



**ECPAT International**  
Special consultative status

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*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.*

**Submission**  
**26 June 2017**

for the Universal Periodic Review of the human rights situation in Israel

to the **Human Rights Council**  
29th Session (January 2018)  
UPR third cycle 2017 - 2021

## Justification for Submission

1. In September 2015, the Government of Israel (GoI) adopted the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development. This framework of action commits the GoI to eliminate all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse and exploitation.<sup>1</sup> The GoI also joined the Global Alliance, a joint initiative by the European Union and the United States, and thus pledging to combat online child sexual exploitation (OCSE) by rescuing victims, prosecuting offenders, and reducing the overall amount of ‘child pornography’<sup>2</sup> available online.<sup>3</sup>
2. The present submission is an update on Child Sexual Exploitation<sup>4</sup> (CSE) in Israel to review the progress made by the GoI since the previous review and assess the level of implementation of the recommendations the State had previously received as well as provide suggestions for recommendations to end CSE in Israel to ensure they keep the promises made with the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Alliance.

## Methodology and Scope

3. The submission is based on research conducted by ECPAT International in 2016<sup>5</sup> and further consultations with Reut Guy of ELEM, whose position with ELEM is described at the end of this report.
4. The scope of this submission is limited to CSE and its different manifestations, including exploitation of children in prostitution,<sup>6</sup> OCSE, ‘child pornography’, child trafficking for sexual purposes, sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism<sup>7</sup> (SECTT) and child marriage.

## Child sexual exploitation in Israel

5. Children comprise approximately 1/3 of Israel’s total population of 8 million.<sup>8</sup> The children reflect the religious diversity of Israel’s population with over 70% of children Jewish, almost 24% Muslim, approximately 2% Christians, 2% Druze and 3% of unclassified religion.<sup>9</sup> The vulnerability of children varies, with some discernible groups being most at risk. One group of children most at risk, is children without legal status. Over 6% of children in Israel do not have Israeli citizenship.<sup>10</sup> These children fall outside the reach of state child protection and thus solely rely on family or community protection. Other children with increased vulnerability are victims of domestic violence, children in street situations, children living in institutions, Bedouin, Palestinian and Arab Israeli children; as well as children of migrant workers and asylum seekers.
6. **Exploitation of children in prostitution** is a hidden phenomenon, which is complex to identify, is under-reported and occurs in all the various prostitution scenes, such as strip clubs, parties, street, spa sites and the Internet. Victims come from all layers in the populations including Jews, Arabs and immigrant populations. While the exploitation may start while girls are still living at home and attending school, girls often become disconnected from their families and support systems when they become more involved in prostitution. Most do not want contact with formal welfare services.<sup>11</sup> According to a Special Inter-Ministerial Team, the average age of entering prostitution in Israel is 12-14 years old. About 75% of minors involved in prostitution are female; 20% are male; and 3-5% are transgender minors.<sup>12</sup>
7. From 2012-2015, 341 ‘**child pornography**’ cases were investigated. Of the victims involved, 53 were male, 257 were female and 51 were ‘*unknown*’. Seventy-eight of the victims were under the age of 13; the rest were between 13-17 years of age, with 118 of ‘*unknown*’ age. An indictment was submitted in 127 of these cases.<sup>13</sup>
8. Little cases of **trafficking of children for sexual purposes** are investigated or prosecuted.

9. On various occasions, the GoI has taken the stance that **SECTT** is very rare in Israel.<sup>14</sup> Even so, Israeli nationals commit SECTT crimes abroad. The Georgian country report in the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism mentions a case of an Israeli travelling sex offender.<sup>15</sup> Cases of Israeli child sex offenders have been reported from Moldova, Romania, Thailand and Ukraine.
10. **Child marriage**, an unacceptable human rights violation, is still practiced in Israel. About 4,000 children – under the age of 18 – reportedly marry in Israel every year.<sup>16</sup> Sons of rabbis may marry young (in unreported religious services) to prevent what are deemed ‘inappropriate thoughts or acts’. Formal registration of these marriages is done when the bride and groom have reached legal age. An Islamic sheik will rely on witnesses from both families who have asked the couple if they agree to be married; if they agree – then they can be married.<sup>17</sup>
11. The GoI has established a strong set of child-friendly laws and protection mechanisms to ensure that child victims of sexual exploitation are afforded their right to access justice, remedy and reparations for their sexual exploitation. However, some areas require improvement, as will be explained hereinafter.

