



WELCOME TO THE

CS MUNX

THE CANADIAN SCHOOL





INTERPOL



PRESIDENTS



Alejandro Ossa

I am Alejandro Ossa Osorio and I will be the Chair for the International Criminal Police Organization in the CSMUN 2021 edition. I am 17 years old, I am a Law student at EAFIT. I am passionate about politics, philosophy and economics. I want to grow up to be a virtuous man, a skilled lawyer, and a thoughtful leader. I also want to help my country become prosperous and fair. I hope the Interpol committee to be a space that encourages learning and resolution.



Alejandro Lezcano

Mi nombre es Alejandro Lezcano Osorio, soy el director general de la ONU y personero del colegio Benedictino de Santa María. Para el futuro a corto plazo espero estudiar en el exterior y a largo plazo tener mi propia biblioteca. Para el modelo, espero un ambiente de debate integro y responsable por parte de todos, ambiente en el cual se sepa manejar los momentos serios con seriedad y con alegría el resto de momentos.

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1. WELCOMING LETTER

It is an honor for us to welcome you to CSMUN 2021. Since 2020, virtual MUNs have proved to be almost as effective as the ones we are used to, moreover, they have helped us continue with this incredible activity in a global crisis. This is why we, Alejandro Ossa and Alejandro Lezcano, have taken our task to preside over INTERPOL with such discipline and gallantry.

My name is Alejandro Ossa Osorio, I am seventeen years old and I am from the city of Medellín, Colombia. I am currently a Law student at Universidad EAFIT, a UNESCO Center for Peace representative, the head of a government oversight process and a local activist. I have a prodigious passion for politics, economy and philosophy and keen affinity to world matters, so you may expect but great enthusiasm and thoroughness from me.

My name is Alejandro Lezcano Osorio, I am sixteen years old and I live in Medellín, Colombia. Right now I am a student at Colegio Benedictino de Santa María, in the eleven grade. I love to meet new people, to play my guitar and to hang out with my friends. I like to spend my free time on things that entertain me. I consider myself an outgoing, noble and friendly person who can easily change his attitude depending on the situation.

Your duty as delegate is to represent your State while addressing the agenda at hand. We as your chair will help you to make this an amazing experience. This is a delightful opportunity for all of you to get more knowledge about the reality that we are currently living. We want you to use this chance to be conscious and create solutions that could impact the future worldwide.

Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or need any help. We are looking forward to meeting you all and hope that you all have an unforgettable experience.

Sincerely,

Alejandro.





2. INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

2.1. Description

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is an intergovernmental organization considered to be the largest criminal police organization. It has 194 member States and collaborates with the police of these countries to improve security in the world. INTERPOL facilitates the exchange and access to crime information as well as offers technical and operational support. Its work is mainly focused on public safety, organized crime, human trafficking, terrorism, firearms trafficking, financial crime, corruption, cybercrime, crimes against minors and illegal products.

2.2. History of the committee

In 1914, the police forces of 24 countries met in Monaco during the first International Congress of Criminal Police to discuss matters of identification of criminals and extradition in an increasingly connected world. Nine years later, Johannes Schober, President of the Vienna Police, took the initiative to create an international police body. It was then that the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) was created. However, in 1938, Germany led by the National Socialist party seized control of the Commission in a military expansion, deposing President Michael Skubl and moving its headquarters from Vienna to Berlin. It was not until the end of World War II that Belgium led the resurgence of the body, which went on to adopt INTERPOL as its telegraphic address.

Finally, after signing its current constitution or Statute in 1956, the International Criminal Police Commission was renamed the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). To this day, its headquarters are located in the city of Lyon, France.

2.3. Subject matter and Committee faculties

Interpol's functions are:

- Execute the agreements of the general assembly and the executive committee in matters of decision-making with policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities and programs of the international body.





- Act as an international center for the fight against crime by uniting and cooperating national and regional intelligence and police force.
- Technical information center of the national offices. Organize and carry out secretarial work at meetings of the general assembly and the executive committee.

