

Thematic report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the  
Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in the  
context of the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP)

**“Sexual Exploitation of Children in New Zealand”**

Submitted by  
**ECPAT Child ALERT**  
and  
**ECPAT International**  
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to the **Committee on the Rights of the Child**  
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**ECPAT Child ALERT**

Executive Director: Mrs. Eleanor Parkes  
Address: P.O. Box 41-264 Mt Roskill,  
Auckland Phone: +64 9 3765252  
Email: [office@ecpat.org.nz](mailto:office@ecpat.org.nz)  
Website: <http://www.ecpat.org.nz>

*ECPAT New Zealand was formed in 1993. Its earlier focus on public awareness-raising on SEC issues, law reform and advocacy has expanded to include Internet safety initiatives and research and community education on child protection and sexual exploitation of children. Through legal submissions, media releases, interviews and public debate, ECPAT NZ has ensured that SEC issues are addressed in law reform in the context of prostitution and child pornography. A number of research papers by ECPAT NZ have been published, including papers on the involvement and victimisation of children in commercial sexual activity. ECPAT NZ work within a national network on the prevention of exploitation of children in prostitution, involving practitioners, social services, law enforcement, local councils and government agencies. The network provides opportunities for the exchange of information, collaboration and joint action.*

**ECPAT International**Special consultative status

Executive Director: Mr. Guillaume Landry  
Address: 328/1 Phayathai Road,  
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400, Thailand  
Phone: [+66 2 215 3388](tel:+6622153388)  
Email: [info@ecpat.org](mailto:info@ecpat.org)  
Website: [www.ecpat.org](http://www.ecpat.org)

*ECPAT International is a global network of civil society organisations working for the eradication of all forms of sexual exploitation of children. For over 30 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 122 network members operating in 104 countries.*

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### **Context of this thematic report**

1. In 2011, the Government of New Zealand (GoNZ) ratified the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC) and thus committed explicitly to combat sexual exploitation of children (SEC) in New Zealand. In September 2015, through the adoption of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, the GoNZ re-committed explicitly to eliminate all forms of violence against children, including sexual abuse and exploitation.<sup>1</sup>
2. This thematic report is submitted to the CRC Committee in the context of the Simplified Reporting Procedure (SRP). The purpose of the report is to provide specific, reliable and objective information relating to the OPSC from relevant NGOs working in this sector in Aotearoa New Zealand.

3. The content of this report is based on the work experience and knowledge of ECPAT Child ALERT. The scope of this thematic report is limited to SEC and its different manifestations, including exploitation of children in prostitution;<sup>2</sup> online child sexual exploitation; child sexual abuse material (CSAM);<sup>3</sup> trafficking of children for sexual purposes; sexual exploitation of children in the context of travel and tourism<sup>4</sup> and child, early and forced marriage.

## **Current status and developments of sexual exploitation of children in New Zealand**

4. New Zealand's population is approximately 5.1 million, of which almost one million are aged between 0-14 years old.<sup>5</sup> New Zealand is the world's 50<sup>th</sup> largest economy.<sup>6</sup> It is still ranked 14<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries in the latest Human Development Index released in 2020 by the United Nations Development Programme, indicating a very high human development.<sup>7</sup> Unfortunately, children are not faring as well as expected. In the recent UNICEF report card, New Zealand is ranked 35<sup>th</sup> out of the 41 OECD countries assessed and has the second highest rate of child suicide.<sup>8</sup> 1 in 5 children experience sexual abuse in Aotearoa and in abuse cases that resulted in homicide, a high percentage were perpetrated by offenders related to the child or acting as a guardian.<sup>9</sup>
5. Te Tiriti o Waitangi (The Treaty of Waitangi), one of Aotearoa's founding documents, gives the New Zealand Government specific duties and obligations to Māori children and additionally encourages the ratification of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Minister for Māori Development initiated the Declaration Working Group in 2019 to enable iwi (tribe) partners to provide external guidance on the core elements and execution of a consultative plan on the Declaration, however, the implementation has been postponed as resources were committed to responding to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.<sup>10</sup> Māori have first people's status; they represent 17.1% of the total population<sup>11</sup> but despite this, Māori make up 57% of the children requiring state care and protection services<sup>12</sup> and are consistently overrepresented as victims in crime types that constitute child trafficking.<sup>13</sup>
6. Definitions of trafficking and exploitation are inconsistently applied across government agencies in New Zealand; they are at times ambiguous, outdated and not aligned to international definitions. This is having an impact on prohibition, prevention and protection.

