

Forum: The General Assembly

Issue: The Issue of Human Trafficking

Main Submitter: Iraq

Co-submitter(s): Israel, UK

Signatories: Rwanda, Spain, Iran, Argentina, Denmark, Ireland, Myanmar, Canada, South Africa, Turkey, Costa Rica, Hungary, Libya, Japan, Saudi Arabia,

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) and its associated stipulations with regards to the proliferation of child trafficking in all its aspects,

Further recalling the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking Persons, especially Women and Children,

Recalling also the International Labour Organisation's Special Action to Combat Forced Labour in reference to eliminating exploitation of persons under forced labour,

1. Calls upon all member states to come together and co-operate with the United Nations and its appropriate and relevant subsidiary bodies, such as but not limited to, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as well as the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT.HUB) and actively participate in and contribute to the initiatives and suggested solutions through the course of this conference, as well as any pre-existing programmes, so as to achieve the goal of tackling human trafficking and ensuring a safe environment for these would be victims;
2. Defines human trafficking as the illicit activity of the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, receipt of individuals as defined in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;

3. Further urges member nations to when considering any change in legislature as mentioned in the previous clause, to take into consideration the necessity of including provision to account for the possibility of disputes between countries over appropriate punishment and also, to maintain human rights with reference to having the traffickers in question imprisoned or punished within their home country or the borders of either of the countries of origin or crime with the potential involvement of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in a situation of escalated conflict arising from the aforementioned issue, through actions such as but not limited to:
 - a. The extradition of human traffickers in situations of conflict over the manner of prosecution to a more appropriate location in terms of scale of the crime,
 - b. The swift transfer of appropriate evidence and documents for the prosecution of said criminals;

4. Urges all member nations to establish a protocol for various organisations and industries that involve movement of large groups of individuals across borders, in order to prevent said bodies from exploiting the nature of their industry to partake in the practice of human trafficking such as but not limited to:
 - a. specific legal channel that requires a standard set of documentation for each individual in the organisation,
 - b. A internal body, if it does not exist, to work hand in hand or be a subsidiary body of any border control authority in the nation to perform appropriate checks;

5. Calls upon member nations to, if not present, establish a specific internal body designed to advise or co-ordinate efforts by law enforcement bodies to address human trafficking and forced labour exploitation to provide the appropriate law enforcement other appropriate body or anybodies with information and methods for combating trafficking or work towards victim rehabilitation and aid, by measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Advising the government to adapt the nation's legislature in new ways as suggested in a prior clauses to further combat the issue of human trafficking in ways such as

but not limited to:

- i. The evaluation of procedures and legislature adopted by other nations with similar circumstances that have proven successful,
 - ii. The consideration of counsel provided by the United Nations and any of its relevant bodies and any ways to integrate said counsel into further legislative action against human trafficking,
 - iii. The implementation of information gathered by any international database such as the one in this resolution or the UNODC Human Trafficking Case Law Database,
 - b. The initiation of partnerships with private and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for the purposes of:
 - i. Raising Funds to fuel any endeavours or programmes launched in order to combat human trafficking,
 - ii. Facilitation of information gathering and dissemination to law enforcement or any appropriate body capable of taking relevant action with the said information,
 - iii. Other befitting forms of expanding international and internal cooperation between any relevant parties with the agenda of solving the issue of human trafficking;
6. Urges member states to extend assistance to victims of human trafficking on the part of aforementioned provisional bodies by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Improving identification of such individuals through measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. Providing resources to local judicial systems in order to ensure that they do not convict persons who have been accused of crimes arising from them being victims of human trafficking,
 - ii. Identification of ideal practices of other member states with regards to victim identification and the protection of identified victims,

- iii. Providing specialised training to ensuring that police operations within the country are able to identify the trade in terms of where such trafficking occurs with reference to border crossings and the capturing of any known perpetrators,
 - b. Ensuring that the victims who have been identified are given assistance and are enrolled in rehabilitation programs,
 - c. Establishing a hotline in order for victims to receive help, report cases of human trafficking and be provided information with reference to human trafficking and how to combat it,
 - d. Ensuring such processes run smoothly and are completed as quickly as possible;
- 7. Urges countries to take concrete action to solve corruption, from the level of high-ranking officials to ordinary border control officers, by reducing the attraction of committing acts of corruption through measures including but not limited to:
 - a. increasing the cost of committing corruption, by increasing the severity of punishment and probability of punishment, by ensuring there is zero for tolerance of corruption in the judicial court, and punishments meted out are harsh, to provide sufficient deterrence,
 - b. Forming an autonomous corruption eradication commission, with the purpose of looking into suspected and/or accused government officials associated with corruption, as well as monitoring day-to-day activities of government bodies, so as to send the clear message that no institution is immune from corruption eradication,
 - c. Increasing the net benefit of not committing corruption, including the promotion of merit-based reward system, provision of decent salary with promising career path and recognition to the virtue of honesty;
- 8. Urges member states which are experiencing domestic human trafficking to disseminate information to the public on issues including but not limited to the unethicity of human trafficking, especially child trafficking, and the serious consequences of engaging in such

activities, through measures including but not limited to:

- a. Public education, especially for people in rural areas who may be uninformed, so as to ensure they are aware of the prevalence of the issue, as well as how their individual participation does make a difference towards the tackling of the issue, through means including but not limited to:
 - i. Social Media,
 - ii. Mass Media including television advertisements and radio broadcasts,
 - iii. Print Media including posters, pamphlets, brochures and newsletters,
 - b. Encouraging the dire need for education for children, as well as skills-upgrading for blue collar workers, with the aim of ensuring people who suffer from historical poverty cycles are able to lead self-sustaining lives and earn decent and honest livings, thereby also ensuring that they do not resort to human trafficking activities, through means including but not limited to:
 - i. Government subsidies so as to ensure the accessibility of education and job skills training, as well as the construction of new facilities, so as to expand the educational outreach, and this can also be achieved through aid from willing and able MEDCs as well as NGOs,
 - ii. Encouraging blue-collar workers to go for skills upgrading courses and training, as this would not only aid them as individuals, but also contribute to the productivity of the nation;
9. Calls for the formation of the United Nations Assistance for Trafficking Victims (UNATV) under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide resources and expertise to member states dealing with victims of human trafficking. The UNATV would be funded by the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, conducting processes and measures such as but not limited to:
- a. Provide medical care for victims who have been victims of human trafficking and have sustained injuries while in the process,

- b. Provide shelters for victims of human trafficking with reference to a prior clause,
 - c. Provide psychological and mental care for victims through counselling and enabling them to return to a more stable state of mind and improving their psychological well being,
 - d. Temporary visas in order to allow these victims to contact their country's local diplomatic missions or embassies,
 - e. Legal advice with regards to ensuring that they are not classified as persons who have illegally crossed borders and therefore punishable under a country's judicial system,
 - f. Promote rehabilitation and reintegration efforts and programs for persons who have been victims of human trafficking;
10. Proposes the establishment of treaties, with facilitation by the UN, between major neighbouring human trafficking transit states to establish a combined effort to individually concentrate on human trafficking between individual borders, in order to destroy the international human trafficking trade at a cellular level and this cooperation can take place in various ways including the following but not limited to:
- a. Cross-border agencies to come together and discuss to what degree of intervention is required;
 - b. The creation of a co-operative border patrol specifically targeting human traffickers via means such as but not limited to:
 - i. The establishment of a certificate to be awarded to frequent and government authorised organisations that are part of the tourism or emigration industry as described in clause 6 which have been proven to be reliable in terms of not taking part in any human trafficking for the purpose of exploitation, hence, countries can focus their energies to checking other organisations while performing a cursory check on mentioned companies;
11. Urges member states to prevent of human trafficking in destination countries through

measures including but not limited to:

- a. Enacting policies and legislation that would ensure that fair employment practices are adhered to within that country's employment practice with reference to guidelines put forth by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. Ensuring that terms agreed upon employment are kept and followed strictly, and the employee knows what to expect, these terms can be such as but not limited to:
 1. Wages to be paid,
 2. Working hours,
 3. Leave,
 4. Notice in the event of employee dismissal,
 5. Job description with reference to what the job entails,
- b. Ensuring companies have practices pursuant to collective labour laws within a country's legislation and in accordance with adopted treaties dealing with labour regulation as adopted by the United Nations;

12. Urges member states to prevent of human trafficking in source countries through

measures including but not limited to:

- a. Public education such as talks and reports given to labourers and workers travelling overseas on their rights that they hold and where they can obtain help in the country of destination,
- b. Encouraging the proliferation of education to children and blue collar workers for the aim of helping socially and economically marginalised persons through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. Heavily promote primary education in member states, for the aim of ensuring that all the children of the world would receive primary education,
 - ii. Enabling and encouraging civilians to work towards and apply for higher

- education through subsidised fees, student loans or scholarships,
- iii. Augment the amount of education institutions, its teachers and staff for the aim of ensuring that the education received is adequate and eventually of high quality,
 - iv. Ensuring that centres and institutions that provide vocational training are of high standards and provides its pupils with a proper form of education with the aim of developing skills within these persons ,
 - v. Subsidise education fees for children by drawing funds from UNICEF with the aim of ensuring more children are able to attend school,
 - vi. Provide training and skills upgrading programs to increase worker employability for adult workers,
 - vii. identify areas in which human trafficking and modern slavery is highly prevalent and provide education to potential and existing victims such as but not limited to:
 - 1. Vocational training,
 - 2. Income generation training.