2.4. Committee objectives

- Through the International cooperation, accomplish the extradition objectives that Interpol have or at least improve that process and make clever extradition agreements between Nations.
- Make the world a safer place for minors through prevention strategies and clear actions that demonstrate a definitive solution





3. TOPIC A

International cooperation for extradition processes

3.1. Introduction to the topic

Literally, “extradition” is defined as an institution of International Law by virtue of which a State surrenders an individual to another State that claims him, in order to subject him to a criminal process or to serve a sentence for having committed a crime in the jurisdiction of the Requesting State. And it always has been a big topic for INTERPOL to work with, because INTERPOL is the institution that have to catch and extradite the required subject between the nations without violate the sovereignty of either country, and in the actuality any institution is supposed to be more than any nation

So, a process in each country is required and is the following: First, the local judgement will have to make an extradition request to INTERPOL. Second, INTERPOL will have to secure the content of the request. Third, the request state will be selected from a directory. Fourth, both nations will have to check the permission of the ministry of justice, the ministry of foreign affairs and the INTERPOL NCB. Finally, if everything is right and following the INTERPOL extradition rules, INTERPOL will be able to work and the extradition process is able to start.

Extradition is not as easy as it seems. Actually, it is very hard to handle a process like this, because it requires International cooperation, that is maybe the biggest problem of the UN model because of the sovereignty that every nation has. And beyond that problem, there are various UN statements that can stop an extradition process, the 5 most common are:

A. Nationality: The denegation of extradition for nationals is a universally recognized factor, even when there could exist variants about if it is actually an obligatory cause or a facultative one. The fourth article of the United Nations, put it as a facultative cause of denegation. In the same scheme we have the sixth article of the European Convey of Extradition from this premise, restrictions can come from each national system. There are systems where there are constitutional





prohibitions of extradite nationals: Cases from Germany, Chipre o Croatia, for example. In other ones a legislative prohibition: Sweden or Spain for example.

B. International jurisdiction of the requesting State: When the extradition treaties specify the documentation that must accompany extradition requests do not require any justification of the international jurisdiction of the requesting State: this is the case in Article 12 of the CEX and in Article 5 of the United Nations Model Treaty. Nor does this requirement appear in the bilateral treaties of Spain, nor in the LEP 1985. And yet, the reference to the international competence of the requesting State and the symmetry with the requested State is an element that is repeated, with formulas diverse in the treaties and over time.

C. Courts of exception: This cause is one of the most delicate in the treatment of extradition cases, due to its high political content as it inevitably leads to global trials for the requested State on the legal system and the judicial subsystem of the requesting State. The Treaties do not define, nor could they define, what are the objective parameters that allow a Court to recognize these characteristics, and inevitably the requested State will tend to use its internal parameters to determine whether the Court of the requesting State is assimilable to its own model.

D. Prescription: The prescription of the criminal action or penalty is a common cause of refusal in the extradition treaties. Such a clause plays in a rigid way because it is enough with what has occurred in any of the States, the requesting or the requested. This appears in article 10 of the CEX and in article 3 (e) of the Model Convention of the United Nations.

E. The problem of rebellious nations: Given the type of crime that prompts extradition requests, it is not unusual that the extradition title is a sentence passed in the absence of the accused. It is for this reason that there are provisions in multilateral and bilateral treaties for this assumption. Within the Council of Europe, there was an inexplicable gap in the Convention of Extradition, which





was fulfilled by the Second Protocol of March 17, 1978. Also, in the United Nations Model Convention there is a provision in Article 3 (g).

3.2. History of the topic

Extradition has been generally accepted for more than a century that extradition relations generate authentic international legal obligations, the non-compliance of which gives rise to international responsibility.

This approach is valid, whether the legal basis is a treaty, or if the extradition relationship is based on the principle of reciprocity, since the only substantial difference is located in the initial phase of generation of the obligation.

The formal expression of this obligation is in a generally repeated precept, according to which in the event of total or partial denial of a request, the resolution of the requested State must be substantiated.

Historically, we see this approach in the multilateral Treaty of Lima of March 27, 1879, between Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela, in whose article 1, it is established that «the signatory Republics are They undertake to give themselves reciprocally ...».

This approach is reiterated in other broader Treaties, such as the International Criminal Law Treaties, —with no equivalent in the European area—, made in Montevideo in 1889 and 1940 (Article 18).

In the specific field of extradition, this principle is maintained in the Convention of December 26, 1933 (Seventh International American Conference) and in the Inter-American Convention of Caracas of February 25, 1981.

In the European area, the Council of Europe Convention is inspired by the same principle. Although with somewhat different terminology, the principle is also found in the 1990 Model United Nations Treaty.





This approach contrasts with the one that inspires other institutions, such as the transfer of sentenced persons, where it is admitted that there are no legal obligations between States, nor subjective rights of individuals, so that refusal decisions should not be justified. This is how the Council of Europe Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons is applied and interpreted. In this philosophy some Spanish bilateral treaties on transfers are inspired, for example the Hispano-Argentine Treaty of October 29, 1987, Article 3.

