



**Sexual crimes against immature people with an emphasis on sex trafficking, sex tourism, pornography and sexual slavery**

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**Sexual crimes against immature people with an emphasis on sex trafficking, sex tourism, pornography and sexual slavery**

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**ABSTRACT**

Today's world is due to the excesses of some people as a dangerous place for children and teenagers who can prey this excess. To be Children can be abused, prostituted, forced to use children and adolescents because of their weakness in their physical dimension. In the centers of corruption, prostitution and sexual exploitation of them, and provide places for the pleasure of some people. The international community has considered things to prevent the crimes that threaten children and young people. This article was written with the aim of examining four aspects of sexual crimes in relation to children and adolescents, so that by following Sex trafficking, sexual tourism, pornography and sexual slavery in international law and Iranian law by descriptive-analytic method to results acquired. The results showed that in international societies, perpetrators and offenders are considered as offenders for sexual crimes and They deal with these crimes. There are several laws in Iran that protect children and adolescents from sexual abuse It has been approved that penalizes the most severely punished.

**Keywords:** child and adolescent, sex trafficking, sex tourism, pornography, sexual slavery



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### **1. INTRODUCTION**

One of the ugliest aspects of the social life of humanity today is the sexual abuse of children in a few The last decade has expanded and sought to expand international exchanges, globalization of poverty and so on Immigration, the prevalence and growth of new media, the increasing unbridled sexual abuse of children as One of the most exciting entertainment of adults is the shameful reality in today's world. Children and children are more likely to be exposed than others because of their vulnerability Types of abuse and sexual exploitation, both within the family and at the community level. Exploitation The most negative and long-term consequences remain on the child and the resulting effects may never be fully restored. And the child abused always has signs of victimization; there are signs too Because depression, suicidal tendencies, decreased self-esteem, addiction, avoidance of sexual intercourse after Marriage and ... in their relationship with others. In the majority of crimes, two actors are necessary: the perpetrator and the victim based on Bentham's accounting theory of a person before The commission of crime, by measuring its benefits and disadvantages, calculates it and, if it finds that the probable benefits are greater than It is a shame, will take action One of the things that can be considered in criminal accounting is the crime A sight that is a good target for crime. Children and women are well targeted due to their physiological status For the perpetrators. This group has less resistance due to lack of adequate physical power against crime And their claim is difficult to accept after committing a crime, hence disclosing their victimization They have This problem has led both the international and the domestic to support these two groups A differential policy is adopted in the international arena of international instruments and in the domestic arena, the supportive laws It is intended that in civil law there is no more severe punishment than attorney's They are far worse than "the victim of" idealism. "The perpetrators of crimes manifest themselves against them. The situation of children position, therefore, need specific support and support that is appropriate to the age and stages of development and Their special and individual needs. In this paper, we try to answer at least some of the questions raised in this regard:



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The first question is, what did the international community and Iran think about fighting trafficking in women? The second question What kind of criminal protections are provided by the Iranian and international lawmakers to protect children and adolescents Sex tourism is foreseen? The third question is that the consequences of sexual stereotyping in Iran and society What is international? The last resort is to prevent sexual slavery from the point of view of Iranian law and inter-rights What did they think?

### **2. THE TERM**

#### **2-1 - Violence against children**

This violence is seen among all social strata and is not limited to a particular type of household. But the probability There is more violence in some of them, such as low income families, very young parents and parents. Who have become unwanted children and when the child for any reason such as illness, temporary or permanent disability needs More violence, more family violence. Research has shown that working women are less likely than women at home They punish their children. Among the high and middle classes of society, neglect is often due to material well-being. The result of this kind of neglect is personality problems, nutrition, suicide attempt, and drug dealing.

**Sexual Violence:** Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in a sexual relationship that the child is developing It is not able to recognize and understand it and not be conscious of it. This is a sexual relationship between a child and an adult An older child who is age-rich or growing in terms of responsibility, trust, or power.

