



Committee: General Assembly 3 (SOCHUM)

Agenda Item: Preventing Modern Slavery Around The Globe

Student Officers: Selin Ergin, Sanskriti Pathania

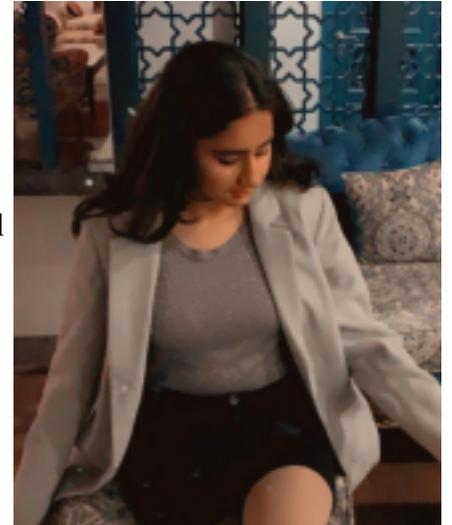
Introduction to the Team

This is a section dedicated to introducing yourself. You can write about your hobbies, MUN experiences, your excitement about the upcoming conference, etc. You can include a picture of yourself if you would like to on the right side of the text (we would highly encourage you to add one). As we will go through the report once you submit it to make sure the format is correct, leave us a note below the text if you are having problems with the placement of the picture and we will take care of it.

President Chair: Hi everyone, I am Selin Ergin and I am going to be the President Chair of the GA3. I am 19 and living in Ankara. I have been attending so many conferences since I was 13. This MUN is going to be my 12th and I am so excited about that since I have graduated from Anku. I enjoy listening to music all the time and it has a big place in my life. I open some music when I wake up and it lasts until it is bedtime. Also, I always prefer starting my day with a cup of filter or Turkish coffee because I feel really sleepy if I don't drink. Moreover, I have been playing piano since I was 10 and I am still taking piano courses but I had to take a break due to the pandemic. I was also taking some kickboks lessons but I couldn't. Since the beginning of the pandemic, I have watched countless series and films but I haven't attended any online MUN yet. It will be my first one. I hope everyone will enjoy and participate. Thank you.



Co-Chair: Hello! My name is Sanskriti Pathania, but I go by San. I am 14 years old living in Qatar and I will be the Co-Chair for the General Assembly 3 committee. I have been doing MUNs since 2018 and have participated over 45 MUNs as a delegate, chair and member of secretariat. Over the course of the pandemic I got more attracted towards virtual conferences and have been doing them since July 2020. I have had the honor of being a part of such amazing conferences like ACMUN. Apart from MUNs I have a keen interest in sports which I wasn't able to pursue a lot while I was quarantined. I am in my school's basketball and handball team. I am also black belt 2nd degree in Martial Arts which I have been doing since 2011 but I stopped in 2017. I do a fair amount of cooking where I don't burn my food. I am obsessed with Tiktok and watch it for like over 15 hours a week. I am also coffee obsessed as that is how my day begins. I am super excited to be a part of ACMUN and I cannot wait for the conference and to meet the delegates virtually.



Introduction

Modern slavery is the serious misuse of others for individual or business acquire. Present day bondage is surrounding us, however regularly barely far out. Individuals can become captured making our garments, serving our food, picking our harvests, working in production lines, or working in houses as cooks, cleaners or caretakers. Modern slavery takes numerous structures. The most well-known are:

- Human trafficking: The utilization of brutality, dangers or intimidation to move, select or harbor individuals to abuse them for purposes, for example, constrained prostitution, work, culpability, marriage or organ expulsion.
- Forced labour: Any work or administration individuals are compelled to do without wanting to be under danger of discipline.
- Debt bondage/bonded labour: The world's most inescapable type of bondage. Individuals caught in neediness get cash and are compelled to attempt to take care of the obligation, letting completely go over both their work conditions and the obligation.
- Descent-based slavery: Most customary structure, where individuals are treated as property, and their "slave" status was passed down the maternal line.