This obligation must be qualified in the sense that it refers to the "States", normally represented at the international level by the Executive Powers, but does not establish internal obligations derived from the existence of individual subjective rights.

Thus in the Decree-Law of Portugal of 1992, which regulates international legal cooperation and in the Swiss Law of March 20, 1981, on the same matter, it is established that the law does not confer the right to demand an act of legal international cooperation .

In the same sense, the Spanish-North American Treaty of November 20, 1990 on mutual legal assistance in criminal matters.

In Spain, the Draft Law on International Legal Cooperation in criminal matters, currently in Parliament, contains a precept identical to that of Portuguese and Swiss laws and on which there have been no amendments by the parliamentary groups.

This legalization of extradition relations, in reality conceals a permanent structural problem that conditions at least the practice: it is about the perception of the relations between the requesting State and the requested State as a dialectical relationship, as a conflict of sovereignty that emerges in a wide list of very heterogeneous causes of refusal. These causes lead to a duplication of controls and, consciously or unconsciously, to global judgments on the legal system and the judicial subsystem of the requesting State or eventually the potentially requested State, in order to decide whether or not to establish precedents for reciprocity. .





The evolution that must take place and that is taking place, at least in integrated regional areas, goes in the direction of degrading the level of the conflict, considering it as a daily problem of jurisdictional cooperation.

From this perspective, the value to be protected would not be the individual rights of the extraditable person, but the principle of reciprocal trust between judicial systems. In light of this approach, it is assumed that the rights of the extraditable person are protected in the requesting state and consequently the controls in the requested state should not be duplicated or extreme. Certain principles that would appear structural, would receive a new treatment, for example, the extradition of nationals, the principle of double criminality, prescription, etc.

The Ministry of Justice of Spain, since 1992, has been supporting this approach to the issue, in a "non paper" presented to the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, at the Meeting in Funchal (Madeira), as well as at the Intergovernmental Conference of 1996 which has drawn up the Treaty of Amsterdam, in the course of which a proposal was made for the suppression of extradition and its replacement by a "surrender". For this reason, in Spain there has been no reluctance in relation to the Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, as well as in relation to the new International Criminal Court.

Naturally, this approach is valid when extradition relations run through traditional theoretical approaches. When these approaches are altered in accordance with the new philosophy outlined above, a list of causes for denial or in other words no longer appears when extradition is replaced by surrender.

In the case of relations with the Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, Spanish laws 15/1994, of June 1 and 4/1998, of July 1, which regulate said cooperation, do not contain any cause of refusal foreseeing only that which derives from the lack of temporal or territorial competence of such Courts. The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court responds to the same scheme. During the Rome Conference, the doubts that appeared in the first drafts were cleared up and finally no list appears. Only the cause based on the exception of res judicata (art. 89.2) appears, and even so highly nuanced, since the requested State cannot issue a





unilateral resolution, but consultations are necessary. When there is a "decision of admissibility", delivery must be made, even if there is res judicata. The two Spanish laws, cited above, expressly exclude that the principle non bis in idem may play in relation to said Courts.

There are many reasons for the denial of extradition, perfectly identified through numerous treaties. In this Work, not all are examined, but some of the most significant and with the greatest dogmatic content.

3.3. Current Situation

Today, the extradition is still one of the principal topics to talk about around international cooperation. And at the moment, the progress of the extradition is governed by 3 proposals:

- The need to have a model extradition treaty
- To speed up the procedure for transmitting extradition requests
- To serve as a basis for proceeding to preventive detention .

Also, the red notifications are the best tools to go ahead with an extradition process by INTERPOL. They are published at the request of a member country to request the location and detention of wanted persons with a view to their extradition or the application of similar judicial measures. Thousands of red notices are issued each year, electronically transmitted to all countries through protected police channels. By the way, electronic initiatives in INTERPOL for extradition processes continue to be developed due to security issues, which makes extradition processes depend largely on traditional means such as postal mail or diplomatic bags.

Now, one of the problems that is generated with the extradition process and that entails the lack of international cooperation is the case of "Recalcitrants", who are people who travel to a foreign nation which requests an extradition of the subject to their country of origin, which does not accept the extradition of its own civilian.

The most affected Country of this phenomenon is the USA, and the most recalcitrant countries are China, India, Cuba, Haiti and Afghanistan.





The International cooperation in this topic is quite hard to find, because in most of the cases it becomes a particular and subjective situation between the nations and the subject to extradite.

