



## **COMMITTEE Chair Report**

**TOPIC 2: Developing an  
International Legal Framework  
to Regulate Sex Work.**

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**Chair:** Luise Dresig

**Deputy Chair:** Jaesang Lee

# Personal Statements

## Chair – Luise Dresig

### About myself:

My name is Luise and I am currently 16 years old/in 10<sup>th</sup> Grade. I live in Germany and go to Frankfurt International School.

My first MUN experience was in 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Grade, where I participated in the Junior MUN conference hosted by my school. Following that, I stopped doing MUN for a while, but started again in 8<sup>th</sup> Grade. Since then, I have participated in three conferences as a delegate, including FISMUN, THIMUN, and MUNISS last year (where I was in the Security Council). This will be my second time chairing, as I have previously only chaired HRC2 at FISMUN.

I am excited to meet all of you and hope for a successful conference!



## Deputy Chair – Jaesang Lee

Hi :) My name is Jaesang Lee, and it is an honor to be your Deputy chair for General Assembly 6. I am 15 years old, and I am currently 9<sup>th</sup> grade student in international school of Stuttgart.

Next to the normal school days, I have a few hobbies as well. I like playing football and basketball. I support premier league team called Tottenham Hotspur (Best club in the world). My MUN experience is quite short to be honest, but I have attended conferences as delegate, so I am familiar with MUN. We will make sure that you will be as comfortable as can be during debate, and we will guide you through the conference as best as we can.

“MUNISS is a place where all MUN enthusiasts have the chance to challenge themselves. Our conference teaches and improves on skills that are important for any future job, including complex problem-solving, critical thinking and collaboration.” (Muniss, n.d). I have developed my communication skill throughout MUNISS, and I am confident that you will improve variety of useful skills and have fun.



#### About MUNISS:

- This will be the 17th annual Model United Nations Conference held by the International School of Stuttgart.
- The Conference will take place between the 18th and 21st of April.
- Each year, a specific theme is chosen for the Conference and this year it is: "Adapting to the modern era: Ensuring global progress and equity".

#### About GA6/Tips for the Conference:

- The United Nations General Assembly 6th Committee is dedicated to addressing international legal questions. All UN member nations and observer states are part of GA6 and all have an equal vote.
- This year, we will be debating the following three topics in GA6:
  - a. Topic 1: Establishing Norms and Regulations to Strengthen International Cybersecurity and Personal Data Privacy.
  - b. Topic 2: Developing an International Legal Framework to Regulate Sex Work.
  - c. Topic 3: The Role and Effectiveness of International Law in Settling Territorial Disputes.

However, this Research Report will only be focusing on Topic 3.

- In MUNISS, GA6 is a beginner committee, meaning that it is mostly made up of less experienced MUN delegates. We recognize that for many of you, this might be the first time you are participating in an MUN Conference. Therefore, we would like to give you some tips for you to make the best out of this experience:

Prepare in advance: Preparation in MUN is the key to success. The reason for this is that we will be debating complex issues and they will require a deep understanding for you to be able to come up with possible solutions in your clauses/resolutions. Therefore, you should do the following before the Conference:

§ Read the Research Reports thoroughly, to make sure you have a good understanding of the topic.

§ Carry out extensive research on your country and find out your countries' stance on the issue, what relation your country has in regards to the issue (direct involvement, or indirect involvement), and attempts/achievements of your country in combatting the issue.

§ Using the knowledge you have acquired in the first two steps, you should brainstorm solutions that will be effective in combating the issues, keeping in mind that you are the representative of a country and therefore also have to act the way your country would. Finally, you can propose these solutions in the format of clauses, that you will be able to debate during the Conference.



Try participating: We know that it can be quite intimidating speaking in front of a large group of people you don't know, especially if it's your first Conference. However, know that everybody who does MUN started the same way and has felt the same way! Therefore, try to push yourself, even if you are scared or unsure. You can only get more comfortable through practice!

Have fun and learn at the same time: Keep in mind that MUN is a great opportunity for you to not only learn more about global issues, but also come up with realistic solutions on how to combat them! This will help you do the following:

§ Build empathy, as you must often argue for something that you do not personally agree with, but that your country sees this way.

§ Enhance your negotiation skills, as you will have to collaborate with countries that have different point of view to find a solution that is acceptable for everybody.

§ Improve your public speaking skills, as you will be holding speeches and POIs.