Defining the sexual abuse of children in many societies involves any sexual activity with a person Not satisfied with this or his consent is not legally valid. Therefore, in cases where one of the parties is of age Satisfaction is not reached, even if it is pleasing or sexually suggestive, the other side can be misunderstood Sexual abuse condemned. It is noteworthy that children can be sexually abused in two ways: the first is when the child is sexually abused by a particular person during a specified period, which is termed "Sexual harassment". So in sexual harassment, an annoying person is a constant person, and this is repeated over time.



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The second is when the child is exploited for harassment, commercial, and sexual purposes in activities known as sexual abuse, including harassment, prostitution, and sex tourism. Therefore, in sexual abuse, contrary to sexual harassment, the child is not used in a fixed area, but child abuse is carried out on a large and network-wide basis.

### **2- 2 - Sexual Humility**

This type of violence may occur in the spheres of private, marital and family life, and is subject to the requirement for the consent of the husband or consensual relationship with each other in the kinship ring against the woman. In fact, physical and psychological behavior must take place. In fact, sexual harassment involves less than physical harassment. Sexual abusive behavior is, therefore, an unconventional pattern, and it is difficult to change. Mental abuse is more common in the form of threats and criticism of the wife's sex method. Feminist analysis proves that rape is the logical consequence of sexual discrimination. Sexual assault is one of the most insidious forms of social pressure. Because they constantly remind women and children of their vulnerable position. Women and children prefer not to mention such matters in order to maintain their dignity, which leads to the loss of self-esteem, seclusion of society, and so on.

### **2 - 3 - Child Cravings for Sexual Efficiency**

Trafficking in children for the purpose of sexual exploitation is the commission of criminal offenses or the import or transit of Unauthorized access to the international community by any means possible, such as the reluctance, threat, coercion, indulgence or misuse of the economic emergency of the victim and without any abuse or satisfaction, has an effect on the truth of the title. The offender has the perpetrator or perpetrator.

### **3. CHILDREN'S SEX DRIVE**

Human trafficking is a widespread global phenomenon, and perhaps the most basic step in identifying and collecting information. In this regard, the definition of human trafficking. Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention of the East Asian Community for Cooperation Approved "Prevention and Combating Women and Children for Sexual Prostitution (SARS) (2002) Transmission and Sale of Women ": A definition has been



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made that is more consistent with the nature of child sex trafficking. Children at home and abroad for exploitation using money or other benefits, whether with or without consent. The countries "inside" the SARS Convention, the transfer and purchase and sale of women and children "in the consent of the person" He also mentions the trafficking of human beings.

### **3.1 Child Trafficking Characteristics**

1 - internationalization of crime; 2 - organized crime; 3 - ineffective victim satisfaction in the realization of the title 4. The ineffectiveness of misuse in the realization of a criminal record. Human trafficking is not a phenomenon that is limited to the current era and one to two decades, and since the decades of hippies, Many internationally committed to preventing and suppressing human trafficking, often in the form of treaties and International documents. Those international documents referring to human trafficking, especially child trafficking, can be divided into two categories: Some of these documents, such as the Treaties on the abolition of slavery in the general debate on the issue of smuggling of children Mention and prohibit it. Trafficking in human beings has a close relationship with slavery and slave trade; therefore, it is referred to as contemporary art. These documents include: 1 – The Convention for the Prohibition of Slavery 1926 2-The Supplementary Convention on the Prohibition of Slavery and Slave Goods, and the Operation and Arrangements Similar to Slavery, was issued in 1965. 3 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. 4. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted on December 16, 1966. 5 - Statute of the International Criminal Court, as well as the conventions on women, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women adopted in 1979 and the Conventions on Children, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 and Additional protocol for the purchase and sale of children, prostitution and pornography.

But the second category is the documents that have been passed with regard to the trafficking of children and women. On Preventing, Suppressing Trafficking and Supporting Victims and International Cooperation.