Trafficking of children for sexual purposes is commonly conflated with other phenomena such as sex work, sexual violence, or family violence.<sup>14</sup>

7. Current estimates on children exploited in prostitution are difficult to establish as there are no official national statistics on this topic in New Zealand and no current statistics from other sources. According to the 2022 U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons' report, (which saw New Zealand remain at the downgraded Tier Two), young children and teenagers are recruited into prostitution by gang members, boyfriends, family members, or others.<sup>15</sup> Some victims are coerced into prostitution through drug dependencies or threats by family members.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, some international students and temporary visa holders are vulnerable to forced labour or prostitution.<sup>17</sup> Also of concern is the vulnerability to exploitation stemming from children self-recruiting to what can amount to sex work, through sugar dating. Law enforcement officials have also spoken of girls and women being brought into New Zealand from overseas countries and forced into massage parlours and brothels.<sup>18</sup>
8. Prior to the onset of COVID-19 and national lockdown with closed international borders, the number of visitors to New Zealand had been on the rise, with around 3.90 million overseas visitors coming to New Zealand in 2019, representing a 2.5% increase compared to 2018<sup>19</sup> and making it likely that children are being sexually exploited in the travel and tourism industry.<sup>20</sup> Although at least twelve stakeholders from the international tourism industry with operations in the country signed the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, no local business have done so.<sup>21</sup>
9. Child sexual abuse material (CSAM) is an increasing problem for New Zealand with a recent operation identifying tens of thousands of New Zealanders using online platforms to share what the Department of Internal Affairs said was some of the most horrific and devastating content online.<sup>22</sup> Victim identification has become increasingly difficult.
10. Children engaging in 'survival sex' or trading sex for food, shelter, alcohol, drugs, phone credit or cash seems to have become increasingly normalised based on the language used by young people to describe these activities.<sup>23</sup> It is inextricably linked to some type of social deprivation, such as a lack of family support, or nurturing and safe environment.<sup>24</sup> Sex for survival has been considered 'very common in New Zealand' by some frontline workers and prevalent among young people who are homeless, living on the streets, and vulnerable, further exacerbated by such things as substance use and mental health.<sup>25</sup>

11. While there are links between organised crime and the sale of children, often in New Zealand the sexual exploitation of children appears to be less organised and more opportunistic, such as transactions occurring within the context of a gang, where 'girls who are affiliated with the gang are involved in the sex industry or are being used for sex as dictated by the gang, as opposed to targeted recruitment by a gang for the purpose of exploitation'.<sup>26</sup> This is not to suggest that it is a lesser issue, and police have spoken of gangs running "stables" of girls and women working in the sex industry. A similar opportunistic sale, or lending, of children for sexual purposes has been seen in the context of family and intimate relationships but the scale of this is unknown.<sup>27</sup>
12. A law change in 2018 permitting marriage of 16- and 17-year-olds only if granted permission by a Family Court Judge has seen a significant reduction in child marriage. However, unofficial unions involving girls as young as 13 continue to occur in certain communities.<sup>28</sup> There is no statistical data available on child marriage in New Zealand, but anecdotal reports, as well as the 2018 change of law to provide more protection against forced marriage, demonstrate that child marriage is an issue in New Zealand.<sup>29</sup>

