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Agenda item: Ending Child Exploitation and Protecting Children's Rights

**Framework for Safeguarding Every Child from Injustice  
through Knowledge, Obligation, Human Equality and Inclusion**

Sponsor: Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, Laos, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, United States of America, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe

United Nations General Assembly Special Session,

*Noting* its satisfaction for the efforts United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in protecting children's rights across the world,

*Noting* its satisfaction for the efforts of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in ensuring ethical and sustainable forms of labor,

*Noting* its satisfaction for the efforts of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in preventing digital crime, specifically regarding the sexual exploitation of minors,

*Noting* its satisfaction for the efforts of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in countermeasures to the digital sexual exploitation of minors,

*Noting* its satisfaction for the efforts of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) in promoting equal access to education,

*Noting* its satisfaction for the efforts of the United Nations Programme for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in promoting gender equality,

*Recalling* the ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor,

*Recalling* the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography,

*Recalling* the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UN TIP Protocol),

*Recalling* the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour,

*Recalling* the UN General Assembly Resolution on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

*Recalling* the UN General Assembly Resolution on Strengthening Efforts to Prevent and Eliminate Child, Early and Forced Marriage,

*Recalling* the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse,

*Recalling the UN General Assembly Resolution on Combating the Use of Information and Communications Technologies for Criminal Purposes Related to Child Sexual Abuse,*

*Recalling the conferences of the UN General Assembly Resolution on the Rights of the Child,*

*Recalling the UN Security Council Resolution 1261 of 1999 on Children and Armed Conflict,*

*Recalling the UN Security Council Resolution 1612 of 2005 on Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Children and Armed Conflict,*

*Recalling the UN Security Council Resolution 1882 of 2009 on Children and Armed Conflict,*

*Recalling the UN General Assembly Resolutions on the Rights of the Child: Children and Armed Conflict,*

*Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948,*

*Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966,*

*Believing that the protection of childrens' right to free decision making is necessary,*

*Recognizing that the worst forms of child labor have serious negative impacts on children,*

*Deploring the fact that child exploitation is still taking place around the world,*

*Recognizing the importance of establishing systems to address digital sexual exploitation of minors,*

*Recognizing the possibilities of using artificial intelligence (AI) to search for possible dangers in the digital space to prevent the digital sexual exploitation of minors,*

*Recognizing the importance of establishing legal frameworks and concluding treaties to protect children from exploitation,*

*Deploring that in some regions, honor killings or threats thereof constitute human rights violations against children,*

*Emphasizing that children receiving exploitation also have an inalienable right to education,*

*Believing that equal access to education is essential to the protection of child rights,*

*Recognizing that some Member States may not have the adequate legal restrictions against child trafficking compared to international standards,*

*Recognizing the importance of countermeasures to child trafficking such as case investigations and improved border security,*

*Recognizing the need for a special organization within domestic governments for the countermeasures to the causes of child trafficking, and for the protection of victim children,*

*Recognizing that children freed from exploitation require various forms of care,*

*Recognising the lack of corporate supply chain sustainability and ethicality measures and transparency,*

*Recognizing* the importance of the implementation of sustainability due diligence (SDD), which refers to the process for companies to identify, prevent, mitigate and remedy adverse human rights impacts throughout their business activities and supply chains,

*Recognizing* the importance of consumers and companies taking responsibility for their economic decisions and economic activity,

*Recognizing* the importance of promoting fair trade products,

*Recognizing* the need for a consensus on the official definition and range of child trafficking,

*Recognizing* the importance of formulating concrete and effective action plans aimed at protecting all children from all forms of exploitation and ensuring the promotion of children's rights,

*Recognizing* that establishing country-specific, concrete targets for reducing child exploitation and their content, and making them public, will make these plans more concrete and effective,

*Recognizing* that the future of children is influenced by the surrounding environment such as family and society,

*Recognizing* that the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the foundation of this meeting, while putting it to evaluation,

*Recognizing* that child labour is deeply related to domestic poverty, lack of access to education, and unstable social structure,

*Reaffirming* that children are able to gain the rights that are cited in the CRC: Secure safe environments and provide enough opportunities for education,

*Taking into consideration* the importance of cultural and religious background of all children,

*Recognizing* that exploitation of children occurs due religious and cultural backgrounds being combined with other factors such as poverty and a lack of education,

*Recognizing* that children's rights cannot be infringed upon by any external pressure,

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation when tackling issues of child exploitation,

*Recognizing* the importance of children having received sufficient education before marriage,

*Recognizing* that the conducting of research, publishing reports, or sharing information on the current situation of child exploitation is important in understanding current issues regarding child exploitation,