### **Legal Framework and National Laws**

12. Intercourse with girls below the age of 14 legally constitutes rape, even with her consent.<sup>18</sup> It is recommended to adjust this wording to include rape of boys to ensure that both girls and boys have equal access to justice after a rape. The Israeli Council for the Child has been advocating for such a change since 2013.<sup>19</sup>

#### **Recommendation**

- Adapt the Penal Law to include the rape of boys under section 345 of the Penal Law 5737-1977 and to use gender neutral wording.

13. The liability of ‘customers’ of children exploited in prostitution is not sufficiently severe. Following the review of the implementation of the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2015,<sup>20</sup> the GoI has increased the maximum prison sentence for sexual consumption of minors in Israel to 5 years, instead of 3 years. However, the maximum sentence should be equal to sexual offenses against minors and should be sentenced equally to the rape of a child where the sentence is up to sixteen years’ imprisonment.<sup>21</sup>

#### **Recommendation**

- Amend the existing legislation and increasing the severity of punishments against the customers of youth prostitution.

### **Coordination to end child sexual exploitation**

14. A Collaborative Action Plan to Improve Ways to Tackle Child Prostitution has been developed by a Special Inter-Ministerial Team, headed by the National Anti-Trafficking Coordination Office. The team includes representatives from NGOs.<sup>22</sup> In response, the GoI has made some changes to the level of allocation of resources to assistance and rehabilitation frameworks for youth in prostitution. is awaiting results of a National Survey on the topic to enable appropriate budgeting of the plan.

#### **Recommendation**

- Adopt the Collaborative Action Plan to Improve Ways to Tackle Child Prostitution or, alternatively, develop and adopt a National Plan of Action to combat CSE that includes five key

areas described in the Stockholm Agenda: (1) Coordination and Cooperation, (2) Prevention, (3) Protection, (4) Recovery and Reintegration and (5) Child Participation. Instead of limiting the plan to the manifestation of exploitation of children in prostitution only, all manifestations of CSE could be included as they are often interlinked. Included could be ‘child pornography’, online child sexual exploitation, trafficking of children for sexual purposes, sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism and perhaps child marriage.

15. Reports of the Committee on the Rights of the Child illustrate an ongoing disagreement as to who is responsible for implementing the CRC in the Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT). However, the fact remains that all State Parties have an onus to combat CSE both domestically as well as outside of their nation’s borders regardless of how and by whom those borders are drawn. Palestinian children should be protected from CSE. Besides that, the GoI has a special duty of care as many children flee the OPT into the territory of the State of Israel and survive through prostitution without any state support.

#### **Recommendation**

- Determine what practical and realistic steps Israel can take to assess the current CSE situation in the OPT. Tasking a group of NGOs that operate out of Israel and Palestine may be a means of facilitating both preliminary, as well as consistent, contact between the requisite parties needed to assess the situation of CSE in the OPT as well as support the prevention of children surviving through prostitution after they flee the OPT.

### **Prevention**

16. The GoI has impressive prevention programmes on sexually transmitted diseases with the Levinsky Clinic, on prostitution with the Authority for the Advancement of the Status of Women, gender equality with the Ministry of Education, trafficking of children through its National Anti-Trafficking Coordination Office and trafficking of children with the Knesset Subcommittee on Trafficking in Women.<sup>23</sup> However, little specific attention has been given to the demand side of child prostitution and raising awareness in schools on CSE. There is also a lack of long-term recovery programmes for victims of CSE.

#### **Recommendations**

- Take active steps in preventing minors from entering the cycle of prostitution;  
- Improve the identification of minors at risk of being involved in prostitution and reaching out;  
- Attempting to reduce demand for children in prostitution via a public campaign, bringing awareness to potential exploiters of how child prostitution hurts the youth and society as a whole may help deter them from pursuing children;  
- Developing prevention programmes in schools;  
- Developing long-term recovery programmes to provide different life options for CSE victims; and  
- Increase awareness among the public and professional stakeholders on the problem and the extent of the damage it inflicts, including professional training for community and service providers, monitoring potential at risk population and evaluation of actions.

