



Minsk International Model United Nations
2-5 November, 2017
Inclusion of vulnerable groups: Adolescents in focus

Guide

Social, humanitarian & cultural committee

Topic 1: Protection of children and adolescents with a focus on child prostitution, child pornography and sex tourism

Topic 2: Prevention of illegal abuse of children and adolescents as workers

Chairs: Miroslava Kozlovskaya, Attila Zsombor Varga

Topic 1: Protection of children and adolescents with a focus on child prostitution, child pornography and sex tourism.

Introduction

Understanding the scope of sexual exploitation through child prostitution, child pornography and sex tourism — its incidence, dynamics, and consequences for children — is vital to establishing an effective response.

Child prostitution

"Child" was used as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child¹, Article 1 as "every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier". With respect to child prostitution and pornography the point of departure was taken from Vitit Muntarbhorn, then United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, at the 48th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, 1992: "'Child Prostitution' refers to the sexual exploitation of a child for remuneration in cash or in kind, usually but not always organized by an intermediary (parent, family member, procurer, teacher, etc.)" "The term 'child pornography' refers to the visual or audio depiction of a child for the sexual gratification of the user, and involves the production, distribution and/or use of such material." Child prostitution involves offering the sexual services of a child or inducing a child to perform sexual acts for any form of compensation, financial or otherwise. Child prostitution differs from child sexual abuse, such as incest or molestation, because it involves commercial exploitation. However, it is similar to child sexual abuse in that children cannot consent to being prostituted because, in addition to child prostitution being illegal and a violation of human rights conventions, children do not have the requisite capacity to make such decisions.

Child pornography

Child pornography is pornography that exploits children for sexual stimulation.² It may be produced with the direct involvement or sexual assault of a child (also known as child sexual abuse images)³ or it may be simulated child pornography. Abuse of the child

¹ Convention on the Rights of Child: <https://www.unicef.org/crc/>

² Finkelhor, David. "Current Information on the Scope and Nature of Child Sexual Abuse". Future of Children. v4 n2 (Sum–Fall 1994): 31–53.

³ Akdeniz, Yaman (2008). Internet child pornography and the law: national and international responses. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. p. 11.

Wortley, Richard; Stephen Smallbone (2006). Situational Prevention Of Child Sexual Abuse, Volume 19 of Crime prevention studies. Criminal Justice Press. p. 192.

occurs during the sexual acts or lascivious exhibitions of genitals or public areas which are recorded in the production of child pornography.⁴ Child pornography may use a variety of media⁵, including writings, magazines, photos, drawing, cartoon etc.

Producers of child pornography try to avoid prosecution by distributing their material across national borders, though this issue is increasingly being addressed with regular arrests of suspects from a number of countries occurring over the last few years.⁶ The prepubescent pornography is viewed and collected by pedophiles for a variety of purposes, ranging from private sexual uses, trading with other pedophiles, preparing children for sexual abuse as part of the process known as "child grooming", or enticement leading to entrapment for sexual exploitation such as production of new child pornography or child prostitution.⁷ Children themselves also sometimes produce child pornography on their own initiative or by the coercion of an adult.⁸

Child pornography is illegal and censored in most jurisdictions in the world. Both distribution and possession are now criminal offenses in almost all Western countries. A wide movement is working to globalize the criminalization of child pornography, including major international organizations such as the United Nations and the European Commission.⁹

Sex Tourism

Child sex tourism (CST) is the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children. Child sex tourists can be domestic travelers or they can be international tourists. CST often involves the use of accommodation, transportation and other tourism-related services that facilitate contact with children and enable the perpetrator to remain fairly inconspicuous in the surrounding population and environment. Child sex tourism involves the exchange of cash, clothes, food or some other form of consideration to a

Sanderson, Christiane (2004). *The seduction of children: empowering parents and teachers to protect children from child sexual abuse*. Jessica Kingsley Publishers. p. 133.