- Slavery of children: At the point when a kid is misused for another person's benefit. This can incorporate youngster dealing, kid troopers, kid marriage and kid homegrown subjugation.

- Forced and early marriage: At the point when somebody is hitched without wanting to and can't leave. Most youngster relationships can be viewed as subjugation. - Domestic servitude: This frequently happens inside private homes, where it is stowed away from specialists and possible informants. It involves mental control and actual maltreatment. Ladies and youngsters, regularly travelers, are the most well-known casualties. With few chances for lawful response, they regularly abstain from revealing their work conditions.

Individuals end up caught in present day subjection since they are helpless against being deceived, caught and misused, frequently because of destitution and rejection. It is these outside conditions that drive individuals into taking hazardous choices looking for occasions to accommodate their families, or are just driven into occupations in shady conditions.

Definition of key terms

Slavery: the system of owning slaves or the condition of being a slave

Misuse: to use something in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose

Bondage: a situation in which someone is completely controlled by something or is a slave

Garment: a piece of clothing

Brutality: behaviour that is very cruel or violent and showing no feelings for others or an act of this type

Labour: practical work especially when it involves hard physical effort

Obligation: the fact that you are obliged to do something

Subjugation: the act of defeating people or a country and ruling them in a way that allows them no freedom

Oppression: unfair treatment that limits people's freedom

Background Information

It was nearly 9,000 years ago that slavery first appeared, in Mesopotamia (6800 B.C.). Enemies captured in war were commonly kept by the conquering country as slaves. Slavery happened in civilizations as old as Sumer, just as in pretty much every other antiquated progress, including old Egypt, old China, the Akkadian Empire, Assyria, Babylonia, Persia, old Greece, old India, the Roman Empire, the Arab Islamic Caliphate and Sultanate, Nubia and the pre-Columbian

developments of the Americas. Ancient bondage addresses a combination of obligation subjugation, discipline for wrongdoing, the oppression of detainees of war, kid deserting, and the introduction of slave kids to slaves.

At some point in 1619, a Portuguese slave transport, the São João Bautista, traversed the Atlantic Ocean with a body loaded up with human freight: hostage Africans from Angola, in southwestern Africa. The men, ladies and kids, undoubtedly from the realms of Ndongo and Kongo, persevered through the awful excursion, destined for an existence of subjugation in Mexico. Practically a large portion of the hostages had kicked the bucket when the boat was seized by two English privateer transports; the excess Africans were taken to Point Comfort, a port close to Jamestown, the capital of the English state of Virginia, which the Virginia Company of London had set up 12 years sooner. The pilgrim John Rolfe kept in touch with Sir Edwin Sandys, of the Virginia Company, that in August 1619, a "Dutch warship" showed up in the province and "brought nothing however 20 and odd Negroes, which the lead representative and cape shipper purchased for victuals." The Africans were no doubt given something to do in the tobacco handle that had as of late been set up in the territory.

Constrained work was normal — Africans and Europeans had been exchanging products and individuals across the Mediterranean for quite a long time — yet oppression had not been founded on race. The transoceanic slave exchange, which started as ahead of schedule as the fifteenth century, presented an arrangement of bondage that was popularized, racialized and acquired. Oppressed individuals were considered not to be individuals at everything except as items to be purchased, sold and abused. Despite the fact that individuals of African plummet — free and oppressed — were available in North America as right on time as the 1500s, the offer of the "20 and odd" African individuals set the course for what might become subjection in the United States.

Slavery, long banned and universally condemned, persists in many corners of the world, victimizing tens of millions of people. Slavery happens in the gulags of North Korea, on the front lines of Iraq and Syria, and in the brothels of Eastern Europe. Its casualties are kids constrained into military activity in the Democratic Republic of Congo or naturally introduced to obligation subjugation at block ovens in India, youngsters working on shaky fishing boats in Thailand, and kids and ladies squeezed into homegrown bondage in Haiti. Slavery is generally predominant in devastated nations and those with weak minority networks, however it likewise exists in created nations. Many thousands work in slave-like conditions in ventures, for example, mining, cultivating, and manufacturing plants, delivering merchandise for homegrown utilization or fare to more prosperous countries. Opportunists go after weak individuals and work with relative exemption. Subjugation today generally takes one of the accompanying structures: fortified

work, homegrown bondage, sexual abuse, or constrained marriage. Below are the following forms and reasons of modern slavery?