## Introduction:

Sex work is the exchange of sexual services for money or goods. It remains as a deeply polarizing sensitive issue globally. While some perspective views it as criminality, others advocate for its recognition as a legitimate form of labor deserving of legal protections and rights. This topic asks the question of how societies should address the complex issues of sexuality, labor, and human rights within this topic. Global prostitution is big industry, there are 40-42 million prostitutes in the world. 80 percent of prostitute are female, and they are in between the ages of 13 and 25. Even though it is only legal in Nevada, there is an estimate of 1 million prostitutes living in U.S. In most of the countries, prostitution is unregulated, and many workers are forced into prostitution. The current lack of an international legal framework has led to resulting a widespread human rights violation. In many laws around the world, it leaves sex workers vulnerable to violence and discrimination. Criminalizing certain aspects of sex work fosters stigma. Due to societal prejudices, sex workers are facing discrimination and judgment from both individuals and institutions. In response to these challenges, there is a growing recognition of the need to develop an international legal framework to regulate sex work that prioritizes the rights, safety, and well-being of sex workers.



## Glossary

### **Sex work:**

The exchange of sexual services, performances, or products for money or other goods of value.

### **Sex worker:**

An individual who engages in sex work as their occupation, encompassing a wide range of activities including prostitution, escorting, pornography, and erotic dancing.

### **Criminalization:**

The imposition of legal penalties or sanctions against aspects of sex work, making it illegal in certain jurisdictions.

### **Decriminalization:**

The removal of legal penalties or sanctions against sex work, allowing individuals to engage in consensual adult sex work without fear of criminal prosecution.

### **Stigmatization:**

a mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person. In this case, it will be negative belief that a society have about Sex workers.

### **Human rights violations:**

Breaches of individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms, including but not limited to exploitation, violence, and discrimination against sex workers.



## Issue Explanation

The issue of regulating the sex work is very complex and difficult ongoing issue in this world's community. Sex workers may spread the sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, which can have critical implications for global health. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are a significant concern within the context of sex work. Due to their work and the social marginalization they experience, sex workers faces barriers to accessing healthcare services. This is including STI testing, treatment, and prevention. Stigmatization and discrimination can afraid the sex workers from seeking medical care. The result of sex workers infected by STIs; 37% of the diagnosed infections were pharyngeal, and 30% were anal infections; for Chlamydia, 13% and 42% were pharyngeal and anal. This lack of access to healthcare services increases the risk of untreated STIs among sex workers, leading to potentially severe health consequences for both themselves and their clients.

Stigmatizing and discriminating against sex workers has a big impact on the economy, they struggle to find the stable jobs and often end up working in unsafe conditions. Discrimination makes it worse for them to find jobs and other financial help. Families and communities of sex workers also face financial difficulties. To fix this, we need to stop stigmatizing sex work, fight discrimination, and make sure sex workers have access to education and different job opportunities. Laws protecting their rights at work are important for improving their wellbeing and to be fair with everyone.

The criminalization of sex work remains a crucial issue globally, with varying approaches, policies and religions adopted by different countries. While some nations have decriminalization or legalization of sex work, many others continue to enforce laws that criminalize the industry. The industry including the selling and purchasing of sexual services. In countries where sex work is criminalized, sex workers often face significant legal and social barriers that limits their access to essential services and support. They may be not be reporting the crimes or seek assistance from law enforcement because of the fear of arrest and harassment. Sex workers are not protected by the law, which makes them easy targets for exploitation and abuse by clients.

Despite these challenges, there has been a growing recognition of the harms caused by the criminalization of sex work. Growing recognition is leading to calls for policy change in many countries to protect the sex worker. Human rights organizations argue that decriminalization or legalization of sex work is essential to protect the rights, safety, and well-being of sex workers. Also, to reduce the negative consequences associated with criminalization. Several countries have taken steps towards decriminalizing or legalizing sex work in recent years, including New Zealand, Australia, Germany, and parts of Canada. These approaches of decriminalizing or legalizing sex work prioritize harm reduction, human rights, and public health, aiming to reduce stigma, violence, and exploitation against sex workers..



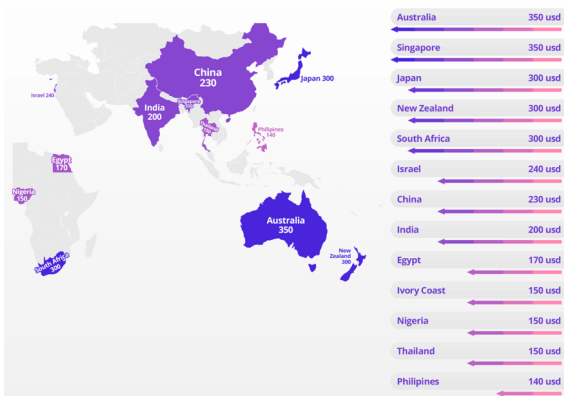


Figure 1: The price of sex in Asia, Africa and Oceania Mapped.

