

KECMUN'20

UNHRC STUDY GUIDE



Welcome Letter from Secretary General,

It's my pleasure and honour to welcome you all to the 1st of KECMUN'20.

I am your Secretary General ,Azra Fener.

This year our aim was to be unique as possible and with seven wonderful and unique committees , each touching very unique and important subjects of our time here on this planet.

I'm excited to have successfully team.

I know both them will help you learn about the era and anything related to mun to achieve the highest quality for their committee.

We hope that you will have a wonderful time and experience three days with us.

INTRODUCTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Since 2006, the United Nations Human Rights Council has been the main intergovernmental and body of the United Nations on all human rights issues such as multiple violence, freedom of expression, ethnic and racial minority rights.

At the same time, the Human Rights Committee is an body of independent experts who monitor the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by the signing countries.

The aim of the Council is to promote universality, interdependence, indivisibility of HR, internal cooperation, to be a transparent intergovernmental process and to be realistic. Focus points

not only in Member States, but also in Civil Society Organizations (NGOs) and national HR institutions. However, most of the issues addressed are specific HR situations involving specific countries.

it affects many Member States, specific individuals and groups of individuals. It evaluates all HR issues using a 'Universal Periodic Review' mechanism. UN MS. The "Advisory Committee" is a panel of experts and consultants who provide the most advice.

thematic issues. "Complaint Procedure" of individuals and organizations communicating specific HR issues. 2 The council can also work with the "UN Special Procedures".

This team, made to give advice and report to the public about specific HR problems in certain countries, rapporteurs, special representatives and independent experts. They coordinate different human rights activities across different UN bodies to indicate that they are very different from OHCHR. The Council works with other UN bodies, but mainly on the MS interaction in HR.

TOPIC A: RIGHT TO PRIVACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

What is the Privacy?

Privacy is the ability of an individual or group to seclude themselves or information about themselves, and thereby express themselves selectively. When something is private to a person, it usually means that something is inherently special or sensitive to them. The domain of privacy partially overlaps with security, which can include the concepts of appropriate use, as well as protection of information. Privacy may also take the form of bodily integrity. The right not to be subjected to unsanctioned invasions of privacy by the government, corporations or individuals is part of many countries' privacy laws, and in some cases, constitutions.

In the business world, a person may volunteer personal details, including for advertising, in order to receive some sort of benefit. Public figures may be subject to rules on the public interest. Personal information which is voluntarily shared but subsequently stolen or misused can lead to identity theft.

What is Privacy in Digital Age?

Data privacy denotes how information should

be managed based on its perceived importance. In this digital age, the concept of data privacy is mainly applied to critical personal information, also referred to as personally identifiable information (PII) and personal health information (PHI).

What is the purpose of privacy?

The first is that privacy helps individuals maintain their autonomy and individuality. American privacy allows our many cultures and subcultures to define for themselves how personal information moves in the economy and society. A second reason that privacy is important is because of its functional benefits.

KEY TERMS ABOUT TOPIC A

Surveillance:

Attentive and constant observation or location / person / group. The clock is usually on a suspect, for example a prison.

Correspondence:

In this context, correspondence refers to communication like letters.

In the digital age, however, correspondence is often made through emails or digital media.

Cookie:

A web cookie is a small piece of data that contains information about online users. It is sent from a site and stored in the user's web browser and on the web page consent.

Whistleblower:

This term refers to a person who turns another in for illegal activity or an act of wrongdoing, whether it be informing a single other or making a public announcement.

Internet Censorship:

“The control or suppression of what can be accessed, published, or viewed on the Internet. It may be carried out by governments or by private organizations at the behest of government, regulators, or on their own initiative.”

The Surveillance Industry

Today, a global industry consisting of hundreds of companies develops and sells surveillance technology to government agencies around the world. Together, these companies sell a wide range of systems used to identify, track, and monitor individuals and their communications for spying and policing purposes. The advanced powers available to the best equipped spy agencies in the world are being traded around the world. It is a lucrative business, but is so secretive and murky that no-one really knows its overall value.

In 1995, Privacy International published Big Brother Incorporated, the first ever study of the increasing role of the arms industry in the international trade in surveillance technology and their role in exporting sophisticated surveillance capabilities from developed countries to non-democratic regimes. Since then, we have continued to monitor the industry, and have compiled our data within the Surveillance Industry Index (SII), the world's largest publicly accessible database on the commercial surveillance sector, featuring as of May 2016 data on 528 companies. Our report, The Global Surveillance Industry, provides a comprehensive analysis of the industry, including its history, products, and

customers.