*Recognizing* that cultural and religious values affect the concept of human rights in each nation,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to establish systems to eliminate the worst forms of child labor with the ILO;
2. *Calls upon* member states that are members of INTERPOL to strengthen countermeasures to digital sexual exploitation of minors, through providing a place for discussion on how to prevent, discover, and punish such crimes, and further call upon INTERPOL to act as a place for Member States to share information and cooperate on investigations on such crimes;
3. *Requests* Member States to design systems to conduct countermeasures to digital sexual exploitation of minors, based on international guidelines on countermeasures to these crimes created by the UNODC and ITU;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to create domestic frameworks to improve the ability of reporting crimes of digital sexual exploitation of minors;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to protect and support victims of child trafficking by conducting material and financial aid aimed at their physical, psychological and societal recovery, including conducting vocational care for victims;
6. *Requests* Member States to provide continuous psychological care to children who are victims of issues such as sexual exploitation, through the following methods:
  - a. Deployment of specialized counselors to regions with high numbers of victims,
  - b. Establishment of specialized telephone consultation services and hotlines to respond immediately to

problems;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to provide shelters for protecting children who are victims of exploitation or are in dangerous situations with a high risk of becoming victims of exploitation;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to install anonymous consultation desks for victims and possible victims of child marriage and child pregnancy;
9. *Requests* Member States to cooperate on the protection of victims of digital sexual exploitation of minors, and cooperate with frameworks built for such international cooperation;
10. *Encourages* Member States to encourage marriage between people after they have received a sufficient level of education and become able to assess the fairness of their marriage based on their own will;
11. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize that recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving children could be a form of child trafficking, regardless of whether means of violence were used;
12. *Invites* Member States to establish new laws or review current laws based on the UN TIP Protocol;
13. *Encourages* Member States to establish a specialized agency within their own government executive branch for the countermeasures to the causes of child trafficking, and for the protection of victim children;
14. *Invites* Member States to strengthen checks on irregularities in border control officials and administrative officials so that they are not related to human trafficking in any way;
15. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen police presences at the following locations, to at once verify the movement of children whose identity and obvious reasons for movement are unknown, and to make determinations about their protection:
  - a. Border,
  - b. Bus Terminal,
  - c. Airport,
  - d. Metropolis;
16. *Calls upon* all Member States to strengthen emergency protection systems for refugee children at borders and in major cities;
17. *Calls upon* Member States to conduct investigations after an incident involving child trafficking has been discovered to determine the cause of the incident;
18. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with the ILO, to encourage companies to implement SDD by creating a manual for the implementation of SDD procedures across the supply chain;
19. *Calls upon* Member States that are members of the ILO to publish a report on the implementation of SDD procedures across the world;
20. *Calls upon* Member States to hold companies accountable if they are found to be selling products made using child labor or other unethical practices;
21. *Calls upon* Member States to promote fair trade products, as they have assuredly zero child labour used in making them through various forms of trade agreements;
22. *Invites* all Member States to conduct regular inspections and report-based unannounced inspections of labour conditions within domestic companies;
23. *Requests* Member States to provide agricultural technology to Member States lacking it through economic support programs such as the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to reduce human labour needs and therefore reducing risks of child labour;
24. *Calls upon* Member States that are members of UNESCO to create a unified educational curriculum on the sexual exploitation of minors, considering and respecting member states' sovereignty, domestic legal system, and educational standards;
25. *Calls upon* Member States to conduct lessons on the following as part of their education curriculum:
  - a. The unified educational curriculum created by UNESCO member states on the sexual exploitation of minors,
  - b. Consumer awareness,
  - c. The dangers of child labor,
  - d. Historical examples of child exploitation,
  - e. Media literacy;
26. *Calls upon* Member States that are members of UNESCO and those of UNICEF to create a unified minimum standard for basic education;
27. *Calls upon* Member States to provide children who are unable to access education with online or digital educational material, and that children who fit this requirement who also do not have access to the internet be provided with non-digital educational material, and furthermore ensure that these children are also given certificates of graduation;
28. *Requests* Member States to protect children from receiving corporal punishment in schools;
29. *Calls upon* Member States that are members of UN Women to publish a report on the sexual exploitation of female children;