Bonded Labour

Bonded labor, also known as debt bondage or peonage, often resembles a standard labor contract, but the laborer is rarely able to repay the principal and interest. Debt bondage is one of the most common forms of contemporary slavery worldwide. Bonded labor can coincide with another form of contemporary slavery, domestic servitude, in which someone is forced to carry out daily chores in private households.

Case Study - INDIA

Bonded labor is among the main types of servitude in India and across South Asia. Though India is the seventh-largest economy in the world, it accounts for around one-third of the world's poor, with more than 224 million people living on less than \$1.90 a day. Amid such extensive poverty, slave labor is rife.

India annulled its position and reinforced work frameworks many years back, however social delineation stays inescapable. Families remain enslaved for generations, working in dangerous conditions without the means to pay for their freedom. India's fortified work framework lopsidedly captures Dalits, the base class of the Hindu standing framework, just as ancestral networks and strict minorities. The cycle often begins with a loan request made to a landlord or business owner for expenses incurred burying a family member, treating an illness, procuring employment, or staging a wedding. The loan provider can then strongarm laborers or threaten to take away their family's shelter to extract more work than the value of the original loan. This can result in a family accruing debt over generations. Block ovens, rice plants, homesteads, and weaving industrial facilities are famous centers of obligation to blackmail work.

Forced Marriage

A union in which one or both parties do not consent and that cannot be left freely. Such arrangements can include constrained work, sexual misuse, or homegrown subjugation. Little youngsters represent a large number of the survivors of constrained relationships. Around 88 percent of the casualties are ladies and young ladies; kids make up more than 33%, everything being equal.

Case Study - NORTH KOREA

North Korea has done or empowered numerous types of subjection. Its broad state-endorsed constrained work framework understudies a huge number of individuals in camps, while others are delivered abroad to work under close gatekeeper, unfit to leave and paid pretty much nothing, all things considered. Criminal organizations and people benefit off the bootleg market, including

through illegal exploitation. In North Korea, ladies are sold into marriage at costs going from \$150 to \$1,500, and turncoats to adjoining China are regularly explicitly misused in the midst of developing interest for ladies.

North Korea sentences residents blamed for hostile to state infractions to time in jail or work camps. An expected 80,000 to 120,000 detainees work in mines, production lines, homesteads, and logging camps, the United Nations found in 2014. Further, Pyongyang sends out work; in excess of 50,000 North Koreans persuasively work in the logging, mining, material, and development businesses in China and Russia. Different nations in Africa, Asia, and Europe have apparently utilized North Korean work in comparable businesses also. Workers work extended periods in hazardous conditions and with deficient proportions while the system acquires between \$1.2 billion and \$2.3 billion every year for their work, as per the International Network for the Human Rights of North Korean Overseas Labor.

Ladies and young ladies hoping to leave North Korea are powerless against dealing, constrained relationships or concubinage, and being sold into prostitution. In spite of the fact that some are abducted, sedated, or confined, many enter the snare of dealers searching out the guarantee of a superior life and a great job, just to be sold on different occasions prior to being persuasively hitched. The greater part of the twenty to 30,000 offspring of North Korean ladies living in China are accepted to come from such relationships. Other North Korean ladies are constrained into sexual subjection in houses of ill-repute or through online organizations, or as masters in dance clubs and karaoke bars.

What drives Slave trade? The answer to this question is rather simple - Absence of the rule of law.

Absence of the Rule of law

Case Study - Democratic Republic of Congo

Slavery flourishes without an appropriately working law authorization framework. It is frequently abetted by police and different specialists. Without satisfactory authorization of existing laws and the fortifying of lawful systems, human dealers work without risk of punishment.