### **General measures of implementation, coordination and evaluation**

13. After reviewing policies and best practices across government, ECPAT has observed that no singular agency has complete oversight or the task of administering OPSC. The Department of Internal Affairs and the NZ Police have monitoring, as well as regulatory mechanisms and Oranga Tamariki (Children's Ministry) has child services in place for harm that may constitute trafficking, SEC and or CSAM. The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) is noted as the administering agency for OPSC<sup>30</sup> but does not fulfil this role<sup>31</sup>. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is tasked with leading the delivery of the all-of government Plan of Action Against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery<sup>32</sup>, but still does not have full oversight over issues or recommendations relating to OPSC. Moreover, limited information is being gathered or collated by either MSD or Oranga Tamariki on SEC trends or statistics<sup>33</sup> which could be used to support the implementation of the joint-agency Plan of Action.
14. Te Aorerekura, New Zealand's first National Strategy for eliminating family violence and sexual violence, was launched in 2021.<sup>34</sup> It includes mention of CSEC and CSAM within the definition of sexual violence.

15. The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy was launched in 2019. It sets out a shared understanding of what is important for child and youth wellbeing, and outlines a Current Programme of Action with policies, programmes and plans to help achieve the vision and outcomes.<sup>35</sup> The Programme of Action includes efforts to address CSAM, extensive efforts to address family violence and sexual violence, and other important issues such as developing initiatives to reduce the risk of sexual violence victims experiencing further trauma when participating in the criminal justice process, but beyond CSAM there is no specific mention of any form of commercial sexual exploitation or practical steps to be taken to address the issue.<sup>36</sup>
  
16. The Plan of Action Against Forced Labour, People Trafficking and Slavery was launched in 2020 and has seen some positive steps taken, including the investigation of trafficking cases, the development anti-trafficking training modules for government agencies, and increasing collaboration with civil society. There are however a number of government agencies that have not yet delivered on their commitments. Furthermore, while the Plan of Action commits in principle to providing victims with appropriate support<sup>37</sup>, the details of how this is implemented still show a bias towards focus on labour trafficking and inadequate inclusion of provision for prevention and support around victims of sex trafficking.
  
17. ECPAT NZ is cooperating with the state in ensuring the effective implementation of the Optional Protocol by sitting on the Plan of Action Reference group, comprised of key government agency representatives, NGOs and community stakeholders.

### **Prohibition of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**

18. The New Zealand government considers this to be a country where the sale of children is riminalizat, including child trafficking. However, the Crimes Act of 1961, as amended in 2015, does not criminalise all forms of child sex trafficking as it still requires (under Section 98D) a demonstration of deception or coercion to constitute a child sex trafficking offense.<sup>38</sup> The office of the Minister for Justice has thus far just committed to “considering” an amendment of the Crimes Act 1961 to strengthen provisions for the riminalization of trafficking in

children.<sup>39</sup>

19. New Zealand has seen an increase in prosecutions for trafficking-type offences, but the government has exclusively used Section 98D to prosecute labor trafficking crimes and has never prosecuted a sex trafficking crime or a case of internal trafficking under Section 98D.<sup>40</sup> There have been a number of convictions of what would be considered sex trafficking by the UN definition, but these are usually prosecuted under lesser offenses, such as under the Prostitution Reform Act 2003, which does not do justice to the extent of harm caused and carries a maximum sentence of 7 years prison.<sup>41</sup>
  
20. While noting that the Prostitution Reform Act (2003) establishes the prohibition to use and assist persons under 18 for prostitution,<sup>42</sup> ECPAT Child ALERT is concerned that there is no definition of exploitation of children in prostitution in line with article 2(b) of the OPSC. The Prostitution Reform Act (2003) purports to create a framework for the sex industry with licensed brothels operating under strict health, safety and employment guidelines that “safeguards the human rights of sex workers and protects them from exploitation and prohibits the use of persons of under 18 years of age in prostitution”<sup>43</sup> and while ECPAT NZ notes that measures to maintain the prohibition of child participation within the regulated sex work industry are sufficient, attempts to identify and protect young people exploited through street prostitution or exploited by partners or families members through covert prostitution are inadequate.
  
