
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- ³¹ Digital Territory (2013), “*Tri-border against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, <http://www.elterritorio.com.ar/nota4.aspx?c=6712915141624885>.
- ³² Ministry of Tourism, Directorate of international and institutional relations, “*Responsible tourism and childhood programme*”, accessed on 14 March 2017, http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/downloads/otros/101217_against-child-labour.pdf.
- ³³ A/HRC/17/35/Add.4, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, j. (2011), “*Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children*”, point E, paragraph 74, accessed on 14 March 2017, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G11/135/89/PDF/G1113589.pdf?OpenElement>
- ³⁴ ECPAT International (2014), “*Informe de Monitoreo de País Sobre la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes*”, 34, accessed on 14 March 2017, <http://www.ecpat.org/wp->

[content/uploads/2016/04/CMR_ARGENTINA_FINAL_0.pdf](#), and Dupuy, D., Vaccarezza, T., Kiefer, M., Neme, C. (2013), “*Informe Final Cybercrime. Equipo Especializado en Delitos Informáticos de la C.A.B.A. Ministerio Público Fiscal de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires*”, <http://delitosinformaticos.fiscalias.gob.ar/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/CyberCrime-Informe-Final-2013-flip.pdf>.

³⁵ Created by resolution PGN N° 58/98.