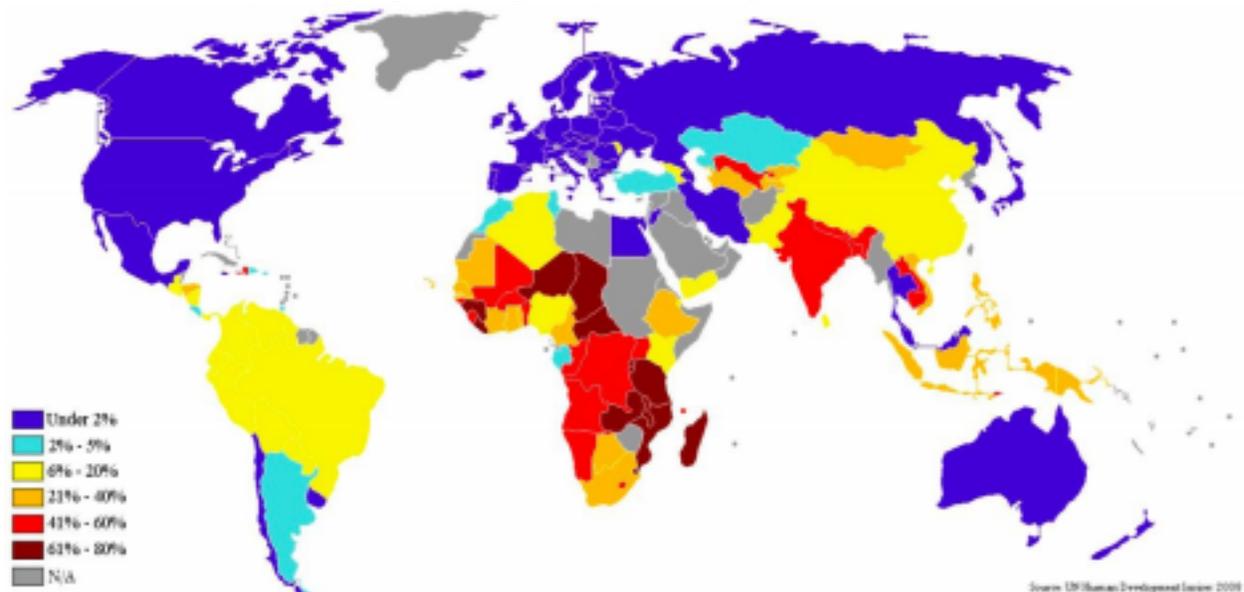
The broken administration of the Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) has left enormous gatherings of individuals defenseless against servitude. Many years of ethnic and political unrest have been compounded by powerless administration constructions and enormous uprooted populaces. There are in excess of 473,000 evacuees and 3.9 million inside uprooted individuals in the DRC. The immense focal African country has additionally confronted a flood of transients, overwhelmingly from its eastern neighbors. Eastern Congo is overwhelmed by many homegrown and unfamiliar sponsored local armies, which use control over a large part of the country's

rewarding regular assets. The DRC is the world's biggest maker of cobalt and furthermore has huge stores of gold, precious stones, coltan, tin, tantalum, and tungsten. A large number of these minerals are basic segments of PCs, advanced cells, and other customer gadgets. These normal assets have made a benefit intention in dealers and state armies to abuse weak networks. Huge buyer interest for modest gadgets drives illegal mining exercises, specialists state.