17. Israel has reported that “*cases of sex tourism were very rare.*” Nevertheless, it is recommended that the GoI provides a more detailed overview of its efforts to combat and facilitate reporting of SECTT both within the country as SECTT committed abroad by Israeli nationals or residents. While “*no cases or other information have been brought for examination of the Israeli authorities by NGOs, international organizations or other entities regarding international and domestic child sex tourism, involving Israeli citizens,*”<sup>24</sup> this might only imply a lack of awareness and/or reporting of the crime. One of the conclusions of the Global Study on SECTT<sup>25</sup> is that no country is immune to this crime. This can be no different for Israel. Recently there have been reports that foreign convicted sex offenders move to Israel to start new lives.<sup>26</sup>

### **Recommendations**

- Involve the private sector's engagement, the travel and tourism industry;
- Adopt a sex offender registration and notification system;
- 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;
  - \* Denying entry to convicted child sex offenders who are likely to reoffend;
  - \* Development of sex offender registries that comply with the international standards regarding confidentiality and privacy.

### **Protection**

18. Between 2004 and 2011 a total of 79 cases of exploitation of children in prostitution were investigated by law enforcement.<sup>27</sup> A special group of child-investigators are tasked with investigating cases of child exploitation in prostitution under the age of 14.<sup>28</sup> Child-investigators undergo training on the unique aspects of investigations, child psychology and behaviour patterns, characteristic of children who have been harmed by these types of offences.<sup>29</sup> However, a key issue remains the difficulties to identify victims of CSE. Not only by law enforcement officers, but also by people working in the medical, education and social sector.
19. The Israel National Cyber Bureau was established in 2012, to improve the management of current and future challenges in cyberspace, including addressing OCSE and child pornography. In addition, The GoI has designated virtual police officers. The Cyber Sex Crimes Unit (CSCU), placed within the Special Cyber Crimes Division, is mandated to investigate web-based sexual offences. When a sex crime is found online, the CSCU informs Internet Service Providers (ISPs) about the illegally obtained material so they can remove it.<sup>30</sup> Between 2004-2011, 468 investigation cases were opened related to 'child pornography',<sup>31</sup> but only 45 were prosecuted.<sup>32</sup> An assessment should be made on why there is such a big gap between investigated and prosecuted cases that should perhaps lead to changes in law, enforcement.

### **Recommendation**

- Training relevant agents and professionals to better identify children in prostitution as well as identify the victims of online child sexual exploitation;
- Increase enforcement measures, follow through prosecution and create effective deterrence towards instigating actors in the prostitution scene who draw minors at risk to enter the prostitution cycle; and
- Assess and provide recommendations on how to close the gap between investigations and prosecutions of 'child pornography' cases.

### **Recovery & Reintegration**

20. ELEM assists youth at risk, and its staff meets about 20,000 children and young people (13-26) annually on the nationwide risk continuum of about 40 out of 270 existing cities in Israel. Among the children and youth ELEM works with, several hundred report on involvement in prostitution or are in high fear of involvement in prostitution in various forms. According to data published by ELEM for 2016:
- 787 (4%) of young people who receive assistance from Alem are on a continuum of prostitution.
  - 336 are involved in prostitution incidentally;
  - 451 are involved in prostitution more regularly;
  - Girls involved in prostitution are three times the number of victims (550 vs. 179); and
  - 58 victims are transgender girls and young women.

21. ELEM operates four centres for minors and young adults in prostitution, in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Eilat and an additional centre for girls only. The Centre in Tel Aviv, the "Heart 24/7" operates in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Tel Aviv Municipality, and operates 24 hours a day. The purpose of the programmes is to reduce emotional and physical damage, advocacy and rights, create trust in a significant adult and provide alternatives to the world of prostitution, to enable a gradual exit from this world.
22. There is a pressing need to expand the therapeutic solutions for youth in prostitution or at high risk of becoming exploited in prostitution. The deployment of the existing programmes in Israel is not sufficient to deal with the phenomenon on a national level. Victims of CSE are often not able to access the necessary support.

### **Recommendations**

- Engage in activities of harm reduction, as well as rehabilitation programs for minors involved in prostitution.
- Creating shelters for youth who cannot currently stop engaging in prostitution, to minimize the amount of time spent daily with exploiters (where they are most susceptible to harm);
- Expanding offered therapeutic treatment to new cities;
- Creating more programmes for boys and transgender youth; the only project for this specific population at the time of ELEM's report was the ELEM programme in Tel Aviv.