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According to Article 1 of the Convention, effective protection against criminal offenses, called the sale and sale of white The Covenants adopted in 1904 Each Contracting State undertakes to provide for the centralization of information concerning " Hiring out women or girls outside the country for detention. The authorities will be competent But the main purpose of this agreement was "to directly correspond with the service of the other party, more committed." Establishment of Contracting States to take measures to prevent the transfer of women and girls to foreign countries. For the mischief and prostitution. For this reason, Article 2 of this convention provides ways to prevent They suggested the following: 1. Supervision of railways and harbors, usually women and girls 2. Trained and trained specialist and qualified personnel and increased their information. To discover and sell criminal offenses. 3 - Governmental cooperation to inform each other Invasion of someone who has committed a crime in the past. The International Convention on the Prevention of the Sale of Whites, adopted May 4, 1910, to remedy The drawbacks and weaknesses of the preceding convention were concluded in Paris. The most important objection to the 1904 Non-Act The government's commitment to criminalization and punishment was met by the provisions of the article of the 1910 international agreement.

The inhuman and criminal prediction of any sexual exploitation, even with the consent of the individual, is a positive point of this article, But the drawback is that, like the previous treaty, it is merely smuggling girls and women for exploitation purposes Attention to sexual exploitation and other purposes such as smuggling for forced labor and Difficult, forced marriage, and the use of plots and ....

That the international community made this important in December 2000 in the framework of the Convention on the Suppression of Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo). The draft convention was signed in December 2000 in Palermo, Italy, for the signing of Signatures of 149 governments, including Iran., and now 179 countries are parties to this Convention be. In this convention, human trade (children and adults) and the labor force, and women's and children's trade For the sake of prostitution, they are among organized crime. In addition, three additional protocols were adopted They are



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optional for the convention of the convention, each one has defined crimes. These are three protocols<sup>1</sup> of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; 2 against Trafficking in Persons Immigrants through land, sea and air; and 3 protocols against the illicit production and trafficking of firearms, Components and their components and ammunition.

In Iran, before the enactment of the Anti-Human Trafficking Law, the criminal justice system was established to combat trafficking in persons It was a vacuum. Following international developments and reporting on the trafficking of women and children from Iran Neighboring countries, the Anti-Trafficking Code was adopted in 2004. This action is a legal vacuum This field was overcome; however, the hasty adoption of it resulted in many issues related to this crime silently To be held. This crime, in accordance with article 1 of the Anti-Trafficking Code, occurs when the origin and destination Trafficking in the country is not a unit; that is, it must either be the origin or destination of Iran, and if the origin and destination of trafficking are both In Iran, the crime will not be realized.

This incident also included the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, to the Palermo Convention. A violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale, prostitution, and child pornography. However, it is possible to punish the situation in which a child is being sold inside Iran for sexual exploitation, in accordance with article 3 of the law on the protection of children and adolescents. It should be noted, however, that the punishment prescribed in that law is much lower than the penalty for combating human trafficking. Currently, there are two legal regulations in the field of smuggling children, and the legislator has not specified whether the law on combating trafficking in human beings, article 3 of the Children and Young Persons Protection Act, has been revised. It seems that there are two conflicting legal rules, because Article 3 of the Children and Adolescent Protection Act - as has been said - has the effect of smuggling children inside Iran, and the Anti-Trafficking Act deals with international smuggling, so its defeat There are no provisions and they are both binding.



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**4. CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF SEX TOURISM**

Children and adolescents are always exposed to abusive use because of their lack of clean and aggressive age, and because they have a vulnerable mood, tolerance of victimization, destructive effects and abundance on their bodies and spirits will be imposed. The criminal policy governing the criminal response to the crime of children and adolescents is always a kind of supportive policy, and, beyond their delinquency, which is accompanied with a kind of differential response, their victimization will also require necessary support. Children and adolescents are always subject to various forms of crime for not having decision-making power and lacking the will and determination to determine their own destinies.