Radical gatherings in the eastern territories of North and South Kivu, Ituri, Maniema, and Tanganyika possess an area with prolific land and unlawful high quality mines. By certain assessments, there are between 500,000 and 2,000,000 distinctive excavators in eastern Congo. In general, extractive enterprises, for example, mining, represent 22 percent of the nation's (GDP). Outcasts and Congolese have been compelled to work the mines. In the midst of common war, ladies and youngsters have been the casualties of sexual servitude, assault has been utilized as a weapon, and young men have been compelled to fill in as warriors in outfitted gatherings. The DRC's extended clashes and restricted assets have made battling servitude even more troublesome. Debasement and support networks run profound, and government officials and the military have connections to furnished gatherings

Poverty

About 765 million people worldwide live in extreme poverty, making less than \$1.90 per day. Those in destitute conditions have limited means to support their families. In the absence of alternatives, many people, taking risks, are lured by sham offers of better futures.



people below poverty line

Marginalized Groups

Groups that face discrimination, including ethnic and religious minorities, women and children, and migrants and refugees, are vulnerable to enslavement. At particular risk are those fleeing war and armed conflict, such as the Yazidi minority in Iraq and Syria, and Myanmar's Muslim Rohingya population.

Case Study - THAILAND

The fishing business in Southeast Asia, particularly in Thailand, has been famous for serious work manhandles. With eleven of the world's biggest fisheries in Asia, work is in weighty interest. These mega fisheries regularly utilize travelers from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Vietnam.

Most of Thailand's fish reap (generally shrimp and fish) is sent out to Asian, European, and American business sectors. The business, which acquires more than \$7.3 billion [PDF] every year, experiences a work lack. Fishing, handling, and bundling firms have come to depend on traveler work given by illegal organizations, whose scouts frequently dishonestly guarantee lucrative positions in managed businesses. Transients, who represent 5 to 10 percent of the Thai labor force, now and then should work a very long time to take care of unlawful enlistment expenses.

Those utilized in the Thai fishing industry are regularly dependent upon misuse and misuse, including hazy agreements, retained wages, and hazardous working conditions. Escapees have revealed dangers of savagery, beatings, and sexual maltreatment, just as the execution of their shipmates. Conspiracy among police and dealers has hindered endeavors to address constrained work in the Thai fishing industry. Notwithstanding crackdowns by government specialists, police and commonplace organizations have been blamed for taking hush-money from work bootleggers.

War and Conflict

Instability brought on by war or conflict can expose besieged communities to forced labor networks.

Case Study - IRAQ & SYRIA

The ascent of oneself broadcasted Islamic State and savagery in Iraq and Syria have left inhabitants of numerous networks in danger of catch or oppression. At the point when Islamic State powers overran towns populated by the Yazidi ethno religious minority in northern Iraq in 2014, they caught a huge number of Yazidis and dislodged an expected 360,000 [PDF]. Many thousands fled, while thousands were seized or slaughtered by assailants. During their control of these territories, which finished in 2017, aggressors initiated subjection including the sexual

abuse of ladies and young ladies. (They have done likewise to Christians and different minorities.) Some Yazidis were guaranteed occupations, while others were grabbed or caught as an area tumbled to the Islamic State. As the assailants were removed from involved regions, extra harrowing tales of the oppression of Yazidi ladies and young ladies arose.

Yazidi ladies and young ladies as youthful as eight were constrained into sexual bondage, sold in business sectors or talented by officers to contenders as ladies. Some were sold at costs [PDF] somewhere in the range of \$200 and \$1,500. Prisoners were additionally constrained into homegrown bondage, cooking, cleaning, and, on occasion, bringing up kids. Islamic State radicals subjugated 6,417 Yazidis, as per the Kurdistan Regional Government. An expected 3,000 Yazidis stayed hostage as of September 2017, as indicated by the United Nations. While numerous Yazidi men have been executed, young men have been constrained [PDF] to change over to Islam and set in influence and military instructional courses. The United Nations depicted the enrollment and utilization of kids in battle in Syria by the Islamic State, just as by different gatherings to the contention, as "ordinary." Those who won't or endeavored to get away from endured beatings, torment, assault, or execution.

Natural Disasters

Weather patterns are increasingly unpredictable, and climate catastrophes, such as monsoons and earthquakes, have become more common. Extreme weather, as well as resulting pandemics, can ravage a country's physical infrastructure, displace communities, and increase the desperation of already marginalized groups.