This report was written in consultation with Reut Guy of ELEM

### **Reut Guy**

Jurist and mediator, specialised in the rights of minors who were removed or fled from their homes

Director of Girls Field and Youth in Extreme Risk ELEM - Youth in Distress since 2010

- Member of ELEM Professional Management Team  
Manage staff of HQ managers of field and overall responsibility for the budget, professional development and ongoing management and training of 40 staff and 300 volunteers.
- Supervise 11 programs in the fields that detect and assist minors in prostitution, homeless youth, and girls and young women who have been sexually abused.
- Collaborate with government agencies and active lobbying in front of parliament members, government offices and media and communications.
- Represent the youth in extreme- risk field to the public at large through lecture presentations, participation in conferences, development and writing of educational materials on a variety of topics connected to working with the extreme-risk population and human rights, and development of programs.

Annex 1 - Thematic Lists of Recommendations with assessment/comments on level of implementation

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<sup>1</sup> Sustainable Development Goal Targets 5.2, 8.7, and 16.2.

<sup>2</sup> ECPAT prefers the term ‘*child sexual exploitation material*’ or ‘*child sexual abuse material*’, but in a legal context still uses ‘*child pornography*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. The inverted comma’s in ‘*child pornography*’ indicate that the term is used in a legal context. 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, 39, accessed on 1 May 2017, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>.

<sup>3</sup> European Commission, “*A Global Alliance against Child Sexual Abuse Online*” (Last update: 2 May 2017), accessed on 2 May 2017, [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse_en).

<sup>4</sup> 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 May 2017, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>.

<sup>5</sup> ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Monitoring Report on Israel, Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, accessed on 1 May 2017, [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A\\_V1\\_ISARAEEL\\_2016June.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A_V1_ISARAEEL_2016June.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> ECPAT prefers the term ‘*exploitation of children in prostitution*’ instead of ‘*child prostitution*’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. ECPAT International (2016). 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, 29, accessed on 1 May 2017, <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 54.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (2016), “*The State of the World’s Children 2016; A Fair Chance for Every Child*”, 139, accessed on 29 March 2017, accessed on 11 May 2015, [https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF\\_SOWC\\_2016.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/UNICEF_SOWC_2016.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> Israel National Council for the Child (n.d.), “*Demographics*”, accessed 1 May 2017, [http://www.children.org.il/centers\\_eng.asp?id=53](http://www.children.org.il/centers_eng.asp?id=53).

<sup>10</sup> Israel National Council for the Child (n.d.), “*Demographics*”, accessed 1 May 2017, [http://www.children.org.il/centers\\_eng.asp?id=53](http://www.children.org.il/centers_eng.asp?id=53).

<sup>11</sup> ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Monitoring Report on Israel, Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 18, accessed on 1 May 2017, [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A\\_V1\\_ISARAEEL\\_2016June.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A_V1_ISARAEEL_2016June.pdf) and UNICEF: The Israeli Fund for UNICEF (2013), “*Alternative Report on the Implementation of the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child*” Submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child by the Israeli Coalition of Children’s NGO’s”, 9, accessed 13 January 2015, [http://assaf.org.il/en/sites/default/files/Alternative%20Report\\_unicef.pdf](http://assaf.org.il/en/sites/default/files/Alternative%20Report_unicef.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> Committee on the Rights of the Child, “*List of issues in relation to the report submitted by Israel under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Addendum: Replies of Israel to the list of issues*”, CRC/C/OPSC/ISR/Q/1/Add.1, 12 May 2015, paragraph 13.

<sup>13</sup> GoI (2015), Committee on the Rights of the Child, “*Replies of Israel to the list of issues*”, 2015, CRC/C/OPSC/ISR/Q/1/Add.1, Annex I; see report footnote: “Please note that the number under the section “Total” in each table marks the number of cases initiated between 2012-2015. However, each case might involve several victims, and, in some of the cases the victims can be of the same or different gender, age, religion or place of living.



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Therefore, it is possible that the total number of cases might not accord with the total numbers of victims.”, accessed 11 May 2017, <https://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/479289.032518864.html>.

<sup>14</sup> ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Monitoring Report on Israel, Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 20, accessed on 1 May 2017, [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A\\_V1\\_ISARAEL\\_2016June.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A_V1_ISARAEL_2016June.pdf) and UN CESCR. (2012). Forty-seventh Session. Summary record of the 37th meeting: Third periodic report of Israel, 7th Session, paragraph 16.

