

FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Strengthening Legal Frameworks to prevent and prosecute the trafficking, enslavement, and prostitution of children and minors

SUBMITTERS: Mexico, Argentina, Norway, Chad, Croatia, Rwanda, Vanuatu, Trinidad y Tobago, Switzerland, Bangladesh, Ireland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Affirming that all States party to the Convention on the Rights of Child shall respect and ensure the rights attributed to a child at the Convention, and expecting all States to undertake appropriate measures for the implementation of the rights,

Guided by the purposes and principles and beliefs of the Charter of the United Nations, UN Charter,

Recalling resolution A/RES/71/177, especially section II on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children, subsections called “Child Labour” and “Prevention and elimination of violence against children”,

Recognizing the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000, adopted in resolution A/RES/55/25,

Defining the term “legal framework” as a “broad system of rules that governs and regulates decision making, agreements, and laws”,

Aware of the fact that modern slavery includes forced labour, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, debt bondage and forced marriage,

Noting that there are approximately 20 to 30 million slaves in the world today,

Deeply concerned that 1 in every 4 modern slavery victims are children at a global scale in our world today,

Realising that slavery is also imposed by governments and over 4 million people are slaves in State labour at any given time,

Noting with concern that human trafficking is the third largest international crime industry generating a profit of \$32 billion every year,

Aware of the fact that refugees are being manipulated into moving to countries with the false hope that they will receive education , but in the end become victims of human trafficking and child exploitation,

Appreciating the fact that the Polaris Project’s National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH) has had 178,971 signals and 40,200 human trafficking cases reported since December 2007, and 31,529 signals this year,

Contemplating the work of organizations and foundations which have successfully aided children targets of possible trafficking, enslavement or prostitution, such as “Save the Children”, “The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children From Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism”, “International Labour Organization”, and the “IKEA Foundation”,

Emphasizing the importance of the “Blue Heart” campaign against human trafficking with its power to raise awareness and donations going to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons (UNVTFVTP),

Defining child exploitation as the use of a minor child for profit, power, status, sexual gratification or for another purpose, against his/her will,

1. Urges all Member States to accept and use the global definition of child exploitation mentioned above, to prevent any misunderstandings and ensure that all nations have the same perception of what the term represents, therefore facilitating the process of preventing such exploitation which includes child trafficking, enslavement and prostitution;
2. Suggests furthering the “Blue Heart” campaign’s effectiveness through secondary outreach programs that may serve as additional donation receptors to provide for the UNVTFVTP, while creating a consistent promotion of the original campaign at a global scale, as well as ensuring means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. The promotion and further contribution to the National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH) operated by the Polaris project in hopes of increasing the productivity of such hotline and ensuring its accessibility to a wide range of people,
 - b. Conducting its full attention towards victims of human trafficking in attempt of rescuing or assisting them in cases of potential post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), including other post-violence health effects,
 - c. In-person assistance to families finding themselves affected by a potential violence threat or the kidnapping of a member, including the provision of:
 - i. Temporary housing in a different location if necessary until security parameters identified by the UN are completely sure danger is no longer present,
 - ii. Necessary medical attention or counseling sessions;
3. Encourages Member States to have both national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) visit secondary schools, to stress the importance of self-security and psychological endurance through traumatic experiences, with the end goal of covering the topics of, but not limited to:
 - a. Identifying potential situations of kidnap or violence as well as responding to such circumstances in a safe and effective manner where certain crucial and ideal steps of action would come in play such as but not limited to:
 - i. Speed dialing their respective national emergency line or the hotline mentioned in subclause 2a,
 - ii. Avoiding eye contact with the potential aggressor and walking to a nearby public establishment,
 - iii. Avoiding walking during late hours unaccompanied to avoid showing vulnerability towards the aggressor,
 - b. Dealing and coping with the loss or present absence of a family member or friend through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. The encouragement to further a victim’s psychological treatment with external private therapies out of school, them being authorized by their legal parents or guardians if the student is a minor, and
 - ii. Holding a separate private meeting with the parents to ensure they fulfill their responsibilities as guardians of both treating their child with respect and giving them the necessary attention and supervision;
4. Considers necessary the enforcement of a bimonthly national report, with the contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and its Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO.ACT) initiative, with the purpose of, but not limited to:
 - a. Identifying the gaps in anti-trafficking efforts, which may consist of but not limited to:
 - i. Websites and online propaganda that may appeal to the public as:
 1. An encouragement to recruit soldiers,
 2. A threat or blackmail to a specific group of people,
 3. Or cyberbullying and discrimination towards victims in this issue,