21. The only legislation which may be used to protect children from conduct related to child, sexual abuse material is the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993.<sup>44</sup> Although the Act does not explicitly mention CSAM, it does include as “objectionable” publications those that promote or support the exploitation of children for sexual purposes.<sup>45</sup> However, the Act as well as other pieces of legislation do not criminalise other forms of OCSE, such as online grooming (only the meeting following sexual grooming is penalised by the Crimes Act).<sup>46</sup> The Department of Internal Affairs established the Digital Child Exploitation Filtering System (DCEFS) in partnership with New Zealand internet service providers (ISPs) in 2009<sup>47</sup> to block websites that host CSAM, track site traffic and trends, as well as develop profiles on offender typology. At present, there are no legal provisions that require ISPs to connect to the DCEFS or any other type of filtering system.<sup>48</sup> Therefore, all



ISPs that feed into the filtering system are participating in good faith and on a voluntary basis, which means that not all ISPs have opted into the DCEFS.<sup>49</sup>

22. Regarding SECTT, Section 144C of the Crimes Act criminalises “organising or promoting child sex tours”. The arrangements include the purchase or reservation of tickets for travelling outside of New Zealand or of accommodation in a country outside of New Zealand.<sup>50</sup> The law in New Zealand covers international sexual exploitation of children but leaves a gap for domestic sexual exploitation.

23. CEFM is also prohibited. The legal age to marry in New Zealand is 18 years old.<sup>51</sup> Since the adoption of the Marriage (Court Consent to Marriage of Minors) Amendment Bill in 2018, parental consent is no longer sufficient for children aged 16 or 17 to marry: they now need to convince a Family Court judge that they understand marriage and are not being forced to wed because of cultural, religious or familial obligations.<sup>52</sup>

24. Adoptions that take place in a foreign country that have not signed on to the Hague Convention are referred to as foreign domestic adoptions. The New Zealand government is unable to offer assistance since these types of inter-country adoptions are managed in accordance with the legal provisions of the sending countries.<sup>53</sup> This leaves children open to exploitation and potentially commercial exploitation, as Pacific Island nations are not bound by the regulations set out in the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. The government is currently undertaking a review of adoption law and procedures, but the focus appears to be primarily on domestic adoptions and abuse in state care. However, feedback has been sought from the public and partnering NGOs such as Intercountry Adoption New Zealand (ICANZ) which can aid in the effective amendment of section 17 of the Adoption Act 1955 which regulates overseas adoptions<sup>54</sup>. Little evidence is available to suggest that foreign domestic adoptions will be included in the Act review and subsequent amendments.

25. Extradition is regulated by the 1999 Extradition Act. It imposes the double criminality principle which stipulates that extradition eligibility is based on whether a crime is committed in both the country making the request and the country an offender resides.<sup>55</sup> Pursuing child trafficking charges in cross-border cases is difficult, given the complications

relating to communicating and gaining cooperation with overseas-based victims, witnesses, and law enforcement.<sup>56</sup>

## **Prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography**

26. The New Zealand Government has undertaken several initiatives around the prevention of trafficking and improved coordination efforts across government and with civil society. The main areas of improvement here have been around supply chain and labour trafficking, with insufficient efforts around prevention and awareness raising of sex trafficking.<sup>57</sup>
27. The New Zealand Police provides prevention activities targeting sexual abuse generally. In December 2019, the New Zealand Police published a Guide to Crime Prevention Booklet, with a specific section focused on children, as well as on online and identity safety.<sup>58</sup> It has been suggested by a number of parties that while there have been some renewed training efforts around trafficking, including government-run training to police child protection specialist teams, they did not adequately train police officers to identify indicators of trafficking among victims of domestic or family violence, including in cases where traffickers forced adult victims into commercial sex.<sup>59</sup>
28. The DIA, Customs and NZ Police work collaboratively and effectively to address CSAM, and have been increasingly engaging with civil society to combat the issue at all levels, but given the scale of the issue and the severity of the content, are considered by ECPAT NZ to be drastically under resourced. Recent reports have shown that there is an upwards trend of users accessing CSAM hostsites more frequently, particularly during school holiday periods in New Zealand.<sup>60</sup> A recent snapshot showed that while there had been a 33.3% decrease in new users accessing CSAM, overall site views had increased by 66.4%.<sup>61</sup>
29. Based on international trends, prevention around sex tourism and underage sex work likely need to be strengthened during international sporting events, such as the upcoming Rugby World Cup, however this is based on anecdotal evidence only as research and data on this issue is extremely limited.