⁴ Hobbs, Christopher James; Helga G. I. Hanks; Jane M. Wynne (1999). *Child Abuse and Neglect: A Clinician's Handbook*. Elsevier Health Sciences. p. 328. "Child pornography is part of the violent continuum of child sexual abuse"

⁵ ["The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children"](#)

⁶ Wells, M.; Finkelhor, D.; Wolak, J.; Mitchell, K. (2007). ["Defining Child Pornography: Law Enforcement Dilemmas in Investigations of Internet Child Pornography Possession"](#)

⁷ Levesque, Roger J. R. (1999). *Sexual Abuse of Children: A Human Rights Perspective*. Indiana University. p. 64.

⁸ ECPAT. ["End Child Pornography"](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 2 January 2015. "Children and young people take photos and videos themselves either voluntarily or as a result of bullying or manipulation by a sexual predator, often channelled through a webcam".

⁹ ["World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children"](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 16 March 2012.

child or to a third party for sexual contact. CST occurs in multiple venues, from brothels in red-light districts to beaches or five-star hotels and in urban, rural or coastal settings. It can occur over a long period of time, for example, where there is a long ‘grooming’ process, during which a child sex offender befriends a vulnerable child and obtains his or her trust before exploiting the child sexually. In other cases, the child sex tourist purchases a sexual service directly from a third party that is holding the child in a position of exploitation and who then makes the child available to the tourist. Child sex tourism has had a long and tainted history in many countries but in countries like Costa Rica, Honduras, Cambodia, Thailand and Philippines, this issue is far more prevalent.¹⁰

Definition of Key Terms

- **Child prostitution** – the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration.¹¹
- **Child pornography** – any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes.¹²
- **Child sex tourism** – tourism for the purpose of engaging in the prostitution of children, which is commercially facilitated child sexual abuse.¹³

Background information

Child prostitution

Social, cultural, and economic factors contribute to child prostitution through gender bias, discrimination, poor education, and poverty. For example, in some communities, prostitution is widely accepted, laws against child prostitution are not enforced, or both. In other communities, male clients believe that children are less likely to pass on HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Children of sex workers are at risk of being prostituted. Homeless, runaway, or abandoned children are frequently pushed into prostitution and actively recruited by pimps and traffickers. Sometimes girls are enticed or kidnapped and then forced into prostitution. In some areas of developing countries, international sex tourism (travel solely for the purpose of having sex) is a significant cause of

¹⁰ http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/JHU_Report.pdf

¹¹ <http://www.un-documents.net/a54r263.htm>

¹² https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2000/05/20000525%2003-16%20AM/Ch_IV_11_cp.pdf

¹³ "The Facts About Child Sex Tourism". Fact Sheet. US Dept of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. February 29, 2008.

child prostitution. Finally, in rare cases, families give their children to religious or tribal elders as atonement for adult wrongdoings. Specific causes of child prostitution might differ between countries and communities. For example, in parts of Nigeria, children fleeing abuse at home are pushed into prostitution, whereas child prostitution in Nepal is attributed to poverty. In the USA, child prostitution is linked with childhood sexual abuse. In some countries, such as Thailand, specific factors contributing to child prostitution differ between regions and often depend on ethnic origin such as being from Bangkok or northern tribal communities. Poverty and the profitability of prostitution are the main factors that sustain this industry. The sex industry worldwide generates an estimated US\$20 billion or more yearly, of which \$5 billion is attributed to child prostitution. Prostituted children are often responsible for providing financial support (income remittances) to their families. Strategies to remove children from prostitution must address this issue, lest the lost income simply results in other children being pushed into sex work. Finally, there are societal costs of child prostitution, including adverse health effects and restriction of education.¹⁴

Effects

1. Infectious Diseases

Prostituted children are at high risk of many infectious diseases and their sequela. In many locations, prostituted children are at high risk of infection with HIV. The risk of HIV infection in prostituted children will depend on several factors, including the local prevalence of HIV infection in sex workers, access to condoms, and attitudes of clients towards their use. In some communities, up to 86% of sex workers are infected with HIV. Lack of clinical services for children with STDs increases their risk of acquiring HIV since they will be untreated or will self-medicate. Finally, prostituted children who are infected with HIV have a very high risk of developing active tuberculosis.