Blocking U.S Spies

There is already attempt of preventing U.S spies from hacking in to telecommunication in the Russian Federation. Current Russian President, Vladimir Putin, “signed a law ... that obliges Internet companies to store Russian citizens' personal data inside the country.” This law is changing the rules of processing personal data and information in the digital era. Any operators of personal data will need to keep this inside of Russia, by using home databases; a more in-depth description of the law can be seen in Appendix IV. Yevgeny Fedorov, a Russian politician, stated, “that's where the censorship and revision of the events taking place in Russia come from,... All the information is stored there and used against Russia. To avoid this and protect the country, we have to take these objects under national control.” Their main goal is to prevent US spies from

hacking in to the country's telecommunication networks. This will have a large impact on social networking sites, as they will need to alter their systems to be able to function in Russia. It will be difficult to transmit international communications through the Internet.

Instead, own social networking sites such as Russia's 'Vkontakte' will benefit from this change, and hopefully secure citizen's private personal information.

Public Awareness

Public awareness is the public's level of understanding about the importance and implications of women's and girls' safety in cities and communities. Raising public awareness is not the same as telling the public what to do – it is explaining issues and disseminating knowledge to people so that they can make their own decisions. High public awareness occurs when a significant proportion of society agrees that the safety of women and girls in the city is an issue that is of great importance to all citizens. Low public awareness occurs when a majority of people do not know or do not care about women's and girls' safety in the city. There are two main areas to focus on when raising awareness about safe cities for women. First, there is general public awareness, which involves

widespread understanding and acknowledgement of the issues on a societal level. Second, there is self-awareness, which occurs when individuals understand how the concept of safe cities for women affects them personally.

There are different ways to raise public awareness about safe cities for women. It can be done through specific planned events, poster campaigns, websites, documentaries, newspaper articles, in schools and workplaces – any publicly available medium. Different examples of strategies for raising awareness are presented throughout this section. Ideally, programme partners would combine a few strategies together, each tailored to the priority and specific groups of the population.

Methodologically sound approaches to raising awareness, together with sufficient exposure have been shown, through social science research, to have an effect on knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. It is usually more effective to create a coordinated, long-term awareness-raising campaign than to create large, short-term campaign. This is because when the concept of safe cities for women is talked about over time, its importance becomes normalized – it becomes a normal part of people's everyday lives.

By contrast, if there is only one single campaign to address the issue of safe cities for women, people may forget about the issues once the campaign is over. By taking different approaches at different times, awareness can be raised all over the city, using current events and issues as a backdrop for talking about safe cities.

Internet Censorship

Internet Censorship is the control or suppression of what can be accessed, published, or viewed on the Internet enacted by regulators, or on their own initiative. Individuals and organizations may engage in self-censorship for moral, religious, or business reasons, to conform to societal norms, due to intimidation, or out of fear of legal or other consequences.[1][2]

The extent of Internet censorship varies on a country-to-country basis. While most democratic countries have moderate Internet censorship, other countries go as far as to limit the access of information such as news and suppress discussion among citizens.[2]

Internet censorship also occurs in response to or in anticipation of events such as elections, protests, and riots. An example is the increased censorship due to the events of the Arab Spring. Other types of censorship include

the use of copyrights, defamation, harassment, and obscene material claims as a way to suppress content.

Internet Censorship in China:

A prime example of extreme Internet censorship is in China. They have the license to shut down sites through the Public Pledge on Self-Discipline for the Chinese Internet. Not only does the government block sites, such as Facebook at Twitter in 2009, but they also monitor individual's uses of the Internet. They do not, however, monitor all Internet correspondence such as inside chat rooms/forums, as they do not have the time. But, with the thought that their website could be shut down, many sites hire internal staff themselves to complete this monitoring for the government.

Their job is to scan chat forums, in which the citizens are unaware of, to search for inappropriate comments on the country's political status. There is, however, no information on if such staffs are

seeing other private information of citizens that do not have to do with political issues. They are known to place fines and imprisonment for 'unacceptable' uses of the internet.