Case Study - HAITI

Haiti, the most unfortunate country in the Americas, has experienced remarkable catastrophic events, including decimating precipitation, storms, and extreme tremors. They have exacerbated helpless administration originating from system changes and political flimsiness, hampering endeavors to battle servitude.

Among those most in danger are the restavek, youngsters whose guardians can't uphold them and who are sent from rustic regions to live in the homes of family members or different families in urban communities. The Haitian Creole word, gotten from French, signifies "to remain with," and the cycle has gotten inserted in Haitian culture. These kids frequently end up caught in homegrown subjugation.

Around 286,000 youngsters, generally young ladies younger than fourteen, fill in as homegrown workers, as indicated by a 2015 report. These kids are made liable for family errands—cleaning, cooking, washing garments, bringing water—and are frequently dependent upon actual

maltreatment and ailing health. As grown-ups, previous restaveks need instruction, abilities, and desires, leaving them by and by powerless against dealing. Some retreat to asking, prostitution, or wrongdoing to help themselves.

Sexual Exploitation

Actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.

Case Study - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA & EUROPE

Sexual Exploitation is one of the prevailing types of contemporary bondage in Europe and the United States. Its casualties, generally ladies and young ladies, are typically tricked with the guarantee of a work, regularly in demonstrating, acting, or moving, yet are then compelled to prostitute themselves or perform sex acts encouraged by escort administrations, rub parlors, houses of ill-repute, or online postings. Destitute, runaway, and lesbian, gay, swinger, transsexual (LGBT) youth and travelers are excessively focused on. Lacking assets for arraignments, preparing, and casualty uphold programs, just as remiss requirement of antitrafficking laws, hinder endeavors to kill business sexual abuse in Europe and the United States. Since prostitution is to a great extent condemned, the possibility of detainment and ensuing criminal records hinders casualties from looking for help from specialists.

In the United States, sex dealing represented 73 percent of the 7,572 illegal exploitation cases answered to the public hotline in 2016; undeniably more cases go unreported, specialists state. Almost 50% of these casualties were young ladies between the ages of twelve and seventeen. A little less than half of all illegal exploitation cases detailed in the United States happen in only five states: California, Texas, Florida, Ohio, and New York.

In excess of 65 percent of dealing with casualties Europe and Central Asia were the survivors of sexual misuse, as per a 2014 UN report. Dealing is particularly predominant in Eastern and Central Europe, Southern Europe, and the Balkans; as significant passage focuses to the European Union, they have been abused by transnational criminal organizations. Among the European nations where ladies are most in danger of being caught in sexual subjection are Moldova and Romania. Moldova is the least fortunate country in Europe, with a GDP for each capita of \$1,935. Romania has the most noteworthy destitution rates in the European Union, and the World Bank says that almost 40% of Romanians are defenseless against "neediness and social rejection." Analysts state that destitution, debasement, sexual orientation imbalance in the public arena, and abusive behavior at home drive ladies to face challenges to change their

destinies; dealers misuse their monetary edginess and weakness.

Involved Countries and Organizations

Major “parties” involved should be listed. These parties may be countries, governments, or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The views of each should be clearly stated and explained.

How the entity is involved should be emphasized.

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs):

It emphasises the role of due diligence in identifying and avoiding risks to human rights, including the risk of modern slavery, which is now up to 45 million people and growing.

Under the UNGPs, companies should have in place “a human rights due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how a company addresses their impacts on human rights”.

UN Human Rights Council:

In 2007, the United Nations Human Rights Council in resolution 6/14 created the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, to replace the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery established in 1974 in order to better address the issue of contemporary forms of slavery within the United Nations system.

In 2010, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 15/2, which extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years. Furthermore, in 2013 through the adoption of resolution 24/3 the mandate was renewed for three more years. In 2016, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 33/1, which further renewed the mandate for three years and on 26 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted resolution 42/10 which extends the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, for another three years.