3.4. Challenges for the committee

- Have the national cooperation as a way to increase the success of the extradition rate.
- Make clever extradition agreements with other countries when it is necessary.
- Find ways to help the extradition process with international police cooperation for it to be faster, and so decrease the escape rate of the criminals that are in way to be extradited.
- Through international cooperation, promote the exchange of information on the whereabouts of wanted fugitives who presumably reside abroad, in order to confirm their current whereabouts and situation.
- Improve networking among expert researchers on fugitives and units specialized in this field.
- Increase the number and quality of notifications and broadcasts INTERPOL (alerts for the forces of the order) targeting fugitives implicated in serious crimes.





4. TOPIC B

Safety mechanisms for the sexual protection of minors online.

4.1. Introduction to the topic

The Internet is an essential infrastructure for economic and social interaction. While it brings many benefits to all users, it also carries a spectrum of risks. Children can benefit greatly from the Internet. It is a significant tool for their education, creativity and self-expression as well as for the development of their identity and social skills. However, they are also more vulnerable to risks than adults. Governments, law enforcement, parents, caregivers, educators, business and civil society can help children to benefit from the Internet, but they also have a responsibility to protect them against risks online.

One of those risks relates to the content and contact risks, including exposure to pornography, cybergrooming and cyberbullying and including online sexual predation. This is most common as sexual predators can hide their identity on the Internet and lure children into producing pornography through manipulation of their emotions. This is a very critical problem, especially to vulnerable children.

Countries' approaches to defining risks and prioritising policy responses vary with their culture, legal framework and style of government. For example, children's exposure to illegal or harmful content is defined and addressed in different ways, depending in part on each government's approach to free speech. Taking these differences into account, Interpol aims to identify areas in which efforts to cooperate, share experience and, as appropriate, minimise differences in policy and regulatory approaches may be valuable.

Statistical data about children's use of the Internet and the prevalence of risks are limited. The data are often fragmented and non-representative and offer few possibilities for comparing studies and countries. In particular, definitions of risks often differ, and survey methodologies vary significantly, making it difficult to compare risk prevalence rates. While the same spectrum of risks is present in all countries, the available data suggest that prevalence rates vary.

4.2. History of the topic





Legal international framework for the sexual protection of minors:

The international community has created various legal instruments that seek to protect and safeguard the well-being and development of each and every child and teenagers. This legal protection extends from the international to the national sphere and aims to develop special protection for minors. This includes sexual protection on the web.

Since 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights established in its article 1 that all human beings are equal before the law, however, it was until 1959 when a declaration was explicitly created on persons under 18 years of age: the Declaration of Rights of the Child. This Declaration, adopted prior to the creation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, emphasizes that all children need protection and special care so that they can develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy way. Gradually, other statements were developed and complementing the legislation on different issues.

Almost 30 years after the Declaration, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) established that all persons under 18 years of age are right-holders and that all measures related to their well-being must comply with the principle of the best interests of the child. With regard to violence, paragraph 1 of Article 19 of the CRC states that: "The Member States shall adopt all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child against all forms of physical or mental harm or abuse, neglect or treatment neglect, ill-treatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while the child is in the custody of the parents, a legal representative or any other person who has the child the charge of him."

Similarly, the CRC indicates that "Member States shall ensure that no child is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." Parallel to the Convention, there are three Optional Protocols. The first, that we will explore for the effects of this Committee, refers to the sale of children, child prostitution and use of children in pornography.

History of online sexual abuse and measurements by law enforcement to counteract it:





Data for online sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and pornography of children have been deemed to be only representative and in many cases unreliable to comprehend the actual scope of this threat to minors. This is due to the nature of the crimes which usually involves the anonymity of the perpetrator and the silence of the victim. As such, many cases are difficult to investigate, prosecute and even detect. However, there are estimates of reported cases and online redflags for child pornography content in each country which have increased as technology has embedded more into the lives of the general population with the boom smartphones, computers, laptops, and the development of more sophisticated and useful information and communication technologies.

One example would be the case of Mexico in the 2010s. With the advancement and penetration of information and communication technologies (ICT), new forms of social interaction have emerged. Unfortunately, this environment also poses new risks and channels for committing violence. In accordance with General Observation No. 13 of the Committee on Children's rights, minors are especially vulnerable online to scams and pornographic, misleading and unpleasant content, among other types of threats. Likewise, ICTs are being used mainly to produce, distribute, show and possess indecent images or recordings of abuses against children; to intimidate, harass, harass, or coerce them to engage in sexual activities or obtain personal information; to contact children, usually by adults, to involve them, with deception, in criminal activities and harmful practices offline.

