

Forum:	Special Commission
Student Officer:	Rouven Riegel
Issue:	Finding measures to counter the upload and retransmission of child pornography



Definition of the issue/ problem:

The internet is by far the largest platform for child pornography. Especially in Japan, the numbers of incidents involving child pornography has been on a rise. In 2009, 935 cases with 405 victims have been reported. More than half of the reported cases were spread through the internet. Shockingly, the crimes were committed by the the closest individuals like real mothers and teachers, whom a child is supposed to place absolute trust.

Child pornography is an indicator of sexual exploitation and abuse of children. This violates the declaration of human rights and the convention on the Rights of the Child by many points.

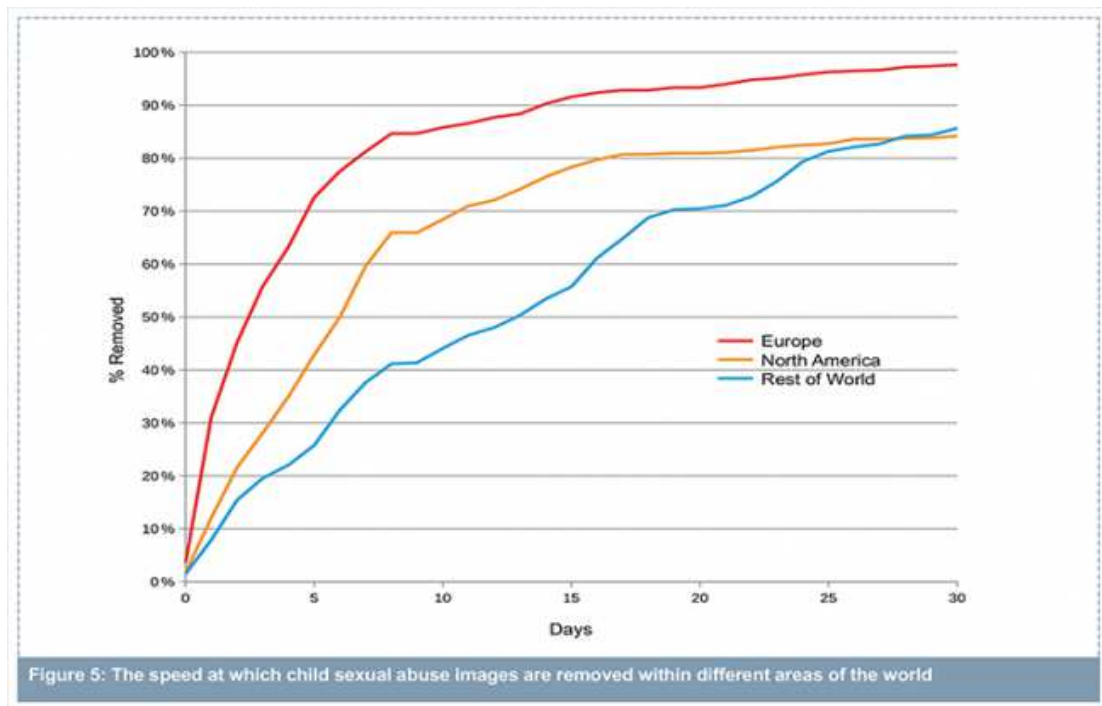
If spread on the internet, child pornographic material is often no longer able to be eliminated and eradicated from the internet. Costs for producing and spreading declined dramatically, because of the little effort that new technologies require nowadays to record some material and put it online, creating live chats, streaming videos and more. This entailed also the possibility to reach more effectively a wider audience, and this makes it even more attractive to child sexual abusers. As a consequence, child pornography ranks high among the different kinds of abuse. This makes the problem even more urgent.

Risk factors like poverty, unemployment, insecurity, violence and proliferation of firearms, and migration are to be payed with special regard, as they often lead to desperate actions by the closest relatives, or by the children themselves.

Despite the fact that they fully understand the results of these actions, the event has often

important consequences on the social life of the child and on the psychological side.

Geographical situation:



As you can see above the speed at which child pornographic images are removed is contingent on the country it appears. Countries elsewhere than Europe or North America do have trouble with a fast removal of child pornography.

Role of the internet in promoting child pornography:

The internet is the reason for child pornography being a greater problem due to it:

- permits access to vast quantities of pornographic images from around the world
- makes pornography instantly available at any time or place
- allows pornography to be accessed (apparently) anonymously and privately
- facilitates direct communication and image sharing among users
- delivers pornography relatively inexpensively
- provides images that are of high digital quality, do not deteriorate, and can be conveniently stored
- provides for a variety of formats (pictures, videos, sound), as well as the potential for real-time and interactive experiences
- permits access to digital images that have been modified to create composite or virtual images (morphing)

The issue of Child pornography can be distributed into three acts of crime that are:

1. Production: There are professional produced Child pornographic material, that often has its origin in third world countries. Also amateur records are nowadays easily to produce by the invention of high quality digital cameras and web cams.