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

“They are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that U.N. member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies,” explains The Guardian. World leaders at the Sustainable Development Summit will formally adopt 17 goals that focus on people, prosperity and the planet – with 169 targets listed to accomplish these goals. One of this goal’s targets is an end to slavery: “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced

labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.”

US Department of Labor:

The U.S. Department of Labor released two reports that shine a spotlight on child labor and forced labor in nations around the world: the eighth edition of the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor and the 17th annual edition of the Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor. These reports, prepared by the Department's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), highlight specific sectors in which child labor or forced labor persists in foreign nations, and describe the progress some countries have made in upholding their international commitments to eliminate these practices.

The International Labor Organization (ILO): It is founded to establish a code of global labor standards. ILO unites government, labor, and management to make recommendations concerning pay, working conditions, trade union rights, safety, woman and child labor, and social security. Article 2 of the ILO Protocol on forced labour calls on member States to take measures “supporting due diligence by both the public and private sectors to prevent and respond to risks of forced or compulsory labour”.

The U.N. International Organization for Migration: It released a combined global study indicating that 40 million people are trapped in modern forms of slavery worldwide.

Timeline of events

Date	Description of the event
6800 B.C.	The world’s first city-state emerges in Mesopotamia. Land ownership and the early stages of technology bring war—in which enemies are captured and forced to work: slavery.
1444	Portuguese traders bring the first large cargo of slaves from West Africa to Europe by sea—establishing the Atlantic slave trade.
1787	The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is founded in Britain.
1834	The Abolition Act abolishes slavery throughout the British Empire, including British colonies in North America. The bill emancipated slaves in all British colonies and appropriated nearly \$100 million in today’s money to compensate slave owners for their losses.

1845	The British Navy assigns 36 ships to its Anti-Slavery Squadron, making it one of the largest fleets in the world.
1909	The Congo Reform Association, founded in Britain, ends forced labor in the Congo Free State, today the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
1910	The International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade, signed in Paris, is the first of its kind, obligating parties to punish anyone who recruits a woman or girl under age into prostitution, even if she consents.
1918	The British governor of Hong Kong estimates that the majority of households that could afford it keep a young child as a household slave.
1919	The International Labor Organization (ILO) is founded to establish a

	code of global labor standards. Headquartered in Geneva, the ILO unites government, labor, and management to make recommendations concerning pay, working conditions, trade union rights, safety, woman and child labor, and social security.
1939-1945	The German Nazi government uses widespread slave labor in farming and industry. Up to nine million people are forced to work to absolute exhaustion—then they are sent to concentration camps.
1948	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, created by the United Nations, provides: “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”
1956	The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery regulates practices involving serfdom, debt bondage, the sale of wives, and child servitude.
1989	The U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child promotes basic health care, education, and protection for the young from abuse, exploitation, or neglect at home, at work, and in armed conflicts. All countries ratify it except Somalia and the United States.
1996	The World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children is held.

1999	The ILO passes the Convention Against the Worst Forms of Child Labor, which establishes widely recognized international standards protecting children against forced or indentured labor, child prostitution and pornography, their use in drug trafficking, and other harmful work.
2000	The U.N. passes the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons as part of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The trafficking protocol is the first global legally binding instrument with an internationally agreed-upon definition on trafficking in persons.
2004	The U.N. appoints a Special Rapporteur (Reporter) on Human Trafficking.
2015	The U.N. adopts 17 Sustainable Development Goals, with 169 targets that include an end to slavery: “Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.”
2017	A research consortium including the U.N. International Labor Organization, the group Walk Free, and the U.N. International Organization for Migration release a combined global study indicating that 40 million people are trapped in modern forms of slavery worldwide

Previous attempts to solve the issue

This section should include a description of the previous attempts to resolve the issue and give information about the influence of them in the current situation. You should refer to previous UN resolutions, treaties made or actions taken by countries.

Possible solutions

- Stricter Law Enforcement

While most nations have laws to shield residents from dealers, experts call attention to that requirement is frequently frail. Indictments of culprits are not many, and feelings

considerably less. Activists state that administrators can improve authorization by smoothing out court cycles and preparing law implementation and legal officials, trauma center medical attendants, work screens, and family benefits suppliers—those well on the way to notice states of servitude. In any case, underground organizations regularly avoid indictment, and mediators, regardless of whether detained, are effectively supplanted.