## **Protection of the rights of child victims**

30. The New Zealand Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) funds support, counselling and other treatment, as well as medical care, rehabilitation services and financial entitlements under certain circumstances, for children and young people who may have suffered a mental injury as a result of sexual abuse or assault.<sup>62</sup> However, ECPAT Child Alert is concerned that the measures for the recovery and reintegration of victims of all offences under the OPSC remain insufficient. Staff working for victim support are not adequately trained to be able to provide initial support to any child reporting a crime under the Optional Protocol. Furthermore, SEC victims are not made aware of their eligibility to ACC services, which are usually only publicised as an option for victims of sexual abuse or assault.<sup>63</sup> According to a report published by the New Zealand Police in March 2019, up to 500 New Zealand Dollars are available to help with emergency costs incurred immediately after a sexual violence crime, e.g. replacing clothing or emergency accommodation.<sup>64</sup> Grants can be applied for where any child or adult has been the subject of a sexual crime whether or not the matter proceeds to a prosecution, so long as the matter has been reported to Police.<sup>65</sup>

31. The New Zealand Police and the Ministry for Children (*Oranga Tamariki*) don't appear to have adequate policies regarding classifying and responding to SEC victims, so it's unlikely victims coming to their attention would be offered specific support.

32. ECPAT Child ALERT commends the work of OCEANZ (Online Child Exploitation Across New Zealand), a specialist team within New Zealand Police working to protect children from online sexual exploitation as part of a Virtual Global Taskforce (VGT) focused on this SEC manifestation.<sup>66</sup> OCEANZ is competent to coordinate international investigations into online networks and to identify child sexual offenders by monitoring social network websites and works closely with the Department of Internal Affairs and NZ Customs. It also targets New Zealand child exploitation sites in an effort to identify and assist victims.<sup>67</sup>

## List of Recommendations

Government agencies commit to including sex trafficking and domestic trafficking in all activities being implemented under the MBIE-led Plan of action against forced labour, people trafficking and slavery;

The Child youth and Wellbeing Strategy should make specific reference to, and be aligned with, requirements under OPSC and General Comment 25 on children's rights in digital environments;

Amend the trafficking statute to explicitly define the sex trafficking of children as not requiring

the use of deception or coercion;

Te Aorerekura – the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence should include specific actions to prevent and respond to SEC and domestic trafficking;

Government agencies should commit to using terminology as outlined in ‘Terminology recommendation for combatting child sexual exploitation’ developed by the Combatting Child Sexual Exploitation Group, July 2022;

Research needs to be conducted on SEC in NZ to ascertain scale, vulnerability, support needs, referral pathways;

Ensure SEC and domestic trafficking and coded by frontline Government Agencies such as Oranga Tamariki and NZ Police in a way that allows statistics and case studies on these to be reviewed, trends observed and service needs revealed;

Apply the most appropriate legislation that reflects extent of the harm caused by SEC, including 98D of the Crimes Act in cases of sex trafficking;

Training for police and other government agencies to include stronger focus on domestic sex trafficking and sexual exploitation of children;

Establish a national referral mechanism to ensure victims—including New Zealand citizens—are appropriately identified as trafficking victims and referred to services and track the number of victims identified by authorities;

Increase resources for anti-trafficking law enforcement including online exploitation.