Unacceptable uses include communicating internationally on issues such as corruption and signing on to petitions. Amnesty International has stated that China "has the largest recorded number of imprisoned journalists and cyber-dissidents in the world". Due to the demand of social media in China, the government released their own version of MySpace in April of 2007, where there is a filtering system to check for religious and political topics of conversation. There is also a chance for users to report other users for any inappropriate leaked information they come across. 'In a 2012 Internet Society survey 71% of respondents agreed that "censorship should exist in some form on the Internet". In the same survey 83% agreed that "access to the Internet should be considered a basic human right" and 86% agreed that "freedom of expression should be guaranteed on the Internet". Despite the percentage of citizens wanting censorship, it is not clear on what. Seeing as though a high percentage feels the access to the Internet should be a human right, the restrictions shown, especially in China, are stopping freedom of expression and access to sites of their choice.

Twitter Ban:

Twitter is currently blocked in North Korea, China and Iran. It was blocked in Turkey for a long time, due to the spreading of videos, which insult the country's founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk. The ban from the Turkish government was released 2 weeks after it was implemented, but it continued to block 2 users whom pointed out political and economic problems with the country.

Rights of Our Personal Information

Your personal information on the Internet makes more use of what you think. General examples of this are store ads of the products you are looking at. other sites or companies with your credit history. In 2014, Google E-mails of anyone using their services are likely to be scanned. Especially; "Our automated systems analyze your content (including emails) to personally present it to you related product features such as customized search results, tailored advertising and spam and malware detection. This analysis

happens when content is sent, received, and sent "The focus is on getting and analyzing data to be used for advertising. However, there is no limit to what these companies are scanning. if really Ability to analyze data for more features, are there any personal limitations the information they also have access to and is this against our right to human privacy?

Major Parties Involved and Their Views:

United States of America (USA)

The United States of America were the central party when the Edward Snowden issue arose. They are continuously working on preventing such a national problem to rise again as it was the US citizens whose information was violated and who were highly affected by the lack of privacy in their country. Barack Obama, stated in January 2015 that a legislation were soon to be released as a plan to protect information of American's and prevent cyber-attacks in the digital age.

United Kingdom (England)

Hackers significantly affect the UK. These are the main subject of the Project Billions of phone calls are made every year in 415 and England.

Also, In the survey conducted in December 2014, “92% of internet users in the UK privacy online ”. UK citizens become aware of their online status and we are ready to solve this problem.

Citizens already started deleting cookies, changed read privacy settings and privacy policies.

People’s Republic of China

China is the major party in Internet censorship worldwide. They are known to be strict and controlled in what they are allowing their citizens to see. In 2002, The Internet Society of China, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that includes members from all over the Internet business including researchers and schools, launched the Public Pledge of SelfDiscipline for the Chinese Internet Industry. It was set in place as an agreement between the Chinese Internet Industry and companies who operate sites in

China to prevent transmission of information to do with breaking laws or suspicious threats. It has been enforced strictly, as without signing on to this agreement you may not receive an official license to post Internet content. China is therefore constantly reviewing and analyzing citizen's use on the internet, perhaps having access to personal information which could be seen as breaking laws of privacy.

UN involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

The UN has been active on this issue in the past few years.

Most of the problems arose. High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) reviews major programs for international protection of human rights.

Following

The UN General Assembly's concern on this issue has prepared a report on digital privacy,

Offered in September 2014 and later

The General Assembly was held in December 2014. Also, Human Rights Committee on this issue. The most relevant decisions listed below, agreements and events on this issue;

- *Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 10 December 1948 (Article 12 and 19, stated in*

more detail in Appendix II)

- *Reform of the EU's 1995 data protection rules to strengthen online privacy rights, 25 January 2012 (Directive 95/46/EC)*
- *Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, 9 January 2014 (A/RES/68/243)*
- *Panel on the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age, 15 April 2014 (A/HRC/DEC/25/117)*

- *The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age, 18 December 2014 (A/RES/69/166)*

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

December 10th, 1948 **The Universal Declaration of Human**

Rights was adopted

November 4th, 1952 **National Security Agency (NSA) was**

formed

October 24th, 1995 **EU released a directive on the protection**

of individuals with regards to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data

June, 1997 **The Electronic Privacy Information Center**

reports 17 out of the 100 most popular internet sites have privacy policies

March 16th, 2002 **The Internet Society of China launched the**

Public Pledge on SelfDiscipline for the

Chinese Internet Industry

November 2003 The Golden Shield Project was launched

2007 Launch of the US surveillance program, PRISM

April 2007 The Chinese released original version of

Myspace where any comments on political matters are banned

Late 2009 The Chinese government blocked social media

sites, Facebook and Twitter

2010 Liu Xiaobo, a Chinese human rights activist, became a forbidden

topic on social media due to winning the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize

December 17th, 2010 The first of the outbreaks of protests in Tunisia, starting the 'Arab Spring'

January 25th 2012 Reform of the EU's data protection rules to strengthen online privacy rights and boost Europe's digital economy was released

June, 2013 Edward Snowden leaked classified information from the US NSA to the media

June 3, 2013 The Chinese Government banned the use of the 'candle emoji' to be placed on social media comments, as it links to death

March 20, 2014 Twitter was blocked in Turkey

July, 2014 Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the new personal-data measures in to law

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Following the decision submitted to the General Assembly in 2014, very few attempts to solve this problem. First, the committee is from

member countries previous procedures and legislation on surveillance. Of these states Getting them to follow UDHR. However, not all states are yet there is still international legislation that does not comply with digital rights privacy. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to monitor threats that arise through social media. So they can quickly track and identify. This can lead to the safety and well-being and prevention of the surrounding citizens. occurrence of disasters. Tracking such threats involves creating a new web Application to track news reports like Twitter, Facebook and CNN. However, there worry about law enforcement agencies taking action as there is a risk of freedom danger of speech. Other attempts have been made outside the UN, such as the United States forming a system.

It's called VANISH. VANISH was created through the University of Washington and its purpose destroying the old, online correspondence that users supposedly "deleted" but still remained online. Assistant professor at the company said, "We wanted to create a system. It allows our data to self-destruct and become permanently unreadable." This system he hoped it would be effective because he gives the owner the responsibility to set a time for themselves I wish their correspondence to be ready. "Works by creating a split secret key shared in small pieces and shared with many users on peer-to-peer network. Over time, users join and leave the network, parts of the key will be lost and generate data unreadable." All copies archived or backed up, system and the public. It is difficult to analyze and evaluate recent attempts to solve this problem. The work carried out by governments and federal agents is extremely confidential and Giving this information may mean losing their ability to protect their nation.

QUESTIONS THAT A RESOLUTION MUST ADDRESS

1. How the Human Rights Council defines the important concepts of digital age and the right to privacy and their relation?
2. Which institutions can be created or consolidated in order to prevent hacking by non-state actors and to ensure data privacy for individuals?
3. What measures shall be taken in order to prevent digital privacy infiltrations of States, is it a necessity to have limitations on this regard?
4. Does the collection of personal data by businesses without the consent of consumers constitute infiltrations to privacy and human rights violations?
5. Is mass surveillance a necessity for national security, are there any other appropriate alternatives?

6. Which human rights violations can be caused by censorship, which limitations can be imposed on states for the regulation of censorship?

TOPIC B: Child Labour

Historical background Child labour, as defined by the International Labour Organization, is the work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development². While it has been heard more over the issue in recent years, this is not a recent practice since it already existed in pre-industrial societies before the advent of the Industrial Revolution. During the 20th Century, thousands of children were engaged in factory and mining work. In addition, child labour was also prevalent in home-based manufacturing operations.

During that same period, the numbers of child labour increased with the end of the First World War and Second World War, in which hundreds of thousands of children lost their fathers and had to look for work as a means to financially

support their families. By the end of the century, having already adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the subsequent establishment of universal mechanisms for its implementation, the issue of child labour began to get increasing international attention.

Nowadays, over 100 million children around the world still work in hazardous conditions in agriculture, mining, domestic labour, and other sectors, according to Human Rights.

Main aspects of the topic:

While the global number of children in labour has declined by one third since 2005, child labour still remains as an issue to be addressed by the international community. The following aspects should be taken into account when proposing solutions to solve this

problem: Child labour in developing countries
Many countries, especially those with developing economies, rely on child labour for their sustainability. In fact, according to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), in the least developed countries, nearly one in four children (ages 5 to 14) are engaged in labour that is considered detrimental to their health and development⁶. Now, while these figures may be considered to be alarming, the question of whether the eradication of child labour is the best policy to pursue remains highly contestable. High levels of poverty among the population and poor schooling opportunities are two of the most influential factors that seem to make child labour essential in these regions. Additionally, the persistence of informal enterprises not regulated under the laws of a country, make children more likely to be hired from a very early age and to work under conditions that are dangerous to their physical, mental, social or educational development. Nevertheless, despite possible damage caused by child labour, there are some potential benefits from it to be considered when thinking about ways to stop children from labouring. For instance, children may be a source of income for poor families and they may also attract transnational corporations looking for a cheap source of labour, thus increasing the national production of a country. Thereby, it should be taken into

account that the total and immediate eradication of child labour in developing countries could seriously hinder their economic development and worsen the living conditions of millions of families currently affected by poverty.