Nevertheless, the NGOs and the syndicates of the rights of children and adolescents, as a result of conferences, conferences, speeches and national and international activities and activities, were able to persuade the Iranian legislator, in line with the consolidation and identification of the universal rights of children and adolescents, and in line with International and international documents. The adoption of several conventions and protocols on the rights of children and adolescents, as international documents and several domestic laws in support of child and adolescent crime, was the result of the efforts of various groups supporting children and adolescents. However, considering the phenomenon of sexual abuse of children and adolescents as a serious threat to children and adolescents in global circles, and a factor in "backwardness, poverty, economic inequality in social, economic, livelihood, lack of knowledge" And awareness, marginalization, sexual discrimination, lack of responsibility in sexual maturation, traumatic habits, armed conflicts and children's speculation ", calls for a special international and national commitment to deal with it.

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Today, it can be seen that various countries where individuals from these countries go to undercover and underground travel agencies, and the official statistics indicate that they are expanding, have tried to enact legislation to criminalize and prevent this The phenomenon is countered by this, since combating sexual tourism on the one hand, by itself, leads to the reduction or prevention of crimes related to it, such as human trafficking, money laundering, crimes against judicial justice and so on. . . will be. It seems that Iran's legislative criminal policy on sexual tourism is more than a criminal offense because, despite the adoption of the Additional Protocol to the Children's Convention on the Sale of Prostitution and Children's Recognition adopted on May 25, 2000 by the United Nations General Assembly, In the rest of his actions in this regard, he further deals with the criminalization of crimes committed by sexual tourism. The adoption of the Anti-Trafficking Act in 2004 could be in this direction. Of course, it can be said that due to the fact that the sexual tourism of children and adolescents in Iran has been less observed, the specific criminalization of children's sexual tourism is not regulated by the general rule of law in the legal form. With a view to tackling sex tourism in children and adolescents, the criminal-law policy has taken the following measures:

**4.1 Approval of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on May 25, 2000**

The United Nations, on May 25, 2000, ratified the Second Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the rights of children, prostitution and child pornography. Article 1 of the Protocol obliges Member States to prohibit the sale of children, and prohibit prostitution and pornography, and Article 2 defines the prostitution, prostitution and child pornography of each of its members. According to this article, the sale of a child means every act and transaction by which a child is sold by a person or persons against profit or any other item. Child prostitution means the use of a child for sexual activity against profit or other forms, and child pornography means any kind of display or any



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instrument associated with the child and for the exploitation of actual or similar sexual activity or any other The type of sexual representation of a child is sexual.

Article 3 of this Protocol obliges Governments to ensure at least the necessary assurances to prohibit the sale of children, the supply and delivery of or acceptance of a child for sexual exploitation, photographing of his body members, forcibly forced labor, adoption of adoption, forcing a child to prostitution and Ensuring his use for pornography. On May 9, 2006, the Islamic Consultative Assembly authorized the accession of the Iranian government to this Protocol.

### **4.2 Accession to the 1989 Child Rights Convention**

In order to identify and protect the numerous rights of children and adolescents, and to prevent the violation of the rights of children and to guarantee them, as well as to protect human dignity from the early years of her life, and to adopt measures to protect children and adolescents from delinquency and crime, the Convention on the Rights of the Child The child was approved in 1989. It is almost possible to say that the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most complete international document for the recognition and guarantee of the fundamental rights of children and young people, in which all member states are requested to recognize all the rights of children and adolescents, based on the modeling of this convention. And guarantee. The Convention on the Prostitution and Use of Juvenile and Child Crimes in Sexual Crime states in article 19, paragraph 1, that "States Parties to the Convention shall take all legal, administrative, social and legal measures to protect the child against all forms of physical violence And psychological, harmful or abusive, neglect or mistreatment, mistreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, in which the child is under the care of the parent or legal guardian or any other person. " Sexual abuse in this article can include sexual tourism of children and adolescents, which should be prohibited by member states. Article 34 of the Convention states: "States Parties to the Convention shall endeavor to protect children against all forms of sexual exploitation and exploitation. To that end, the abovementioned States, in particular the two-or two-way national measures, shall take the following measures to prevent: (a) Encouraging or inducing children to engage in any illegal activity. B) the



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exploitation of children in prostitution and other illegal sexual acts. (C) Use of children by children in the application for a photographic survey. In addition, Article 35 of this Convention requires States to take necessary bilateral or multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, sale or trafficking of children in any form whatsoever. Article 36 of the Convention also obliges Member States to protect children from all forms of exploitation. The Islamic Consultative Assembly on January 1/12/72 authorizes the Iranian government to issue this Convention.