A few specialists propose elective legitimate courses, for example, essential prosecution. Common suits brought by basic freedoms litigators, private law offices, and rights associations look for harms to remunerate survivors and rebuff the culprits of slave work and the individuals who by implication benefit from it. These cases could, thus, boost governments and organizations to end work manhandles.

Activists express that lawful endeavors to kill subjugation have been excessively piecemeal. Governments, they state, should pass and implement enactment that condemns servitude in all structures. Specialists state that consistent arraignment deflects would-be dealers and agents by making it all the more expensive to purchase and sell individuals and their work. Net revenues decay, and the possibility of steep fines or prison time looms. "Neglecting to turn around the danger reward condition for all empowering influences inside the organization of illegal exploitation will leave us battling to slow this developing unlawful industry," composes Annick Febrey of Human Rights First, a U.S.-based basic liberties association.

-Build Transparent Supply Chains

Specialists state that organizations, including worldwide attire organizations, worldwide fish exporters, and gadgets creators, have a moral obligation to take out constrained work. It is additionally to their greatest advantage, on the grounds that any association with bondage inside their stock chains "dirties and corrupts their work," says Mark P. Lagon, boss arrangement official of the Washington-based Friends of the Global Fight Against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

A few nations and U.S. states have sanctioned straightforward enactment, expecting organizations to unveil appraisals of their inventory binds in an offer to forestall constrained work, kid work, and illegal exploitation. California's Transparency in Supply Chains Act [PDF], passed in 2010, requires public announcing from firms that produce at any rate \$100 million per year universally, and the United Kingdom authorized the Modern Slavery Act in 2015, requiring the equivalent of organizations with yearly incomes of more than £36 million (about \$47 million). In any case, even neighborhood and public straightforwardness laws that require exposures don't command that organizations examine their stock chains. There is proof, notwithstanding, that organizations with complex global inventory chains, including Walmart, Mars, Nestle, and Target, have dispatched pilot projects with their providers to take out constrained work and improve working conditions.

Associations including the Walk Free Foundation, KnowTheChain, and the International Trade Union Confederation give direction and answering to help organizations study their stockpile chains. Specialists state companies should move past test cases projects and make moral sourcing and work enlistment a focal piece of their strategic policies.

-Spread the Word

Avoidance begins with public disclosures, for example, writes about the abhorrences of oppression under the Islamic State, or the declarations of turncoats from North Korea's work camps, and the individuals who have fled fishing vessels off of Thailand. Associations between local area based projects and worldwide associations can educate weak individuals regarding their privileges, uncover techniques utilized by dealers, and give preparation that prompts elective business. This programming can assist networks with trying not to fall prey to scouts. Recovery and anticipation programs in the most in danger nations will in general get restricted financing, yet they can help survivors avoid servitude and limit their odds of being dealt once more.

Analytical columnists and basic liberties specialists additionally assume a significant part, uncovering manhandles and recognizing slave work in the worldwide stockpile chains of items circulated around the world.

Useful links

Any relevant internet links or further areas of research that can help the delegates should be listed.

<https://www.nytimes.com/topic/subject/slavery>

<https://archives.history.ac.uk/history-in-focus/Slavery/articles/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2019/feb/25/modern-slavery-trafficking-persons-one-in-200>

Bibliography

<https://www.globallslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/importing-risk/g20-countries/>

<https://www.freetheslaves.net/ending-slavery-to-be-included-in-new-sustainable-development-goals/>

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Slavery/SRSlavery/Pages/OverviewMandate.aspx>

<https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/blog/eliminating-modern-slavery-due-diligence-and-the-rule-of-law/>

www.cfr.org/modern-slavery#!/section5/item-37

<https://www.freetheslaves.net/about-slavery/slavery-in-history/>