Due to access to technology, teenagers are the most vulnerable. Based on the 2017 estimates, it is possible to identify an important gap in the use of ICT in Mexico between girls and boys from 6 to 11 years old, compared to adolescents from 12 to 17 years. Seen in a general way, 50% of girls and boys between 6 and 11 years old are internet or computer users, while between 80% and 94% of adolescents (12 to 17 years old) are internet or computer users. The most palpable difference refers to use of mobile phones. While 27% of girls and boys own one, the percentage of adolescents is equivalent to about 75%.

In this sense, it is estimated that at the national level (in Mexico) 25% of teenagers between 12 and 17 years old, experienced some form of cyberbullying during 2015. As stated by





the interviewed minors, the three main forms of cyberbullying were the intentional sending of harmful spam or viruses, videos or images with sexual content or aggressive messages with insults, threats, intimidation or uncomfortable issues. The less common forms of violence were coercion or pressure to provide passwords, tracking of accounts or sites you visit, and insulting, threatening, intimidating or uncomfortable calls. Likewise, the results reveal that women are more vulnerable than men to being attacked through these channels, particularly in matters concerning the sending of videos, images or messages with sexual, aggressive or insulting content.

In terms of age and gender, the data shows that cyberbullying experiences become more common as girls, boys and teenagers grow, showing throughout the time, consistently, ages 12 to 17 have a higher prevalence among girls and women. In this sense, while 12% of 12-year-old men experienced some form of cyberbullying, among women of the same age this reached 14%. In addition, 17-year-old minors, altogether, suffered twice as many of these situations (34%). However, in the case of adolescent women, it was up to 37%. This means that practically 4 out of 10 17-year-old women were victims of some form of cyberbullying (2015).

Statistics about online sexual abuse in Mexico apply in proportion to most cases in the rest of the world as demographical differences are similar. That is to say, minors from the age of 12 to 17 are the most likely to experience these forms of sexual predation and as such, law enforcements and governments should focus an special effort in preventing and dealing with these cases.

Worldwide, the available evidence suggests that one in four teenagers between 12 and 17 years of age experienced some form of online harassment. However, the forms of violence in ICTs are constantly evolving. For this reason, the lack of data has to be compensated, specially that related to transformation and indecent retouching of photos or videos of minors; the circulation of aggressive, violent, pornographic, unpleasant or misleading content; the use of techniques to lure girls and boys for sexual purposes (internet grooming) and the number of potentially harmful sites or games for psychological development. It is also important that official statistics refer to the role played by ICTs as facilitators in the commission of additional



crimes such as kidnapping, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, identity theft and personal data, among others.

Likewise, it is important to raise awareness to victims and users of ICTs about the risks, information security mechanisms, as well as the means of support in the face of these forms of violence; design complaint schemes and platforms friendly to children and caregivers; and generate synergies with private entities (mainly social networks) to collect and disseminate information on these forms of violence, as well as to prevent them. Among the information recollection methods are the creation of open platforms that concentrate complaints, reports or alerts of violence, data mining techniques, use of big data, data analysis in social networks and linked texts (#MeToo, for example), as well as open mass collaborations (crowdsourcing) that provide algorithms to detect violent and threatening profiles and language. The last items need to be applied with the collaboration of governments with law enforcement and as perpetrators may attack from any part of the world, it is important that the Interpol finds efforts to collaborate internationally to reduce this threat to minors.

4.3. Current Situation

On present day, in the context of COVID-19 pandemic which spread worldwide in the year 2020, people in general have significantly expanded, not only their time online, but the reach of activities they use the internet for. One special group of people are children, teenagers and minors in general who, in addition to being the age - demographic - group to use the Internet the most, have increased their use of online tools for education, entertainment, communication and more. As mentioned, this has been due to the fact that a considerable amount of schools turned to e-learning, as well as other spaces that minors tend to like malls, restaurants and sites for gatherings have closed or been suspended, to comply with government measures against the spread of the virus. With minors staying at home virtually all day for a long period of time, they have increased their subjectivity to these kinds of online threats.

Online predators have taken advantage of the opportunity that the risks of handling the pandemic have involved. Now that predators have more access to children around the world, the cases have increased. For example, in Canada just for the month of April, 2020 there were 850





cases tracked that represent each an IP address that has shared child exploitation content in the last 30 days. That is to say, 850 domiciles of suspected child predators were detected just by shared content. It is needed to clarify that these statistics are worrying as they do not represent child predators hiding under VPN or other masking programs, nor child predators who hide this content but still predate on children nor reported cases to the police nor the number of children exposed to this threat, etc. Also, at the end of the same month, the Canadian Center for Child Protection declared that the reports to the tipline about sexual exploitation were up 40% in the last two weeks.