Ensuring universal access to quality education

The Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment adopted by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1973, reaffirms the need for education and it clearly states that the minimum age for admission to employment shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling⁷ .

Nevertheless, one of the main causes for children to work from an early age actually is the limited access to quality education. This situation is worse in rural areas, where, according to the ILO, 60% of all child labourers worldwide in the age group 5-17 years find themselves currently working in⁸ . Now, the fact that children work from an early age rather than attend school may be due to different factors.

Firstly, most developing countries do not provide a good quality education or do not have an educational service of universal scope. This lack of schooling and poor education services makes

working from an early age the only option available. Secondly, in the case there is indeed an educational service accessible to all, limited availability of financial resources may prevent children to afford a decent education. In fact, most of the best quality education is received by a small privileged group, while the reality in developing countries is that the education provided by the State is not good enough or does not reach the population as a whole.

Thirdly, in case education is universally free, children stop attending school, or are pulled out of it, due to the need to earn extra money in order for them to live and support their families to make a living. Thus, there is a need to ensure the reduction of poverty within families, since this is usually one of the main causes why children work from a very early age. It should also be noted that work keeps children away from school and this naturally creates an endless cycle of poverty. With a lack of primary education, children will be more likely not to succeed in the future, continuing into a life of poverty just as their parents did.

Forced labour and worst forms of child labour:

The Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, known in short as

the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, defines the worst forms of child labour to be all those in which children are being enslaved, forcibly recruited, prostituted, trafficked, forced into illegal activities or exposed to hazards⁹ . The elimination of these types of child labour is declared to be a priority by means of this Convention. Nevertheless, there are still an estimated 85 million children, aged 5-17, working in dangerous conditions to this day¹⁰ . There are several reasons for this number to remain high. In first place, some children are tied to work through debt they owe. This is called debt bondage, also known as debt slavery. In second place, some States exploit children with the aim of boosting economic development, forcing them to work in State-sponsored programs, prisons or in the military as child soldiers. This is known as State-imposed forced labour, and it still exists in some parts of the world. As a matter of fact, a national programme in Eritrea called “Maetot” requires secondary-school children to work in public works projects during their summer holidays¹¹ . At this point, it is also important to make a distinction between light duties non-harmful to the child and actual child labour. Child labourers are classified as such when they are either too young to work or are involved in

hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development¹² . Nevertheless, some participation of children in non-hazardous activities, especially in the context of family farming, small-scale fisheries and livestock husbandry, can be positive as it contributes to the inter-generational transfer of technical and social skills and children's food security¹³ .

UN previous actions:

The International Labour Organization was created in 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I, with the intention to guarantee universal and long lasting peace based on social justice against of the exploitation of workers. Today, the ILO is the only tripartite UN agency, which works for the establishment of labour standards, the creation of governmental and international policies providing proper work for all women and men among with 187 member States. The ILO consists of the International Labour Conference, which sets the International labour standards and the broad policies of the Organization, the Governing body deciding the implementation of the ILO's policy, programme and the regulation of its budget and the International Labour Office with the role to prepare the ILO's overall activities. The ILO supervises the conditions under which the international labour standards are applied. Its supervisory system is the only one which ensures and examines the application of standards using social dialogue and technical assistance. A regular system of supervision and several special procedures are used towards the examination of periodic reports submitted by Member States on the measures they have taken to implement the provisions of the ratified Conventions. The ILO's response

against child labour was the creation of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) in 1992 with the overall aim to eradicate child labour being achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries and promoting a worldwide movement to combat the problem. The promotion of a policy reform, the creation of institutional capacity and the adoption of concrete measures so as to raise awareness and motivate to reform social attitudes are the main goals of IPEC.

Furthermore, ILO Convention No. 182 calls for time-bound measures in order to reduce the worst forms of child labour.