30. *Calls upon* Member States to conduct awareness campaigns on the dangers of child exploitation, including child labor;
31. *Requests* Member States to share information on missing children through UNICEF;
32. *Requests* Member States where child exploitation is occurring submit to the United Nations Special Session on Children a 25-year plan to reduce child exploitation, consisting of a 5-year system design period and a 20-year implementation period, outlining the following plan objectives and specific policy measures:
  - a. Child exploitation, particularly the following:
    - i. Child labor,
    - ii. Child marriage,
    - iii. Sexual exploitation of children,
  - b. Child trafficking;
33. *Recommends* Member States where child exploitation occurs and poverty prevents the establishment of adequate education systems, the use of the following system to provide cash payments for children attending school:
  - a. Payment of subsidies to provide incentives for education that outweigh child labor, ultimately aiming to make education a common practice,
  - b. The amount of money being determined considering the following conditions:
    - i. The total wages of each household,
    - ii. Wages earned through child labor,
    - iii. Attendance and academic performance,
    - iv. Enough support for girls,
  - c. Phased abolition of the system once the education system is established;
34. *Calls upon* all Member States to identify and recognize the situation of ongoing policy for activities by non-governmental organizations and the government-led initiatives, including laws, and to assess and verify the effectiveness of such measures;
35. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the utilization of direct government support and aid in a way that is non-humiliating and protects their dignity;
36. *Encourages* member states that are financially and materially capable to send teachers to mitigate the lack of properly trained teachers in developing member states while also considering that the beliefs of the teacher aligns with religion of the country they are sent;
37. *Calls upon* Member States to support UNICEF to secure funding for long-term and sustainable funds for achieving the clauses listed in this resolution;
38. *Requests* Member States that are members of UNESCO provide the following support for organizing workshops in developing countries that enable children themselves and their families to understand the risks of exploitation, while taking cultural and religious contexts into account:
  - a. Development of educational materials,
  - b. Dispatch of personnel for teacher training;
39. *Requests* UNICEF, in order to prevent the recruitment of children and immigrants carried out by all non-state armed groups, including those who commit acts of terrorism, and for the reintegration into society of children who have been victimized, to cooperate with Governments and relevant United Nations entities to secure the following support and long-term and sustainable funding for that purpose:
  - a. High-quality education and awareness-raising for prevention, and environments in which these can be provided,
  - b. Mental health and psychosocial services, and awareness-raising, for victimized children for their reintegration into society;
40. *Requests* Member States to incorporate education for all children on their future career path, using guidelines from UNICEF;
41. *Requests* that all Member States find a common ground between aboriginal traditional values and religion to respect both culture and children's rights;
42. *Requests* that all Member States take steps in preventing child exploitation both online and offline;
43. *Requests* that Member States assist other Member States through the following in order to prevent child exploitation :
  - a. Digital monitoring system construction,
  - b. Administrative institutions to counter child exploitation,
  - c. Training police forces to counter child exploitation;
44. *Urges* Member States to act cooperatively, and leave no State behind to end child rights' infringement.
45. *Urges* Member States to develop structural, systemic and evidence-based policies that appropriately address the root causes of the worst forms of child labour, with a view to their complete elimination;
46. *Requests* Member States to undergo efforts to network border checks in order to prevent human trafficking through regional networks;
47. *Requests* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to develop nation-level strategies for each country's

legal framework to prevent child exploitation;

48. *Requests* Member States that are members of UNICEF to set up and run temporary protection shelters, particularly in regions with high numbers of victims, to provide the following forms of aid to ensure the physical and psychological safety of children placed under protection:
  - a. Food aid,
  - b. Provision of temporary accommodation,
  - c. Medical assistance;
49. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish multilingual consultation services and reporting mechanisms, regardless of nationality or immigration status, and to anonymize and consolidate reported cases and protection cases in order to accumulate statistical data to prevent child exploitation;
50. *Encourages* all Member States to submit, once a year, a report based on the accumulated data to UN;
51. *Encourages* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to compile the submitted reports and to convene, once a year, a meeting with UNICEF to review global reporting figures and protection cases and to discuss measures for improvement;
52. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide financial assistance to families in financial hardship that meet the eligibility criteria established by each country;
53. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish a Youth Forum;
54. *Calls upon* recipient of aids countries to submit reports for the purpose of providing information on the specific types of assistance that they actually require;
55. *Calls upon* Member States to conduct the following forms of assistance to countries in need through UNESCO, UNICEF, and ILO for the implementation of the policies written in this Resolution:
  - a. Technical and financial aid to countries which are unable to support a high quality and sustainable educational system, on the condition that more children attend schools in the recipient country,
  - b. Aid for countermeasures to poverty, with the long-term goal of aiding developing countries to be able to gradually become independent of such aid,
  - c. Support for the need of infrastructure for labor condition monitoring,
  - d. Support for the rebuilding of legal systems regarding child exploitation in necessary nations,
  - e. Support for advancing fair trade certification systems in necessary nations,
  - f. Support for building and expansion of school facilities, as well as teaching faculty,
  - g. Support needed to develop global monitoring systems against human trafficking,
  - h. Technical aid for conducting comprehensive statistics collections with UNICEF,
  - i. Dispatch of legal experts to countries which do not have enough knowledgeable people for the implementation of these policies.