- ii. Member States would be advised to create a digital program run by a non-governmental agency that would make sure such websites or individual posts are moderated to avoid further collateral damage in the efforts to combat human trafficking and its other concerning issues,
 - b. Implementing long-term strategies to combat human trafficking such as but not limited to:
 - i. Stricter protective frameworks in both the digital and real world that would cut off all possible gateways for criminals to dodge said frameworks,
 - ii. Having all Member States enforce a mandatory visa for previously sentenced sex offenders in order to decrease sex tourism;
- 5. Encourages all Member States to ratify laws which:
 - a. Enable internet service providers (ISPs) to share information under for subjects which search history or cookies indicate they may be containing or searching for child pornography,
 - b. Criminalize the distribution of child pornography,
 - c. Any viewer of child pornography will be incarcerated for a yet to be determined sentence and will be added to the sex offenders registry under the classification of “a pedophile”;
- 6. Recommends the addition of a new global security body known as Trafficking Enslavement and Prostitution Prevention Body (TEPPB) to the UN peacekeeping forces under which global supervision would be present, which would have the goals of but not limited to:
 - a. Prosecuting criminals of threats such as trafficking, enslavement and prostitution in specific target areas from which would then be trialed in order to determine the gravity of the crime they committed to sentence them to an appropriate length of time,
 - b. Releasing tensions and supervising specific target areas to work on a crime reduction for the long term progress of the issue resolution;
- 7. Further recommends the reintegration of children or minors who’ve been victims of prostitution or have been illegally trafficked into their prospective communities, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Creating a special academic institution for them, to ensure their psychological status smoothly transitions back to normal and such school would make sure the children have a schedule with sufficient periods of counseling to help them cope with their experiences,
 - b. A place where the children would be distributed into academic level instead of age as well;
- 8. Calls upon Member States to reinforce border security control and strengthen their measures for the prevention, control and detection of human child trafficking at border points, in ways such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Focusing on cross-border cooperation, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Establishing an information system for wanted or missing people which will aid in identifying such individuals, by:
 - 1. Requiring systematic checks,
 - 2. Storing information of refugees’ most recent known locations,
 - a. Ensuring that such information is made accessible to neighboring governments,
 - b. Making sure that the available information is updated regularly,
 - ii. An agreed plan for the funding of said measure to enforce the borders between two countries,
 - b. Preventing the misuse or falsification of passports and other travel or identification documents through measures such as but not limited to:
 - i. Putting greater emphasis on border security technology to increase efficiency of the supervision of borders, especially tools such as but not limited to:

1. Drones,
 2. Cameras with body heat detection, and
 3. 360-degree radar surveillance,
 - ii. Strengthening airport Passenger Pre-Board Screening (PPBS) checks to ensure passengers that could be potential criminals do not enter other countries;
9. Urges all Member States to recognize the International Day for the Abolition of Slavery through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Inserting the event into the national calendar,
 - b. Having publicity promote the day and remind the public of the significance of this day;
10. Trusts that all Member States will enforce and guide its plans of action to combat the issue of trafficking, enslavement, and prostitution in especially women and children with Article 14 of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol (UNTP) which states that the “interpretation and application of those measures shall be consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination”, and such measures to ensure non-discrimination would include but not limited to:
 - a. Furthering the promotion of non-discrimination through campaigns led by worldwide NGOs and having Member States emphasize the significance of such campaigns to their citizens,
 - b. Establishing conferences in which visitors having experienced a series of violations of their rights have talks with communities, from a regional to national scale;
11. Draws the attention to the International Labour Organisation’s (ILO) recently implemented protocol to strengthen global efforts to ensure the elimination of forced labour, for which all Member States would be asked to provide insight and financial support to ensure societies all around the world start viewing forced labour as a stigmatized old-fashion perspective, through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a. Global meetings held in the United Nations headquarters in which every country’s GDP would determine the exact amount required to support said implemented protocols,
 - b. Collaboration from all Member States with NGOs that promote the principles explained in the protocol mentioned in clause 11;
12. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.