Countries ratifying this Convention must take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency, preventing the engagement of children, providing direct assistance for their removal and their social integration, ensuring access to free basic education and training, identifying children at special risk and taking into consideration the special situation of girls¹⁴. As far as the social responsibility is concerned, the Social Dialogue Section of ILO-IPEC supports businesses' efforts to eliminate child labour and to increase adherence with the ILO's child labour standards: Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age and Convention No. 182 on

Worst Forms of Child Labour. During the Hague Global Child Labour Conference, it was launched the Child Labour Platform (CLP), a membershipbased forum of exchange for businesses to share and learn from others' approaches to tackle child labour in the supply chain. Following the UN Human Rights Council's endorsement of the "Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights" in June 2011, the ILO and the International Organization of Employers (IOE) launched the project "Guidance Tool on How to do Business with Respect for Children's Rights to be Free from Child Labour", to offer supervision on how companies can prevent child labour and supply to child labour remediation, whether by operating on their own or through appropriate policies. Moreover, a regular check of the places where girls and boys may be working constitutes one of the most potent ways in order to fight against child labour through child labour monitoring (CLM). CLM initiated its work in early 1990's in the manufacturing sector due to IPEC projects in Bangladesh and Pakistan from which it expanded into other economic sectors, such as fishing (in Indonesia and Philippines) and agriculture (in Central America and Western Africa). Currently CLM initiatives can be found in various areas of IPEC intervention including the informal and illicit sectors. Taking into account UN previous actions, the challenge now is how to effectively

enforce currently existing legislation. Even countries that have proper child labour laws commonly find it quite difficult to put them into practice, irrespective of their level of development.

Various types of enforcement mechanisms are needed to ensure the effectiveness of national legislation, but their proper functioning depends on both human and material resources as well as political will.

Key actors:

The latest ILO global estimates on child labour indicate that Africa has the largest number of child labour: 59 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved with hazardous work. As poverty is the major reason behind this issue, more than one in 5 children in Africa are employed against their will in stone quarries, farms, and mines¹⁵. Although the optimism which was caused due to the decline in child labour during 2008-2012, Sub-Saharan Africa remains as the region where children face by far the highest risk of child labour and also the region with the slowest progress as far as the elimination of child labour is concerned. Furthermore, in the

Arab States, an estimated 13.4 million, or about 15 per cent, of all children in the region are child labourers. The real percentage of child labour may be higher, because of the predominance of child labour in the informal sector, which is difficult to measure¹⁶. Also, child trafficking is one of the most predominant worst forms of child labour in the Arab States. In addition, the latest ILO Global Report on Child Labour found that the number of working children under the age of 15 years in Asia and the Pacific declined by 5 million to 122.3 million from 2000 to 2004. Despite this positive progress, the region still faces major challenges. The number of working children in Asia Pacific represents 18.8 per cent of the 650 million 5-14 year-olds in the region¹⁷. Many worst forms of child labour are still of important concern, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, bonded child labour, child domestic work, hazardous child labour and the recruitment and use of children for armed conflict or drug trafficking. Moreover, child labour estimates cited within the ILO's 2006 Global Report on child labour suggest a decline in the number of children working in Europe and Central Asia. Economic growth and poverty reduction linked with political commitment to combating child labour have led to significant progress. Europe's rate of ratification of both the ILO Child Labour Conventions has been very encouraging. Despite the positive picture

overall, there are still some areas where child labour is endemic. For instance, children from rural areas are commonly trafficked to urban centres or wealthier countries for labour exploitation. Finally, while child labour has declined substantially in Latin America and the Caribbean in recent years, there are still 5.7 million working girls and boys who are under the minimum age for employment or are engaged in work that must be abolished¹⁹. The majority of these children work in agriculture, but there are also many thousands of them working in other high-risk sectors such as mining, dumpsites, domestic labour, fireworks manufacturing and fishing.

QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED IN THE FINAL RESOLUTION:

In order to structure your work during the conference, we suggest to consider the following questions when writing your final resolutions: Is the eradication of child labour the best policy to pursue?

How can child labour be reduced without hindering the economic development of those countries that depend on it?

What steps can countries take to ensure the creation of a regulatory environment for businesses, in order for them to enforce currently existing legislation on child labour?

How to ensure the creation of social inclusion mechanisms and the universal access to quality education to prevent children working from an early age?

What measures can the United Nations take to monitor the implementation of the international agreements on child labour, especially those related to the worst forms of child labour?

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