**5. ADOPTS THE CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT PROTECTION ACT OF 1381**

As noted, active civil rights activist movements in the form of NGOs and non-governmental organizations and NGOs that have been active in advocating for childhood rights have been able to bring about a criminal policy aimed at enacting laws protecting children and adolescents. The Child and Adolescent Protection Act has become the first special statute for children and adolescents, and has created a revolution, especially in the fight against child abuse, in the Code of Conduct for Children and Adolescents. Therefore, it can be said that the Law on the Protection of Children and Adolescents in 2002 is one of the laws that is rooted in the initiative and pressure of public opinion of civil society that its initial plan was formed in the Association for the Protection of Children, which is itself a civil institution.

The law of protecting children and adolescents with a completely supportive approach criminalizes any physical and psychological harassment of children and adolescents and punishes its perpetrators. However, in the context of the sexual abuse of children and adolescents, where sex tourism is an act of exploitation and abuse of children and young people, Article 3 of this law states: "Any sale, exploitation or exploitation of children for committing acts contrary to Such as smuggling, forbidding and committing, in addition to compensation for damages, will be sentenced to six months to one year of imprisonment or a fine. " The law has taken the primary steps to protecting children in order to sell and exploit them, and has removed many concerns about the sexual slavery of children.



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**6. APPROVING THE LAW ON THE MODE OF PUNISHMENT FOR KIDS AND TEENS**

It was said that in the area of information exchange and communication and the expansion of virtual space and the spread of products and products in this area, it has been heavily influenced by sexual crimes of children, especially sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, so that today, in the virtual world, And the erotic is through this space with more ease and easier access. In addition, the anonymity of the users of this space, as well as the ease of access, have caused more human beings to spur virtual space. Reforms of the Law on the Punishment of Persons Who Do not Act in Audiovisual Affairs, Noting the Risk Factors that Penalties in the Sphere of Violence in the Space. As a response to crimes related to the development of knowledge and technology in cyberspace, it was approved in 2007. The law perceives the risk of child crime in cyberspace and, in order to prevent it, and to take supportive measures in response to those who commit abuse of children and adolescents for the purpose of committing acts in this area, "It is prohibited to use the moon to store, display, supply, sell and duplicate unauthorized hardcover tapes and tablets, and this law will impose the maximum penalties imposed on the agent." In this regard, we see that the Iranian legislators, in this note, with a differential view on children and adolescents, have supported them and have intensified the punishment of the perpetrators of these acts.

**7. PEDOFILI IN TERMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

According to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at the Summit on November 20, 1959, and our country has also acceded to this Declaration, international law on pedophilia and its punishment has been addressed to the following 10 approved World Nations Has said: One child divorces all human beings under the age of 18 years, including men and women.

2. The child shall enjoy all the rights contained in the declaration, that is to say, all children, without exception or discrimination, regardless of race, color, language,



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religion, belief, political opinions, etc., nationality and other personal or social characteristics of these rights will be Was .

3. The child shall be provided with appropriate protection and special care provisions and favorable physical, mental, physical, intellectual, and moral development, and in a healthy and natural environment, and in a free and distant environment, from facilities for studying, gaining knowledge and knowledge Social freedoms.

4. Prohibit the exploitation of children and prevent the referral of hard and harmful work to them.

5 - The child should benefit from social security, be nurtured in a healthy environment. Mothers should benefit from special protection and protection, including even before and during childbirth.

6. Considering that the family as the main constituent of the community and the natural environment for the growth and welfare of all its members, in particular children, should receive the necessary support and assistance in order to be able to fulfill their responsibilities with physical and mental health. In the community, however, the family environment must be a space full of happiness, happiness, kindness and understanding to meet the needs of children in terms of physical and personality development.