Stephen Bauer from the Canadian Center for Child Protection stated, “We know that often youth who have had a situation like this occur will not report, they do not want to disclose what has happened, they try to deal with the whole situation on their own, and so, we are definitely only seeing the tip of iceberg here in these situations” (Bauer, CCCP, 2020).

How does sexual predation happen? Online predators are usually the first to initiate the contact with the minors. Predators pretend to be someone else, usually someone the same age as the victim whom the victim might feel attracted to or feel no harm in making contact. Then, predators work diligently to build a relationship with the victim or desensitize them from sexual inhibitions. Once this is done, predators ask for sexual content. Usually, the initial content victims send is not as inflammatory or concerning as would be outright child pornography but with the threat of divulging the content or other forms of manipulation, the predator manages to get more sexual or compromising content from the minor which does classify as child pornography.

Predators tend to look for vulnerable children and they exploit certain conditions of the minor. Some of these vulnerabilities and conditions are the natural body curiosities of children, the desire for sexual interaction or romance, need for friendship, and mental illness or conditions like depression. Predators target victims with traits like:

- Neediness or willingness to chat openly
- Typically of the female gender





- Openness or interest in talking about physical relationships.
- Frequently uses the Internet
- Uses flirty usernames, pictures, or provocative avatars.
- Has mostly unsupervised internet use.
- Tends to reveal an extraordinary amount of personal information in their online content such as blogs or social networks.

One type of sexual predation is called grooming. Grooming is a term to describe the way in which some people approach children and young people to gain their trust, create emotional ties and be able to abuse them sexually. Grooming in the real world can take place in all kinds of places — in the local neighborhood, at home, at school, or at church -. In the worst case, these people may also wish to introduce the minor into prostitution and sexual exploitation settings.

Groomers (people who seek to harm the minor) can be men and women of any age and of any economic or social level but usually tend to be adult men. Grooming can happen online or in person, and on many occasions the groomer spends considerable time during this preparation period to gain the trust of children and their families by:

- Pretending to be someone he or she is not.
- Offering insight and advice.
- Giving gifts.
- Giving attention to the child.
- Using her professional or socio-economic position or reputation.
- Taking them on trips, walks and parties.

Law enforcement tackle sex predation in many ways. First, they focus on preventive measures which are done in collaboration with the government, institutions like schools and most importantly, parents, which have influence over the minors. A large part of the effort is to make parents aware of the dangers and become more vigilant of their children by activating parental controls, monitoring the search history, checking on their children social network profiles and advising their children to only talk to people they know and to restrict themselves from sharing





compromising material like sexual content or private information. Schools also help in advising children in this way.

Other ways that law enforcement uses for prevention include actively seeking for sexual predators. For example, many police officers are trained to pretend and behave online as minors, many as young girls and boys and create a profile which is prone to be targeted by potential predators. These police officers then lure the predators into the conversation that may extend from days to months and proceed to raise charges and arrest the suspect, usually upon the occasion that a meeting between the police officer posing as a child and the predator has been set.

In terms of protecting and attending victims of online sexual predation, law enforcement also has effective measures. Law enforcement and concerning institutions always recommend seeking help from the authorities. Law enforcement will protect the content that was shared and proceed to track the perpetrator. Usually, police officers do not reveal themselves but play along so it is easier to catch the predator without the risk of the predator suspecting and thus doing more harm to the victim by, for example, sharing the compromising content. Law enforcement then gather evidence to raise charges, arrest the suspect, prosecute him or her, and use evidence from the suspect to find more networks of child pornography, online child exploitation, grooming, etc.

4.4. Challenges for the committee

- Finding ways to provide a rapid, proactive, and comprehensive ability to counter all threats of online abuse and exploitation to children.
- Create a framework of law enforcement connectivity to improve cybersecurity and increase the speed and effectiveness in the prevention and execution of cases of this nature.
- Creating alliances with public and private entities like governments, helplines, concerning organisms, companies and most importantly online platforms and social





networks to ameliorate the gathering of information, the tracking of redflags of potential abuse, the warnings to minors, the construction of profiles for potential predators and targeted minors and the detection and capture of online predators.

- Identify, locate, and recover child victims from online threats.
- Strengthen relationships between the local, State and international law enforcement partners to identify, prioritize, investigate, and deter individuals and criminal networks exploiting minors around the world.
- Find ways to counteract offenses against children—production of child sexual abuse material (CSAM), sextortion, etc.
- Tackle sexual exploitation of children—online networks and enterprises manufacturing, trading, distributing, and/or selling CSAM.