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

<sup>2</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 for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Adopted by the Interagency Working Group in Luxembourg, 28 January 2016.](#)

<sup>3</sup>ECPAT prefers the term ‘child sexual exploitation material’ or ‘child sexual abuse material’ over the often still used ‘child pornography’ in line with the recently widely adopted Terminology Guidelines. *Ibid.*, 39.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 54.

<sup>5</sup>Statistics New Zealand. (2021). <https://www.stats.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Topics/Population/Download-data/Population-summary-tables-1991-2021.xlsx>

<sup>6</sup>The World Bank. (n.d.). <https://www.worldometers.info/gdp/gdp-by-country/>

<sup>7</sup>UNDP. (2020). <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/hdr2020pdf.pdf>

<sup>8</sup>UNICEF.(2020).<https://assets.ctfassets.net/7khjx3c731kq/IYSqwHAIX4yN7gOlpnueS/c9c1005642c66e69c54b93a05cc3bdc0/Report-Card-16-Worlds-of-Influence-child-wellbeing.pdf>

<sup>9</sup>Child Matters. (2021). <https://www.childmatters.org.nz/insights/nz-statistics/>

<sup>10</sup>Ministry of Justice. (2021). *Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Reports submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention.* [https://consultations.justice.govt.nz/policy/cerd-report/user\\_uploads/appendix-1---draft-23rd-24th-reports-under-the-convention-on-the-elimination-of-racial-discrimination.pdf](https://consultations.justice.govt.nz/policy/cerd-report/user_uploads/appendix-1---draft-23rd-24th-reports-under-the-convention-on-the-elimination-of-racial-discrimination.pdf)

<sup>11</sup>Statistics New Zealand. (2021). <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/maori-population-estimates-at-30-june>

[2021#:~:text=At%2030%20June%202021%3A,males%20and%20439%2C300%20M%C4%81ori%20females.](#)

<sup>12</sup> Oranga Tamariki (2022). <https://www.orangatamariki.govt.nz/about-us/performance-and-monitoring/quarterly-report/text-only/>

<sup>13</sup> OIA request. (2022). ECPAT requested police data in June on reports of CSEC under the provisions of the Official Information Act 1982.

<sup>14</sup> Newshub. (2017). "[Prostitutes' Collective Questions Report on Child Sex Trafficking in NZ](#)".

<sup>15</sup> US State Department (2022) Trafficking in Persons Report.

<sup>16</sup> Haines, (2022).

<sup>17</sup> Raymond, J. G. (2018), "[Gatekeeping Decriminalized Prostitution: The Influence of the New Zealand Prostitutes' Collective](#)". Dignity: A Journal of Sexual Exploitation and Violence 3 no.2.

<sup>18</sup> Haines, (2022), p.52.

<sup>19</sup> Stats NZ. (2019). "[International travel: September 2019](#)".

<sup>20</sup> ECPAT International (2016). "[Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism – Regional Report: Pacific](#)". 10.

<sup>21</sup> The Code. "[Members of The Code](#)".

<sup>22</sup> It's a Penalty. (2022). Common Protect Report. 'Child sex abuse operation: Level of offending much higher than before - investigator', 2 March. Available at: <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/462608/child-sex-abuse-operation-level-of-offending-much-higher-than-before-investigator>.

<sup>23</sup> Thorburn. (2021).

<sup>24</sup> Thorburn.(2021). <https://journals-sagepub-com.ezproxy.aut.ac.nz/doi/pdf/10.1177/0886109920913337>

<sup>25</sup> Haines. (2022).

<sup>26</sup> Haines. (2022), p56.

<sup>27</sup> Haines. (2022).

<sup>28</sup> Commonwealth Lawyers Association (2018).32 The Role of the Law in Eliminating Child Marriage in the Commonwealth, p. 82. Available at: <http://www.commonwealthlawyers.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/CLA-Role-of-the-Law-in-Eliminating-Child-Marriage-T-Braun-2018-FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>29</sup> It's a Penalty (2022) Common Protect Report.