7 million children around the world are exploited under difficult and difficult conditions as children of orphans, uneducated, stray and displaced refugees and victims of war and natural disasters, supporting them as part of national duties and efforts, Human and religious affairs in international cooperation should be considered.

8. Education of children and the provision of cultural, scientific and social facilities, public and psychological health should be included in the head of the program of government.

9. Effort to reduce the burden of children in difficult situations, whether this is due to natural, social, political or quantitative factors, or to prevent inappropriate occupations, displacement, neglect, addiction, handicap Drivers, Apartheid, Immigration, Physical and mental disability, and 00.



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10. Finally, and most important of all, the efforts of all countries of the world in combating and preventing neglect, negligence, mistreatment or exploitation, sexual abuse by anyone, such as parents, guardians, school administrators or anyone else who can use it He defends and harasses a child for sexuality and sexual pleasure, and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989: All States Parties undertake to protect children against all forms of exploitation and sexual exploitation and sexual abuse against children and to take any action that harms or harms the child for the sexual profit of any person, including Lusty contacts, sodomy and any kind of unlawful association, the use of children in prostitution, photo and pornographic films, kidnapping, child trafficking and their dealings, pushing them to use drugs, distributing and buying narcotics Infecting them with alcohol and drugs and sexual abuse in this way, torture and ill-treatment Sex, prevent and intensity without any social consideration Yasyasy punishment of these criminals.

### **8. CHILD FORCED PROSTITUTION AND SEXUAL SLAVERY**

Another of the cases of exploitation of children and adolescents in criminal acts of sexual exploitation is exploitation of prostitution, which is one of the oldest social phenomena in various societies. A lot of researches in this field all indicate that the economic problems in creating such issues have contributed more than other factors, although it may not be possible for children to be victimized or sacrificed in this regard, because in this Children are sometimes convicted of their own.

Article 2 of the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sexual abuse of children means using them in sexual activities in exchange for payment or other matters, which is considered to be a comprehensive and preventive measure.

Many of the factors that lead to the prostitution of children are the needs of their poverty. But this is just one aspect of this problem. In Morocco, the main reason for the prostitution of boys is to help the family. The boys involved in prostitution will save the money they make in order to secure their families. In some cases, even child-friendly couples also benefit from them, and they often go to medical centers for general



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examination. Meanwhile, according to special reporters, boys often talk about their problems, and it's very difficult to understand that they are involved in prostitution. Article 34 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Protection of Children against Such Abuse "states Parties to the Convention to prevent the encouragement of the abandonment of children for any sexual intercourse, the exploitation of children in prostitution and other illegal sexual acts .. will take national action ".

The most recent document protecting and protecting children against sexual exploitation is the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale, prostitution and pornography of children. The protocol, in 10 articles, emphasizes the need for all states to cooperate in preventing sexual exploitation and prostitution. The protocol has changed the attitude towards exploited children from offenders to sexual offenders, and considers sexual exploitation of children as an international criminal offense, and ultimately purchases, sales, prostitution, and child pornography. Has become one of the most criminal issues in the world, thus ensuring that all States parties are prosecuted irrespective of the nationality of the perpetrators or the location of the crime.

In Iran's law, there was no specific law on the coercion of children for prostitution before the Islamic Revolution, but the material of the General Penal Code 1304 covered a significant proportion of this crime. In accordance with Article A, Article 209 of this law, the abduction or concealment of another for the purpose of threatening or abusive practice of chastity or forcing him to do so resulted in a 2nd-5-year-old criminal offense. Also, the abduction of a woman for forced marriage, threats or insult (Paragraph 209); the abduction or concealment of persons less than 18 years of age for the practice of chastity, (paragraph C of the aforementioned article), encouraging and facilitating corruption in the person's morals and attitudes Less than 18 years of age (paragraph 1 of Article 211 of the Criminal Code), compel others to resort to acts of chastity or the provision of their means (Section 2, Article 211 of the Criminal Code), and the establishment and operation of a brothel or the incarceration of a woman for lovers



