Forum:	**Committee on the Right of the Child**
Question of:	**Negotiating measures to ensure children‘s safety in terms of sexual exploitation**
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I. Description of the Issue

The number of cases of sexual exploitation of children (CSEA) -people below the legal age of 18- has been growing rapidly in the past few years, almost proportionally to the rise of developing technology. Children‘s sexual exploitation is defined as victims being coerced, manipulated or deceived into various forms of sexual activities, often in exchange for things the affected needs, wants or even depend on such as money. Often, cases of CSEA stay unlabeled as such, because the offender acts caring and portrays the relationship as consensual.

Figure 1: Distribution of different cases of CSEA

This figure shows the gap between recorded cases and the actual number of CSEA cases every year. For CSEA cases the age, gender or heritage of the perpetrator does not matter, even minors can take on the role of the offender. Furthermore, cases are not limited on

physical or violent ones. In most cases CSEA happens in the background via online services and differing methods of intimidation are abused, such as forcing the victim into debt, blackmailing or emotional abuse. CSEA is happening all around the world with no exception, however the number of recorded CSEA happening is especially high in regions such as East Asia, the Pacific or India. This is measured by the amount of recorded Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) in said regions. Consequently, it is significant to mention that the ranking is not fully accurate. The increased rate of cases in less economically developed countries (LEDCs) is mostly rooted in the financial suffers of a country. Due to a lack of education, especially amongst women and lower class families, the chance of getting a promising job is almost zero, resulting in a dependence on any form of income. The offender often offers money or resources for receiving sexual pictures, videos or even physical “services” of the victim. It lies in the obligation and duty of the United Nations to take immediate measures against CSEA, as it breaches international, fundamental laws and more importantly: Human rights. International cooperation is the hope for the victims of CSEA.

II. Definition of Key Terms

Grooming

Grooming refers to the process in which an adult develops a friendship with a child, particularly through the internet, with the intention of having an illegal sexual relationship.

Human Trafficking

The crime of transporting or controlling people and forcing them to work in the sex trade or other forms of forced labour.

Sexual Abuse

Refers to when a person is forced to partake in sexual activity against or is touched inappropriately against their will.

Rape

The crime of forcing somebody to have sex when they do not want it or are not able to agree to it.

Gross Domestic Product

The total value of all the goods and services produced by a country in one year.

Peer-to-Peer networks

Is a IT structure with which no single controller is necessary, meaning that data can be exchanged between multiple devices within the same network.

Dark web

The Dark web is a hidden search portal, which is only accessible through specific softwares and often contains inappropriate or illegal finds, including child sexual exploitation material.

III. Background information

To truly understand the threat that sexual exploitation of children poses, it is essential to break down the way it happens. In most cases, the children and their family does not recognize the relationship the child has a a sexual exploitative one. The perpetrator illustrates their relation as a loving one, providing them with gifts, status, money and attention. Slowly, they begin to ask for exchanges like inappropriate pictures, participation in sexual activities and in most cases start to abuse the children. Abuse has many forms. It does not only show in bruises but also emotional manipulation, resulting in the child feeling alone, isolated and not daring to ask the family for help. Emotional dependence plays a part frequently, especially for children with negligent families, as they see their “partner” as support or help. CSEA can also be strategically organized by gangs, which lead a whole system of human trafficking. Children, girls and boys are sold to customers often for a specific amount of time for money. They have to endure sexual abuse, rape, slavery, humiliation and in the worst cases death. Despite growing past the age of 18, it is near impossible to escape this system as children miss education, lose their family and have no knowledge about life, because they spent their childhood in basements being traumatized. CSEA means long lasting consequences for the victims as they are left with trauma, scars, injuries, PTSD and other mental illnesses. As CSEA mostly happens in LEDCs, victims and their families do not have the resources to gain

access to appropriate care centers, leaving trauma undiagnosed and without treatment. It is significant to mention, that the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its possibilities is only contributing to the issue of CSAM being spread in the internet. By simply typing in a command into a chatbot, offenders receive AI-generated child pornography. Making CSAM easily accessible makes it seem less illegal and promotes the idea of it. This is incredibly dangerous, as the issue seemingly loses its importance, since promotion almost normalizes it. The United Nations need to take urgent measures against this issue. It does not only violate human rights and destroys the life of children but also pushes the little attention it gets away from it and awareness of the issue decreases. CSEA needs to be at the cause and not the symptoms, because the United Nations should not only comfort the affected but counter the offenders directly.