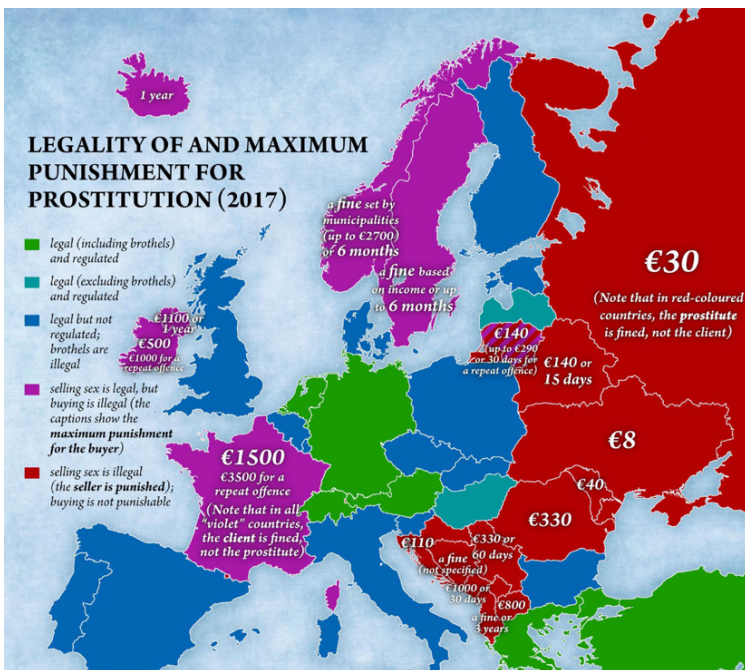


Figure 2: Legality of and maximum punishment for prostitution in Europe



## History of the Topic

- The history of the regulation of sex work is rooted in societal attitudes towards sexuality, morality, and labor. Regulation of sex work has evolved over centuries in response to changing cultural, religious, economic factors. The origins of the problem can be traced back to ancient civilizations, with vary regulation and social acceptance and perspective of sex work. However, it was during the Middle Ages in Europe when the stigmatization and marginalization of sex workers began to take shape. In middle age, it was influenced by Christian morality as the Christianity was the main religion in Europe.
- In 19<sup>th</sup> century, the issue of regulating sex work became clearer. Growing populations and increasing social mobility led to the expansion of the sex industry. As the sex industry was expanded, there was raising concerns about public health such as sex diseases. Many countries responded this issue by creating the laws that is aimed at controlling the sex work. It was often with a focus on reducing the spread of STIs and maintaining public morality at that time.
- The problem of regulating sex work was further complexed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as feminist movements and LGBTQ+ rights advocacy progressed. It was the period of understanding the human rights. While some countries maintained strict laws criminalizing sex work, others adopted more progressive approaches, such as decriminalization or legalization of sex workers.
- Key countries within the conflict of regulating sex work include those with diverse approaches to the issue. For example, countries like the Netherlands and New Zealand have implemented regulatory frameworks that decriminalize or legalize certain aspects of sex work, aiming to protect the rights and safety of sex workers. In contrast, countries like the United States and many Asian countries maintain laws that criminalize sex work, extending stigma and marginalization to sex workers.

Overall, the history of the regulation of sex work reflects a complex factors such as cultural, social, economic, and political factors. There are diverse approaches and outcomes across different countries and regions.





## Any Previous Attempts

### Early-Mid 20th Century:

In the early 20th century, many countries, particularly in Europe and North America, implemented stricter laws against prostitution by criminalization of both sex workers and their clients. The cause of criminalization of sex worker was from moral and social concerns, as well as fears about public health and the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

### Late 20th Century:

In the latter half of the 20th century, there was increasing recognition of sex work as a labor issue and human rights. During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, some countries began to regulating sex work. For example, in the Netherlands, a system of legalized prostitution was established in certain areas, with licensed brothels and regulations aimed at protecting the health and safety of sex workers. It was the first country to legalize prostitution in Europe.

### 21st Century:

In the 21st century, there has been a continued different approaches to regulate sex work. Some countries, such as New Zealand, have fully decriminalized sex work. Northern Europe countries such as Sweden and Norway, have adopted the Nordic model approach to prostitution which criminalizes the purchase of sex but not its sale, aiming to target demand while providing support for sex workers.

### Global Perspectives:

The United Nations and various international organizations have also working on the issue. They are supporting policies that prioritize the human rights and well-being of sex workers. The UNAIDS, for example, has recommended decriminalization of sex work as a key component of effective HIV prevention strategies.



## Media Contribution

Media contribution on regulating the sex worker mainly addresses the following:

### **Types of Challenges Faced by Sex Workers:**

Media discusses the various challenges and threats faced by sex workers such as physical violence, stigma, discrimination, and legal prosecution. Media provides insight into the dangers associated with their Job and the harm they can experience as a sex worker.

### **Ensure Safety and Rights:**

Media highlight efforts to ensure safety and rights to sex workers. Media does it by advocacy for decriminalization, access to healthcare, and legal protections

### **Updates on Developments of regulation:**

Media reports on the latest developments concerning sex work, including changes in legislation, law enforcement, and social perspectives.



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