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(Article 3, Article 211 of the Criminal Code), was a criminal offense. Even in repeated article 212 of this law, for certain acts of chastity, such as the cases mentioned in Article 209, it was necessary to compensate for damages against the guilty party; however, by the same ruling, if the moral prostitution of Ali Ali was certain, in his favor, he ordered compensation It was not given. The legislator had imposed a more severe punishment for women under the age of 18 years, and in cases where the perpetrator had resorted to a crime or threat.

In this way, the legislator, in addition to the rule of law, had considered the significant instances of attempting to spread prostitution and trafficking in women and children. In the aftermath of the Islamic Revolution, the Penal Code and Penal Code of 1361, contained in Articles 165-165, following the jurisprudence, condemn the lawfulness of the punishable offenses. But since the power alone - and in particular its jurisprudential aspect - could not meet the needs in this area, the legislator, in article 103 of the Islamic Penal Code (Taqiyat) of 1362, set up or run the center of corruption and prostitution (paragraph 1), and encouraged The corruption and prostitution, or the provision of it (Article 2) - which had already come under Article 211 of the Penal Code - was a crime and allowed one to ten years to be punished and flogging for up to 74 strokes for these acts. But he refused to bring other crimes in this regard.

One of the shortcomings of our country's legislation in this area is the lack of law to look after children who are victims of forced prostitution. In Iranian law, only in the regulations of the Rehabilitation Support Center for Acute Social Damage and Women Affected by Social Welfare (Specialized) approved on 16/5/1376, the Welfare Organization, which is the same as the Constitution of Iran, dated 28/7/71 - A phenomenon known as "special women" has been identified and has been tried for protectionist encounters. In accordance with these rules, a woman is a woman who livens through the creation of illegitimate sexual relations, gaining income and spending. That does not seem to be enough to support the number of women and children who really have been victims of sexual abuse.

8.1. Sexual slavery countermeasures





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In addition to governments committing to legislation and law enforcement, there are some issues that, regardless of the legal concerns, should be taken into consideration. In fact, without the creation of a supportive environment for the child and cultural infrastructure, the mere adoption of the law will not result. Thus, in addition to the legal mechanisms, it must also seek to protect and rehabilitate the victims of sexual malpractice.

### 8.2 Legitimate mechanisms to combat the sexual slavery of children

International documents that are ratified by governments are largely arbitrary and enforceable without the need for national self-regulation within the soil of countries. But in the meantime, we also find regulations that their implementation, by their nature, requires the preparation and approval of a national law by any state, in accordance with its own legal system, which is also reflected in some of the substance of these treaties. Of course, the adoption of national laws in the field of international rules that are enforceable on their own is also useless, because it facilitates and ultimately ensures their implementation. Particularly in support of the endangered child, the international community has recently found it necessary to support it. As some governments have not yet created a domestic legal mechanism, despite the adoption of various international instruments. Therefore, the need for internal rules to eliminate the legal norms in support of the child is felt more and more in relation to the various dimensions of sexual exploitation.

#### 8.2.1 The ratification of international human rights treaties

Human rights conventions are considered to be multilateral treaties that are characterized by their normative creation. Child rights treaties are also among these treaties. In fact, the purpose of the ratification of the fundamental treaties is not to strike a balance between the rights and privileges that each of the member states entrust to each other in reciprocally, but rather the goal of creating more common international rules and reflecting the common values that the member states adhere to. They are committed in their territory.



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Basically, any country that joins a human rights record does not deny the need to respect human dignity. The point is that the interpretation of human dignity and its manifestation in the relevant document is intended to be. Hence, it seems necessary to have more precise criteria in this field. In addition, international treaties are such that in practice countries may join with obscure and interpretive conditions, which in practice can affect all of the contractual obligations of the country in question with respect to treaties. The Committee on the Rights of the Child encourages Member States to re-examine their discretion with regard to the Convention.

