



## **Question of: The question of modern slavery**

*The Human Right's Committee,*

*Reminding* all nations that despite the fact slavery has been illegal worldwide since 2007, in 2016 there remain nearly 50 million people trapped in some form of slavery worldwide including human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor among other atrocities,

*Emphasizing* the fact that women and children as well as disadvantaged people are among the most vulnerable groups of people subjected to modern slavery. The majority of all trafficked individuals today are female, many of whom are forced into prostitution or marriages in which they remain bounded by fear and abuse,

*Bearing in mind* that in addition to human trafficking, other abuses such as unhealthy and unsafe working conditions and coerced labor are also forms of slavery, and slavery in corporations is commonplace with many employees forced to work in poor conditions and little pay,

*Recognizing* that modern slavery and human trafficking impacts every nation in some way, and all nations need to work to stop these inhumane practices; nations that are less economically developed are the most susceptible yet lack resources to fight slavery in their nations,

*Taking into consideration* that all nations now have legislation outlawing modern slavery, however many of these laws are not enforced, and many nations' offenders are not prosecuted in a timely manner,

*Welcoming* the 2015 UN Global Sustainable Development Goals as agreed upon by the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, including Goal 8.7: "Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms",

1. Encourages a review and use in the UN of Modern Slavery Act 2015 of the UK which demands a transparency report from commercial organisations annually. This report could be installed in UN nations and would include such measures but not be limited to:
  - a. Research into the supplier and its subcontractors of potential offenses under this Act,
  - b. Suppliers should provide ways to research where its goods originate from and in which conditions we made, these findings should be compiled into a database,
  - c. The creation of a UN based Labour Report Organisation (in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation) to effectively research suppliers and subcontractors,
  - d. Subventions be offered to commercial organisations who accept this offer (e.g. a lower price of land for companies, which would lead to a lower price of production and lead to an increase of demand from consumers and thus profit for these organisations);

2. Further Encourages the creation of effective reintegration plans for all victims of human trafficking and modern slavery, including but not limiting to:

- a. Collaborating with the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide adequate medical and psychological care and services including those related to HIV/AIDS,
- b. Cooperating with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide victims with basic technical training, and a decent shelter to facilitate their reintegration into the job market,
- c. Providing legal assistance to victims in order to protect them from further threats, through the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (OLA),
- d. Establishment of UN field offices in member states with high volumes of modern slavery victims, so victims can reach the services previously mentioned;

3. Asks the nations to ensure the protection of victims by:

- a. Offering more support to victims in court despite their financial abilities through:
  - i. Lawyers who will represent their interests in court properly and are a match to the ones hired by the perpetrators,
  - ii. Covering all financial questions that might come up over the course of the court case,
- b. Considering labor entrapment, a severe human rights issue in court by:
  - i. Creating laws and outlines that specifically say so and enables the judges to properly sentence offenders,
  - ii. Ensuring that every judge in court is aware of details of the human rights and can differentiate between a victim and an offender,
- c. Clarifying the victim in prostitution cases and not penalizing them instead of or together with the employer,
- d. Creating infrastructures that are put in place for when the victims are free, seeing that many often wish to return to their homes but are not able to do so for various reasons, that include but are not limited to:
  - i. Psychological help,
  - ii. Proper physical treatment,
  - iii. Protection from perpetrators,
  - iv. A homely environment in which they can feel safe,
  - v. Ways to reintegrate them into society,
- e. Offering special protection and weaker punishments for those who provided information about perpetrators that were crucial for the court,
- f. Provide mobile health/ education centers designed for aiding victims of slavery in locations which lack infrastructure;

4. Urges all countries to work as a united front against modern slavery in all its forms by:

- a. Organizing a prevention campaign in which all member states partake against modern slavery by:
  - i. Creating an international day against modern slavery, backed by local government to raise awareness,

- ii. Organising awareness campaigns through a joint effort by local governments as well as UN human rights bodies to inform children in schools about the presence, threat and ways to combat modern slavery,
  - iii. Putting in place a free direct line which would provide help. Advice and aid in emergencies as well as rural outreach program,
  - iv. The creation of a free labour logo for companies which have been proven to not share labour on their product,
- b. Revisiting document A/70/L.5, and encouraging a similar piece of legislation as to the modern slavery act of 2015 to be adopted by the UN into this document A/70/L.5 with the addition of victim protection and encouraging member states who have not yet signed to do so by describing and formalising all details and process of modern slavery,
  - c. Encourages the creation of an international judicial court of justice, organised in sub committees distinguished by region tasked with the prosecuting offenders of the modern slavery act, lead by the UN to pursue the guilty parties without hindering the current ICJ.