**FORUM:** Human Rights Committee

**QUESTION OF:** Combating the growth of modern slavery

**SUBMITTED BY:** Rep. of Korea (South)

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Recognising* human trafficking, forced and bonded labour, descent-based slavery, severe forms of child labor, and early and forced marriages as forms of contemporary slavery,

*Emphasizing* human trafficking, or the acquisition of modern slaves through methods such as coercion and deception, with the purpose of exploitation, is one of the most rapidly increasing and serious manifestations of transnational crime, as clearly presented in the Asia-Pacific region,

*Affirming* human rights organization Anti-Slavery as a valuable organization which the United Nations has had consistent consultative relations with,

*Noting* the existence of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted in 2000, which includes protocol for prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking,

*Further noting* the importance of the non-profit organization the Freedom Fund, a privately-funded front-runner in the global movement to combat modern slavery launched by activists and donor groups Humanity United, the Legatum Foundation and Mindroo Foundation,

*Realizing* efforts to end modern slavery in Sustainable Development Goal 8.7 set by the United Nations General Assembly,

*Recalling* the legally binding international Protocol Concerning Forced and Compulsory Labor adopted by the International Labour Conference in 2014,

1. Asks for the implementation of a comprehensive online trafficking-specific training program for border guards and national, regional and district police that includes measures for the proactive identification of trafficking victims;
2. Urges frequent regulation by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization combating global corruption, of border guards and national, regional and district police officials, in order to counter the possibility of malicious corruption of such figures;
3. Appeals to non-profit organization such as The Freedom Fund for funding, but also looking favourably upon other organizations who show initiative to help the cause, with the purpose of aiding the immediate implementation of all relevant and practical action to counter modern-slavery, such action includes but is not limited to:
   1. the funding of community-based programs to inform and train vulnerable populations
   2. the building of safe houses and shelter;
4. Emphasizes raising awareness among the public through funding of community-based programs to cooperatively inform vulnerable demographics of methods used by traffickers, through means of, but not limited to:
   1. radio broadcasting
   2. television broadcasting
   3. billboard advertising
   4. social media
   5. public service announcements that are both government and non-government initiated;
5. Requests shelters and safe houses to be funded within all relevant member states that are accessible to all emancipated victims of modern slavery and are permitted to be left by victims at all times;
6. Calls for the allocation of funds to local, community-based organizations providing training to vulnerable people that can lead them to alternative employment hereby discouraging the search of jobs within unsafe sectors;
7. Encourages member states to set up a reporting mechanism such as a hotline for the public upon identifying instances of modern slavery that:
   1. is accessible to men, women and children
   2. is available 24/7
   3. operates in several languages;
8. Suggests member states streamline court processes of prosecution and conviction of perpetrators through:
   1. trafficking-specific training of prosecutors and judges
   2. the creation of separate, specialized prosecution units for trafficking crimes in order to speed up conviction processes;
9. Calls upon member states to cease the sourcing of goods and services produced by forced labour as identified by Anti-Slavery through mean such as, but not limited to:
   1. the training of public procurement officials on modern slavery
   2. the creation of public procurement policies and systems to minimize any risk of the purchase of goods and services produced by forced labour by the government
   3. the creation of policies or laws that criminalize imports of such goods and services by businesses;
10. Supports the facilitation of research on modern slavery in countries so that country-specific interventions are evidence based, including but not limited to:
    1. prevalence or estimation studies to identify appropriate intervention
    2. non-prevalence related research such as:
       1. the identification of risk factors such as social systems and attitudes within a country
       2. the identification of country-specific risk areas such as conflict zones.