5. STUDY CASE FOR EACH TOPIC

5.1. Case study 1

US President Joe Biden's administration won't give up plans to seek extradition of WikiLeaks' Julian Assange

Wikileaks founder Julian Assange cannot be extradited from the United Kingdom to the United States due to mental health problems, a British court ruled on Monday. (09/02/2020)

This is a very interesting case to read, because it has to do with many issues already discussed previously and how the lack of international cooperation, even in its most basic principles, can lead to a great disagreement in the area of extradition.

When making her opinion known, the district judge Vanessa Baraitser considered "proven" that the 49-year-old Australian poses a risk of suicide and could take his life if he is prosecuted in the US, where he faces charges for the publication of thousands of documents classified in 2010 and 2011.

The United States claims the leaks violated the law and endangered lives. Assange has fought extradition and says the case is politically motivated. Also, they say they will appeal.

If convicted in the US, Assange would face a prison sentence of 175 years, his lawyers say. However, the US government has said that the sentence would most likely be between four and six years.

The US indicts Assange on 18 counts, including hacking into US military databases to acquire secret sensitive information related to the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq which he later posted on the Wikileaks website.

Now, it should be clear how the international relationship and international crimes could make harder an extradition, as it is in this case, in which WikiLeaks post leaks about topics of international competence, violating the country constitution of privacy but also showing how that country is actually violating the constitution of another countries and constitutions. (Like in this case, the information about the war of Afghanistan)





- Also we can appreciate a big example of how an extradition petition can be rejected for a country, and also how each case is completely subjective.





5.2. Case Study 2

A 32-year-old man from Georgia was prosecuted after posing as someone else online and using predatory tactics to coerce a 12-year-old girl into producing and sending child pornography to him.

The victims of this type of crime, commonly known as "sextortion", are almost always vulnerable teenagers who are tricked online into a terrible situation: they are afraid to tell their parents or friends what is happening, and they believe that they comply with the requests of your abuser is the only solution.

Gerardo Uribe posed as a 13-year-old boy, and later as a 25-year-old man. After the young victim sent a partially nude photo of herself at his request in 2014, Uribe was able to take control of his social media by resetting the password and blocking the account.

Predators establish a relationship online, flirt, and eventually convince victims to send them a sexually provocative photograph. "That first photo might not be very incriminating by today's standards," said Special Agent Kevin Orkin, who investigated the case in the FBI's Atlanta Division, "but predators use the photo to blackmail victims. If they don't send more explicit material, victims are told that the photograph will be shared online with their friends and family to humiliate them."

With access to all of his information including the initial compromising photograph, Uribe forced the girl to submit more sexually explicit material - four photographs that met the federal definition of child pornography.

"Victims are too afraid to tell someone what's going on," Orkin said, "and before they know it, the situation is getting out of hand."

The girl's parents discovered the crime and reported it to the local sheriff's office, which referred it to the FBI. After various methods of investigation, Uribe was located in Georgia and was charged with child pornography crimes.





He pleaded guilty in August 2017, and in November 2017 he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Uribe is a Mexican citizen living in the United States with permanent residence, and will be deported after the end of his prison term. Investigators said Uribe had tried to victimize at least one other girl.

Orkin suggests that parents monitor their children's internet use either on their home computers or on their mobile devices. He also suggests explaining to your kids that if they don't know someone in real life, they shouldn't be friends with you on social media.

This is a typical case of sexual predation on children on the Internet and it is the job of the Interpol to produce ways to prevent and solve these cases in the most optimal and rapid manner. Delegations are to analyze this case scenario and produce an answer to how they would have prevented this situation and how they would have solved it, through different domains: legal stipulations on the crime, legal stipulations on the Internet, precautions by the children and their parents, tracking of the criminals, inter alia.





6. QARMAS.

1. In which kind of extradition cases has your State been involved?
 2. Why would your State reject an extradition petition? Or your State would not?
 3. Which is the most popular case of extradition in which your State has been involved in the last Century?
 4. Which states have formal extradition agreements with yours? How functional are these agreements? In which cases do they not apply?
 5. How can your state help Interpol to carry out an extradition of someone who is hiding in your state?
 6. Could the context your country currently finds itself in directly interfere with an extradition process?
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7. What is the current legislation of your State in regards to the sexual protection of minors online?
 8. What organizations or institutions work in your country to protect minors online or in a related domain?
 9. How does your State's national law enforcement agencies work to prevent and solve these cases? How does your State's organisms help minors and families to become aware of these risks?
 10. What are important statistics of your country in regards to online sexual exploitation, child pornography, grooming and alike threats?
 11. How does your delegation believe this problem should be tackled domestically and internationally?
 12. What global or international efforts are plausible to face this cyber threat? What would your delegation propose to increase the cybersecurity of citizens in this aspect?