2. Pregnancy

Sexually active adolescents who do not use contraception have a 90% chance of becoming pregnant within 1 year. Since many prostitute girls do not have access to contraceptives, many will become pregnant. These girls are also at high risk of pregnancy-related complications, including death.

Many prostituted children who become pregnant seek abortions: between 1.0 and 4.4 million abortions are done on adolescents every year, many of which are unsafe.

¹⁴ <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.399.7703&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Organizations involved

- **UNICEF**

The United Nations Children's Fund is a United Nations programme headquartered in New York City that provides humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries. It is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

The Optional Protocol on The Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

- **The United Nations**

The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization tasked to promote international co-operation and to create and maintain international order. The Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; The Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)

- **World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)**

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) is the United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It is the leading international organization in the field of tourism, which promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide.

Initiation of the World Tourism Network on Child Protection

- **The International Labour Organization (ILO)**

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency dealing with labour problems, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all.

- **ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes)**

ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes) is a non-governmental organization and a global network of civil society organizations exclusively dedicated to ending the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). It focuses on ending four main manifestations of CSEC: child pornography (child sexual abuse materials), the exploitation of children in prostitution, the trafficking of children for sexual purposes and the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

- **UNODC**

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office at Vienna.

“Project Childhood”

- **INTERPOL**

The International Police Organization is an intergovernmental organization facilitating international police cooperation.

“Project Childhood”

- **Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI, USA)**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the domestic intelligence and security service of the United States, and its principal federal law enforcement agency.

Child Sex Tourism Initiative

- **The Council of Europe**

The Council of Europe is an international organization whose stated aim is to uphold human rights, democracy, rule of law in Europe and promote European culture.

Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse

The attitude to the problem of different countries¹⁵

- **Belarus** - the law does not prohibit the simple possession of child pornography, but production and distribution of pornographic materials depicting a minor is illegal and punishable by up to 13 years in prison.
- **Belize** - the law does not prohibit the simple possession of child pornography. It is unclear if distribution of child pornography is illegal.
- **Benin** - the law does not prohibit child pornography.
- **Brazil** - the law does not prohibit fictional child pornography and possession.
- **Central African Republic** - the law does not prohibit child pornography.
- **Comoros** - the law does not prohibit sale and distribution of child pornography.

¹⁵ 2011 Human Rights Reports; Country Reports on Human Rights Practices U.S. Department of State;

- **Denmark** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of fictional child pornography.
- **Equatorial Guinea** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of real and fictional child pornography.
- **Finland** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of fictional child pornography.
- **Ghana** - the law does not specifically prohibit real and fictional child pornography, but it can be prosecuted as an "offense against public morals" which is punishable by a maximum of three years in prison and/or a fine ranging from 120 to 600 cedis.
- **Guyana** - the law does not specifically prohibit child pornography. However, the law does regulate the sale, publishing, or exhibiting of obscene material, defined as anything that could deprive or corrupt those open to immoral influences.
- **Japan** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of fictional child pornography.
- **Kazakhstan** - the law does not prohibit the simple possession of child pornography.
- **Malaysia** - does not have specific legislation about child pornography.
- **Palau** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of real and fictional child pornography.
- **Russia** - the second place in the distribution of child pornography on the Internet; the law does not prohibit the simple possession of child pornography.
- **Sierra Leone** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of real and fictional child pornography.
- **South Sudan** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of real and fictional child pornography.
- **Sweden** - the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of fictional child pornography.
- **Uganda** - the law does not prohibit child pornography.
- **The USA** – the first place in the distribution of child pornography on the Internet; the law does not prohibit possession, production, sale and distribution of fictional child pornography (unless obscene).