IV. Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Children‘s Society UK

This organization aims to help victims of Child Sexual Exploitation Abuse and prevent the issue as a whole. They work closely together with the affected people, providing wide-ranging methods of therapy and help.

Dark web

The dark web acts as one of the major sources of Child Sexual Exploitation Material. Offenders stay anonymous and have a safe bubble of interest with other perpetrators, in which they can exchange their ideas, materials etc.

India

India is one of the countries with the highest index of recorded Child Sexual Exploitation Materials. The country‘s lower-middle income economy, results in people desperate for money and resources and creates big disparities.

UNICEF

The United Nations Children‘s Fund works to help each and every child in need, no matter their region. They serve as a leading organization in providing resources, workers and measures to counter certain issues.

Individuals (in gangs)

Anyone can be a perpetrator, multiple offenders often join together in gangs, strategically planning attacks, choosing victims or even organizing human trafficking. They pose a great danger to children and human rights.

V. Previous attempts to solve the issue

Technological interventions

Officials try to limit the access to sources providing CSAM by inventing filters, which are supposed to automatically recognize illegal factors in materials such as child pornography.

Legislation

Organizations and groups order duties to recognize and resolve individual cases of child sexual exploitation to law enforcement. They try to optimize the capacities, in order for an increased observation and chance to intervene.

International cooperation

International cooperation and communication especially between less economically developed countries (LEDCs) and more economically developed countries (MEDCs), maximizes the use of effective measures, guidelines and frameworks which are beneficial for the victims.

VI. Possible solutions

Stronger AI guidelines

As AI contributes negatively to the issue of CSEA by providing access to CSAM, harsher user guidelines and filters in chatbots are essential. Introducing filters, which recognize exploitative prompts would help to stop the spreading of such materials and the easy access to it.

Supporting organizations with funds

Organizations working in close contact to survivors of CSEA provide frameworks and methods of actively helping and supporting victims. Additionally, they work on measures to prevent CSEA. Funding these organizations, allows them to expand their influence and maximize their capacities for example reaching more families effectively.

Spreading awareness

Awareness starting in schools for girls and boys is necessary to educate the children about the threat of perpetrators. Interviews of survivors and allowing the children to ask questions, makes the topic more accessible and shows the children how it can happen to anyone and the need for caution, especially with their actions on social media.

Stepping up efforts against gangs

Gangs are one of the major organizations promoting and executing CSEA. More detailed investigation, reports and international communication regarding them is the first step towards destroying their system, which leads to the destruction of lives.

VII. How to prepare as a delegate

As a delegate, it is your task to represent the standpoint of the country you are **representing** not your own! Make sure you are confident in knowledge about:

- Your alliances
- Your country's position in international relations
- Your country's participation in previous attempts to solve the issue
- What solutions your country proposes

All delegates are obligated to write at least one draft resolution and a minimum of two preferably three position papers so that all topics of the forum are fully covered. The deadline for all documents is the 27.08.2026. Please send all documents to the contact in the introduction **on time.** Finally, as this topic is a quite sensitive one, we ask of you to pay extra attention to your choice of words and handling with the topic.

VIII.UN resolutions

https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3828536?ln=en&v=pdf (A/RES/74/174) Resolution on countering child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse online

https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3876065?ln=en&v=pdf (A/HRC/RES/43/22) Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children, including Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Other Child Sexual Abuse Material

IX. Useful links

https://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/what-we-do/our-work/child-sexual-exploitation - Children's Society UK

https://digitallibrary.un.org/?ln=en - UN Digital Library

https://www.britannica.com -Britannica

X. Sources

https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/types-of-abuse/child-sexual-exploitation/#what

https://safeguarding.network/content/safeguarding-resources/peer-peer-abuse#definition-of-child-on-child-abuse

https://www.csacentre.org.uk/infographics/

https://www.childlight.org/into-the-light-2024/indicator-3.html

https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/grooming?q=grooming#google_vignette

https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/human-trafficking

https://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/docs/default-source/improving-care/nccmh/sexual-safety-collaborative/programme-documents/ssc-operational-definitions.pdf?sfvrsn=9b3d0e2f_2