<sup>15</sup> Public Health Foundation of Georgia (2015), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism, Country-Specific Report*”, 25, accessed on 1 May 2017, <http://globalstudysectt.org/category/countries/Georgia/>

<sup>16</sup> ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Monitoring Report on Israel, Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 16, accessed on 1 May 2017, [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A\\_V1\\_ISARAEL\\_2016June.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A_V1_ISARAEL_2016June.pdf) and Halperin-Kaddari, Ruth (2011), Director of the Ruth and Emanuel Rackman Center For the Advancement of the Status of Women, “*Pi Project Supervision Enforcement and Implementation of Family Law in Israel*”, accessed 11 March 2015, <http://rackmancenter.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/paiproject-21.6.11.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Monitoring Report on Israel, Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children*”, Bangkok: ECPAT, 16, accessed on 1 May 2017, [http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A\\_V1\\_ISARAEL\\_2016June.pdf](http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/A4A_V1_ISARAEL_2016June.pdf) and Kobi, Nachshoni, via: YNET NEWS, “*17-year-old wives: Law passed too late for us*” (Israel news: Published 11.05.13, 18:1), accessed 11 March 2015, <http://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0.7340.L-4449902.00.html>.

<sup>18</sup> GoI, Penal Law, Section 345(a)

<sup>19</sup> The Jewish Daily Forward, “*New Israeli Legislation Aims to Change Definition of Rape to Include Male Victims*” (22 October 2013), accessed 11 May 2017, <http://forward.com/articles/186013/new-israeli-legislation-aims-to-change-definition/>.

<sup>20</sup> *Committee on the Rights of the Child (2015), “Concluding Observations”, CRC/C/OPSC/ISR/CO/1*, accessed on 4 June 2017, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2fCO%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2fCO%2f1&Lang=en).

<sup>21</sup> GoI, Penal Law, Section 345(a)(3).

<sup>22</sup> GoI, “*Statement on behalf of the State of Israel UN Human Rights Council HRC 31st Session – Item 3– March 2016 ID with SR on Sale of children*”, accessed on 5 May 2017, [http://embassies.gov.il/UnGeneva/HumanRightsCouncil/RegularSessions/Documents/HRC31/HRC31\\_Item3\\_Sale%20of%20Children\\_Israel%20Statement.pdf](http://embassies.gov.il/UnGeneva/HumanRightsCouncil/RegularSessions/Documents/HRC31/HRC31_Item3_Sale%20of%20Children_Israel%20Statement.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> GoI, “*Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*”, paragraphs 198-229, accessed on 11 May 2017, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en).

<sup>24</sup> GoI, “*Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*”, paragraph 257, accessed on 11 May 2017, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en).

<sup>25</sup> ECPAT International (2016), “*Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism*”, accessed on 5 May 2017, <http://globalstudysectt.org/>.



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<sup>26</sup> The Times of Israel, “*Diaspora pedophiles increasingly use Israel as ‘a haven,’ activists charge*”, accessed on 12 May 2017, <http://www.timesofisrael.com/diaspora-pedophiles-increasingly-use-israel-as-a-haven-activists-charge/>

<sup>27</sup> GoI, “*Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*”, Table 3, page 21, accessed on 11 May 2017, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en).

<sup>28</sup> GoI, Penal Law, Sections 199 - 214.

<sup>29</sup> GoI (2014), “*Global Alliance Commitments Form*”, paras. 50-51, accessed on 5 May 2017, [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga\\_commitment\\_-\\_israel\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga_commitment_-_israel_en.pdf) and GoI, “*Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*”, Paragraph 189, page 34, accessed on 11 May 2017, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2f1&Lang=en).

<sup>30</sup> GoI (2014), “*Global Alliance Commitments Form*”, para. 7, accessed on 5 May 2017, [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga\\_commitment\\_-\\_israel\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga_commitment_-_israel_en.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> GoI (2014), “*Global Alliance Commitments Form*”, para. 102, accessed on 5 May 2017, [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga\\_commitment\\_-\\_israel\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/global-alliance-against-child-abuse/docs/commitements/ga_commitment_-_israel_en.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> GoI (2015), Committee on the Rights of the Child, “*Replies of Israel to the list of issues*”, 2015, CRC/C/OPSC/ISR/Q/1/Add.1, paragraph 8, accessed on 11 May 2017, [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2fQ%2f1%2fAdd.1&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2fC%2fOPSC%2fISR%2fQ%2f1%2fAdd.1&Lang=en).