**8.2.2-Harmonization of the internal laws of Iran with the international system**

Most of the countries that violate human rights are their concerns, in fact, are signatories to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, especially for women and children, and are therefore required to enforce the provisions of these instruments.

However, in most of these countries, the process of drafting and submitting laws is very slow, and in many developing countries, even an unconventional process is considered. In addition, in some countries, despite the fact that they enjoy such laws, there is no guarantee of execution. Therefore, the importance of this issue has been highlighted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and encourages governments to incorporate the principle of international punishment in their laws in order to ensure that sexual exploitation of children by nationals and individuals residing in one country in other countries Prosecution will be brought.

**9. CONCLUSION**

With a glance at the children's human rights document, we find that international documents, with very beautiful words and phrases, have incorporated and guaranteed the rights of the child, and if it is said that it has protected all the rights of the child, it can be Acknowledged that such documents, and in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, created the conditions for the child to be considered not only as a small adult, but also for every child with undeniable rights. Under the influence of such documents, an increasing number of states are reforming their criminal law in relation to perpetrators of sexual crimes against children, but the stature of this reform varies from



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one country to another. This has led to the emergence of various international legal frameworks that have raised concerns about human rights abuses and the protection of children at risk of sexual exploitation.

New global developments create the background for the emergence of new offenses that we are forced to see in the laws. If we merely wish to rely on the existing laws and their changes, and their connection with new laws and offenses, then the conditions of punishment and follow-up crimes can not be provided. Given the fact that the Convention on the Suppression of Transnational Organized Crime, which was signed by the Islamic Republic of Iran and is in the hands of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, urgent compilation of comprehensive laws and regulations seems necessary.

Following the criminalization of harmful behaviors against children and adolescents, the enforcement of high criminal acts, both in terms of type and in terms of size, is considered to be the most effective in the framework of criminal law for perpetrators of crimes against children. Along with criminalization and victimization as one of the legal components in support of the child and in order to compensate for the injuries to her, it is necessary to predict the mechanism of compensating for the effects of victimization. In Iran, with the remarks in the international community and human rights to respect children and protect their rights, civil law has also emphasized civil law, especially in the 1168-1194 articles on the custody and maintenance of children committed by parents and The role and importance of managing the affairs of the Moulis against themselves, and in the absence of them, has contributed to the role of the victim and the guardian. Article 1178 By stating that Ms. Abouin is responsible for the education of their children, he has even paid attention to the future of the children, which, if carefully The execution of jurisprudential rulings and civil code orders of Iran will not be faced with this ugly phenomenon.

With regard to sexual slavery, it can be concluded that, despite numerous international instruments to combat the sexual slavery of children, the lack of prosecution and the lack of international cooperation have created a gap that makes the child more vulnerable to exploitation. To give



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Informing about the phenomenon of sexual slavery in Iran is very weak. In fact, in our community, with the capture of such acts, a space has been created that our laws do not seriously address this issue. In fact, new offenses against children and adolescents and related criminal cases have not been identified. Whether in the Penal Code or in the Civil Code, there is no explicit criminal offense of sexual slavery, and so far in dealing with such cases, only general criminal offenses such as illegitimate, corporal, and kidnapping have suffered.

Like other countries, Iran, along with the formation of sex tourism, has taken steps to combat such issues, including the adoption of related international conventions, which are in the law in accordance with article 9 of the Civil Code, as well as the drafting and approval of ordinary laws in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. . But it should be said that Iran's actions in this area are not sufficient because they have not legislated specifically and specific laws as sex tourism for children and adolescents, as it has been approved by the United States and other countries, and that existing laws, even though supportive laws are in line with victimization Children and adolescents, have not paid attention to those who travel to the countries of the sex tourism center for the purpose of prostitution and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and their actions are not punishable. However, Iran's actions in terms of legislative criminal law support for children and adolescents who are prone to sexual orientation are not enough, and it is necessary to take an appropriate and desirable measure in order to counteract the misconduct of sexual tourists.

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