



Question of: Ending Contemporary Forms of Slavery and Exploitation of Labour

Submitted by: Poland

Co-submitted by: Angola, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Eritrea, Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan

The SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the presence of contemporary forms of slavery all over the world, in various regions, sub-regions and States,

Underlining the illegal nature of this phenomenon,

Recalling that women and girls are disproportionately affected by it,

Deeply conscious that children, especially those coming from deprived backgrounds, are particularly vulnerable to slavery and exploitation,

Bearing in mind that the concept of “modern forms of slavery” is still undefined by the international law,

Noting with grave concern the difficulty of collecting accurate data regarding this phenomenon,

Recognising that the inclusion of specific references to various contemporary forms of slavery, forced labour and human trafficking in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number 5 target 2 and 3, number 8 target 7 and number 16 target 2 represents a major achievement,

Appreciating the work of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the fight against modern forms of slavery and human trafficking,

1. Urges the adoption of a precise definition of “contemporary forms of slavery” which should include references to:
 - a. Relevant forms of exploitation,
 - b. Traffic in women for sexual exploitation,
 - c. Children working in slavery or slavery-like conditions,
 - d. Domestic servitude,
 - e. Early, forced and servile forms of marriage;

2. Suggests the introduction of special measures for children whose life and health are constantly at risk and whose human rights are constantly being violated by:
 - a. Providing them access to education,
 - b. Securing a long-term future of freedom,
 - c. Efficiently implementing more stringent laws,
 - d. Supporting NGOs that operate in this field;

3. Asks for the prevention of women's and girls' slavery, which exists in various forms such as, but not limited to forced sexual exploitation and marriage, trafficking and forced labour;

4. Encourages countries with the highest prevalence of modern slavery to adopt even stricter measures in order to put an end to this phenomenon;

5. Recommends the development of a UN-controlled help centre that will provide services such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Legal assistance for victims,
 - b. Psychological assistance for victims,
 - c. Economic assistance for victims;

6. Proposes the creation of a global campaign to spread awareness about this phenomenon by:
 - a. Setting a minimum number of hours that second grade teachers should dedicate to this matter,
 - b. Creating websites and social media accounts in order to give out correct information and support associations and organisations that are actively involved;

7. Requests the creation of a practical and effective data-collector method that will put an end to the problem of the “uncountable” phenomenon of human trafficking by:
 - a. Creating a proper database in which all Member States' data will be collected,
 - b. Sorting all data by country's provenance, type of exploitation and age ranks,
 - c. Merging all countries' data;

8. Calls upon all Member States to mobilise security on the borders in order to protect immigrants and refugees and to bring aid to internationally displaced people who might be led into forced labour exploitation;

9. Considers the implementation of measures to protect workers and especially children from exploitation by:
 - a. Monitoring workplaces where slavery is more prone to happen,
 - b. Setting a minimum wage that all companies have to respect,
 - c. Provide relief funds to people below the poverty line;

10. Invites all Member States to cooperate, so to create an efficient global action plan, and to remain actively seized of the matter.