2. Distribution: there are two main groups of people being involved in the distribution of child pornography that are:

- first: pedophile rings or organized crime circles that distribute child pornographic material for financial support as well as
- second: amateurs, who seek for no specific profit from distributing their material.

Due to efforts of law enforcement agencies and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) the methods to spread child pornographic material is limited to:

Method	Use
Web pages and websites	Specific child pornography websites may be created, or child pornography images may be embedded in general pornography sites. However, there is debate about how much child pornography is available on the web. Some argue that it is relatively easy to find images. Others argue that, because of the vigilance of ISPs and police in tracking down and closing child pornography websites, it is unlikely that a normal web search using key words such as childporn would reveal much genuine child pornography. Instead, the searcher is likely to find legal pornographic sites with adults purporting to be minors, 'sting' operations, or vigilante sites. One strategy of distributors is to post temporary sites that are then advertised on pedophile bulletin boards. To prolong their existence these sites may be given innocuous names (e.g., volleyball) or other codes (e.g., ch*ldp*rn) to pass screening software. The websites may be immediately flooded with hits before they are closed down. Often the websites contain Zip archives, the password for which is then later posted on a bulletin board.
Web cam	Images of abuse may be broadcast in real time. In one documented case of a live broadcast, viewers could make online requests for particular sexual activities to be carried out on the victim.
E-mail	E-mail attachments are sometimes used by professional distributors of child pornography, but more frequently they are used to share images among users, or they are sent to a potential victim as part of the grooming/seduction process. This method is considered risky by seasoned users because of the danger in unwittingly sending e-mails to undercover police posing as pedophiles or as potential victims.
E-groups	Specific child pornography e-groups exist to permit members to receive and share pornographic images and exchange information about new sites. Some of these groups appear on reputable servers and are swiftly shut down when they are detected. However, they may use code names or camouflage child

Method	Use
	<p>pornography images among legal adult pornography to prolong their existence.</p> <p>Specific child pornography newsgroups provide members with a forum in which to discuss their sexual interests in children and to post child pornography. This is one of the major methods of distributing child pornography. Some child pornography newsgroups are well known to both users and authorities (for example, the abpep-t or alternative binaries pictures erotica pre-teen group). Most commercial servers block access to such sites. Some servers do provide access to them but a user runs the risk of having his/her identity captured either by the credit card payments required for access, or the record kept by the server of his/her IP address. However, a computer-savvy user can access these groups by using techniques that hide his/her identity by concealing his/her true IP address.</p>
Newsgroups	
Bulletin Board Systems (BBS)	<p>Bulletin boards may be used legally to host discussions that provide advice to seekers of child pornography, including the URLs of child pornography websites and ratings of those sites. These bulletin boards may be monitored by system administrators to exclude bogus or irrelevant postings, such as from vigilantes.</p>
Chat rooms	<p>Chat rooms may be used to exchange child pornography and locate potential victims. Chat rooms may be password-protected. Open chat rooms are avoided by seasoned child pornographers because they are often infiltrated by undercover police.</p>
Peer-to-peer (P2P)	<p>P2P networks facilitate file sharing among child pornography users. These networks permit closed groups to trade images.</p>

http://www.popcenter.org/problems/child_pornography/print/

3. **Downloading:** This involves every actively seek to access child pornography via the internet, therefore is no saving of the material needed. Although access to such child pornographic images is getting harder and harder due to new laws and censorship, one with good computer skills and knowing where to look is able to find such material still.

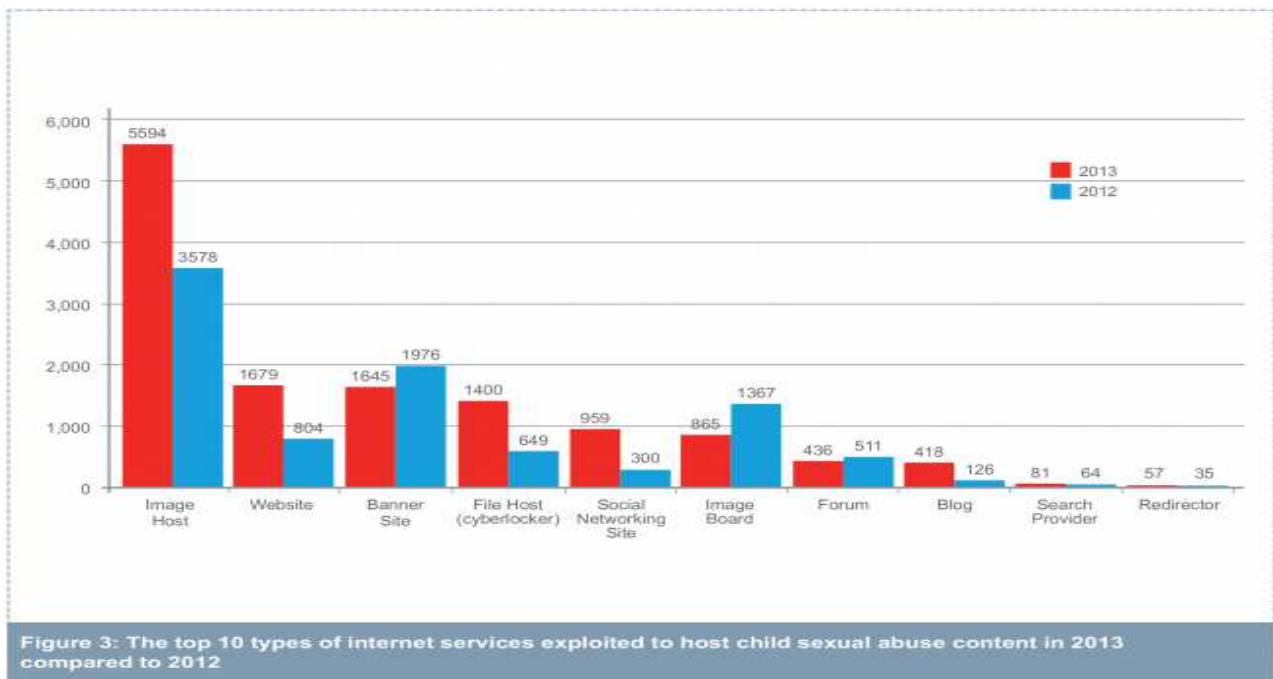
Challenges in controlling internet child pornography:

There are some specific challenges when it comes to controlling and removing child pornographic material from the internet:

- **structure of the internet:** The internet as a decentralized system is very hard to control. The internet represents a network of networks, what makes it possible to find different paths leading to the same destination even if the main access has been blocked by law enforcement agencies. The internet is somehow the ultimate democratic entity and thus essentially ungovernable.
- **uncertainties of jurisdiction:** With its function of an international communication tool, the internet crosses jurisdictional boundaries. The origin of child pornographic

material is thus sometimes hard to discover. In conclusion the biggest problem here is a lack of universal law enforcement jurisdiction

- lack of regulation: Within its democratic entity the internet is almost not to regulate, due to for example rights such as freedom of speech etc.
- differences in legislation: Child pornography in the internet is something international, but countries laws vary from each other, the simplest example might be the age a human being is no longer considered as a child (United states under 18, Australia under 16), thus it is difficult to find an international law concerning internet child pornography.
- expertise of offenders: Offenders vary in the degree to which they employ elaborate security measures to avoid detection.
- sophistication and adaptation of internet technology: The expertise of offenders is enhanced by the rapid advances in Internet technology, thus a technological race between internet pornographers and law enforcement agencies has developed.
- volume of internet activity: Because of a huge amount of traffic in child pornography, tracking down every person looking for it is almost impossible for the law enforcement agencies nowadays. Offenders thus believe that it is not very feasible to be found.



Interesting Graphs and numbers:

(Both images to check on: <https://www.iwf.org.uk/resources/trends>)

	2013	2012	2011
% of children appearing to be aged 10 years or under	81	81	74
% of children appearing to be aged 2 years or under	3	4	3
% showing sexual activity between adults and children including rape or sexual torture	51	53	64
% of images where victims were girls	76	75	65
% of images where victims were boys	10	10	26
% of images with both genders	9	11	8

Note: A small number of the victims were unidentifiable as male or female.

Existing Resolutions:

UN General assembly resolution A/51/456

UN General assembly resolution A/54/263

Important treaties and events:

18 November 2013: Eric Schmidt, executive chairman of Google, announces that the company will start to block any links leading to child pornography within six months.

Warnings and advice were to get help in case of addiction is also given.

The Child Protection Act, B.E. 2546 (2003)

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, B.E. 2551 (2008)

The Computer Crime Act B.E. 2550 (2007)

The Publishing Registration Act, B.E. 2550 (2007)

Definitions:

The definitions of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography were endorsed in the Ministerial Resolution of 23 November 2005, which is in line with the definitions under the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

Child pornography means any pornographic material representing a child engaged in actual or stimulated sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for sexual purposes. Online child pornography means any computer traffic data representing a child engaged in actual or stimulated sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for sexual purposes.

Interesting to find out:

- Is my country fully supporting the declaration of Human rights?
- Is my country supporting the convention on the rights of a child?
- Concerning to the first graphic: how fast is my country with removing child pornography?
- Is in my country internet censorship permitted?
- Are there any laws concerning internet or internet censorship?
- How does my country think about rights of children?
- Are their religious concerns in my country that may be related to this issue?
- In how far does my county support the idea of democracy? If it is very harsh their might emerge problems when it comes to a strong observation of internet activities)

Useful sources:

<https://www.iwf.org.uk/resources/trends>

http://www.popcenter.org/problems/child_pornography/print/

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_pornography

<http://nobullying.com/should-pornography-be-banned-by-countries-and-lawmakers/>

Sources:

https://www.google.de/search?q=geographical+situation+child+pornographie&espv=2&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=gr7cU7CyFKGr0QXej4HwAQ&ved=0CAYQ_AUoAQ&biw=1143&bih=986

https://www.iwf.org.uk/assets/media/resources/trends_graph3.png

http://www.popcenter.org/problems/child_pornography/print/

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/51/plenary/a51-456.htm>

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