13. What is the role of the private sector, especially companies related to social media and online platforms, in facing this threat? What new responsibilities could they take on?





7. DELEGATION LIST

- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- French Republic
- People's Republic of China
- Russian Federation
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Republic of India
- Republic of Finland
- Republic of Singapore
- Japan
- Oriental Republic of Uruguay
- United Mexican States
- Federative Republic of Brazil
- Modern Republic of Turkey
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Republic of Colombia
- State of Israel
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Kingdom of Morocco
- Argentine Republic
- Commonwealth of Australia
- The Italian Republic
- Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Republic of Honduras





8. GLOSSARY

- Extradition: An action wherein one jurisdiction delivers a person accused or convicted of committing a crime in another jurisdiction, over to the other's law enforcement. It is a cooperative law enforcement procedure between the two jurisdictions and depends on the arrangements made between them.
- Criminal Process: The adjudication process of the criminal law. While criminal procedure differs dramatically by jurisdiction, the process generally begins with a formal criminal charge with the person on trial either being free on bail or incarcerated, and results in the conviction or acquittal of the defendant.
- Sentence: The punishment assigned to a defendant found guilty by a court, or fixed by law for a particular offence.
- Jurisdiction: The practical authority granted to a legal body to administer justice, as defined by the kind of case, and the location of the issue. In federations like the United States, areas of jurisdiction apply to local, state, and federal levels.
- International cooperation: The interaction of persons or groups of persons representing various nations in the pursuit of a common goal or interest (It could be between 2 or more nations)
- Sovereignty: The quality or state of being sovereign, or of having supreme power or authority. the status, dominion, power, or authority of a sovereign; royal rank or position; royalty. supreme and independent power or authority in government as possessed or claimed by a state or community.
- Facultative: Of or relating to the grant of permission, authority, or privilege
- Courts: A body of people presided over by a judge, judges, or magistrate, and acting as a tribunal in civil and criminal cases
- Judicial Subsystem: Is the system of courts that adjudicates legal disputes and interprets, defends and applies law in legal cases.



- Reciprocally: In a way that involves two people, or groups of people, who behave in the same way toward each other or agree to help each other: This is a reciprocally beneficial arrangement. Nations reciprocally owe each other humanity and justice.
- Agreement: A negotiated and typically legally binding arrangement between parties as to a course of action
- Blackmail: the action, treated as a criminal offense, of demanding payment or another benefit from someone in return for not revealing compromising or damaging information about them.
- CCCP: Canadian Center for Child Protection.
- Civil society: a sector of society different from government and business including family and the private sphere of persons.
- Child: a person being before the age of puberty, usually a person between the age of 5 and 12.
- Child exploitation: the action of taking advantage of a minor or child for the abuser's own personal gain without regard to the minor's vulnerability. Includes sexual exploitation.
- Child pornography: a form of sexual exploitation being any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor.
- CSAM: child sexual abuse material.
- Cybersecurity: the protection of internet-connected systems such as hardware, software and data from cyber-threats. The practice is used by individuals and enterprises to protect against unauthorized access to data centers and other computerized systems.
- Data-mining: the process of finding anomalies, patterns and correlations within large data sets to predict outcomes.
- Free speech: Freedom of speech is a principle that supports the freedom of an individual or a community to articulate their opinions and ideas without fear of retaliation, censorship, or legal sanction. It also protects online content and speech.
- Grooming: the action by an abuser of preparing a child for a meeting, especially via an internet chat room, with the intention of committing a sexual offence



- Groomer: the abuser involved in grooming.
- ICT: Information and communication technologies.
- Law enforcement: Law enforcement is the activity of some members of government who act in an organized manner to enforce the law by discovering, deterring, rehabilitating, or punishing people who violate the rules and norms governing that society
- Lure: tempt (a person or animal) to do something or to go somewhere, especially by offering some form of reward.
- Minor: a person who is under the sufficient age to be considered an adult, according to national legislation. Internationally, any person under 18 years of age.
- Private sector: the private sector is the part of a country's economic system that is run by individuals and companies, rather than the government.
- Sexual abuse: also referred to as molestation, is abusive sexual behavior by one person upon another. It is often perpetrated using force or by taking advantage of another.





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