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/constitutional-issues-and-human-rights/human-rights/international-human-rights/crc/>

<sup>31</sup> OIA requests made by ECPAT NZ ;

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/employment-and-skills/plan-of-action-against-forced-labour-people-trafficking-and-slavery/>

<sup>33</sup> OIA response from MSD and Oranga Tamariki received in August 2022.

<sup>34</sup> [New Zealand Government \(2021\) Te AorereKura: the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence.](#)

<sup>35</sup> Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. [Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy.](#)

<sup>36</sup> Current Programme of Action 2019 Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy

<sup>37</sup> Action point 22 from [MBIE Annual Implementation Report 2021](#)

<sup>38</sup> Crimes Act 1961, Section 98D.

<sup>39</sup> (Official response from Minister for Justice to Open Letter from Human Trafficking Research Coalition, dated April 2022)

<sup>40</sup> US State Department (2022) Trafficking in Persons Report.

<sup>41</sup> Prostitution Reform Act (2003).

<sup>42</sup> [Prostitution Reform Act \(2003\)](#).

<sup>43</sup> Raymond, J. G. (2018), "[Gatekeeping Decriminalized Prostitution: The Influence of the New Zealand Prostitutes' Collective](#)". *Dignity: A Journal of Sexual Exploitation and Violence* 3 no.2.

<sup>44</sup> [Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act \(1993\)](#).

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.* Article 3.

<sup>46</sup> [Crimes Act 1961](#). Article 131B.

<sup>47</sup> Department of Internal Affairs. (2009).

<https://www.dia.govt.nz/press.nsf/d77da9b523f12931cc256ac5000d19b6/26bc0621775bbe47cc2575f50010a894> <sup>48</sup>

Department of Internal Affairs. (n.d.). <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Digital-Child-Exploitation-DCEFS-Explanatory-Statement> <sup>49</sup>

Department of Internal Affairs. (n.d.). <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Digital-Child-Exploitation-DCEFS-Explanatory-Statement> <sup>50</sup>

[Crimes Act \(1961\)](#), Section 144C.

<sup>51</sup> [Marriage Act \(1955\)](#), Sections 17 and 18.

<sup>52</sup> Parliamentary Counsel Office. (2018). <https://legislation.govt.nz/bill/member/2017/0256/latest/whole.html>

<sup>53</sup> Oranga Tamariki. (2018). [Information Fact Sheet: Intercountry Adoption](#).

<sup>54</sup> [Adoption Act 1955](#).

<sup>55</sup> [Extradition Act \(1999\)](#), Section 4.

<sup>56</sup> Information received from National Criminal Investigation Group within New Zealand Police.

<sup>57</sup> US State Department. (2022) Trafficking in Persons Report

<sup>58</sup> New Zealand Police. (2019). "[Be Safe. Feel Safe.](#)"

<sup>59</sup> Haines. (2022).

<sup>60</sup> Department of Internal Affairs (2019). [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/DCEFS--Report-March-2019/\\$file/DCEFS-Report-March-2019.pdf](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/DCEFS--Report-March-2019/$file/DCEFS-Report-March-2019.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> Department of Internal Affairs (2022). [https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/DCEF Independent%20Reference%20Group/\\$file/IRG-Meeting-Agenda-March-2022.pdf](https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/DCEF%20Independent%20Reference%20Group/$file/IRG-Meeting-Agenda-March-2022.pdf)

<sup>62</sup> See: <https://www.acc.co.nz/im-injured/injuries-we-cover/what-we-cover/>.

<sup>63</sup> ECPAT Child ALERT. (2020, February). *Personal Communication*.

<sup>64</sup> New Zealand Police. (2019). [Child Protection Policy](#).

<sup>65</sup> New Zealand Police. (2019). [Child Protection Policy](#).

<sup>66</sup> New Zealand Police. [Online Child Safety](#).

<sup>67</sup> ECPAT Child ALERT. (2022, February). *Personal Communication*.