Timeline of Events

Date	Event
1989	Convention on the Rights of the Child

1990	Appointment of a Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
1991	Creation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
1996	UN Forces on Peacekeepers Involved in Child Prostitution ⁸
1996	First World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Stockholm, Sweden
1997	Initiation of the World Tourism Network on Child Protection (World Tourism Organization, UNWTO)
1999	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention
2001	Second World Congress against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Yokohama, Japan (SWC)
2002	Adaptation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sales of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
2003	Prevention of Child Pornography Ordinance, Government of Hongkong
2004	Establishment of The Child Sex Tourism Prevention Project
2006	UN probes child prostitution ring: The United Nations is investigating allegations that some of its peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo have used child prostitutes.
2007	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), Guidelines on the design of direct action strategies to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children, Geneva
2007	Mandate update of the World Tourism Network on Child Prostitution
2008	World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
2008	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents: The ILO Response
2008	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI, USA), Child Sex Tourism Initiative
2009	“Offenders Beware Project”, Eliminate Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of children for Sexual Purposes
2010	Adaption of the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse
2010	UNODC, Interpol, “Project Childhood”: Protection Pillar: ‘Enhancing law enforcement capacity for national and transnational action to identify and effectively act upon travelling childsex offenders in the Mekong
2010	“Brazil’s sex tourism boom”: Young children are supplying an increasing demand from foreign tourists who travel to Brazil for sex holidays, according to BBC investigation
2014	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

To resolve the problem such measures as the ratification of documents on human rights, criminal and administrative sentencing, bans, blocking of sites have been taken. However, none of the attempts have given a perfect result.

Possible Solutions¹⁶

When solving this issue, it is important to try to directly address the main causes of the problem.

To resolve this situation there can be taken such measures as establish regional, state, and/or local task forces to provide continued emphasis on the commercial sexual exploitation of children. It is important to support action at the local level and to improve information sharing. There is a necessity of developing partnerships with the media to promote responsible news coverage and entertainment programming and to develop more effective media campaigns to educate and inform citizens about prostituted children and youth.

Governments could allocate funds on mandatory training programs for all agencies and organizations that are involved with the commercial sexual exploitation of children (general training for law enforcement, social services, schools, nonprofit organizations, prosecutors, courts, mental health and medical personnel, government and private agencies, and neighborhood-based and other service providers at all levels to sensitize professionals and staff to victims' needs and the realities of the commercial sexual exploitation of children; specialized training for health care professionals on how to identify prostituted children and youth's medical, mental health, and other needs; specialized training for law enforcement on investigative techniques to focus on offenders and traffickers (i.e., how to corroborate cases, interviewing skills, warrants, cell phone records, date books, surveillance, etc.).

Furthermore, children should be provided with full witness protection services whenever they participate in prosecutions to ensure that they can safely speak out about the abuse.

¹⁶ <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/204990.pdf>

Useful links:

https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/optional_protocol_eng.pdf

http://www.popcenter.org/problems/child_pornography/PDFs/Klain_etal_2001.pdf

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojdp/204990.pdf>

<https://www.themuse.com/advice/whats-being-done-to-stop-human-trafficking>

<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/tip/rls/fs/2005/51351.htm>

<http://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3740&context=flr>

https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_57972.html

<http://chnm.gmu.edu/cyh/teaching-modules/230>

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493040/IPOL-FEMM_ET\(2014\)493040_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2014/493040/IPOL-FEMM_ET(2014)493040_EN.pdf)

<http://www.fondationscelles.org/en/prostitution/a-summery-of-prostitution#commercialization>

[http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(02\)08355-1/fulltext#back-bib11](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(02)08355-1/fulltext#back-bib11)

http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/cst_faq_eng.pdf

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx>

http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/vaw/humanrights/A_HRC_RES_11_3.pdf

http://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_8_12.pdf