

Code: GA/1/4

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Combating Trafficking in Persons

1 *The General Assembly,*
2

3 *Recalling* Article III of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating: “Everyone has the right to life, liberty
4 and the security of person”, and the commitment towards implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5,
5 7, 8, and 16,
6

7 *Noting* that approximately 48 million people are currently held in slavery, and that only about 1.5% to 2% will ever
8 be rescued,
9

10 *Understanding* the diversity in forms of trafficking in persons, which includes, but is not limited to, sex trafficking,
11 labor trafficking, and organ trafficking, as well as the disproportionate impact trafficking has on women, children,
12 the poor, and people from the Global South,
13

14 *Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in which it is stated that state
15 parties shall endeavor to undertake measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns,
16

17 *Reaffirming* the United Nations’ commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 5, 10,
18 16 and 17,
19

20 *Encouraging* the penalization of known trafficking criminals in the Member States in which they are captured;
21

22 Acknowledging the past efforts of the United Nations and its Member States in combating trafficking in persons
23 including A/RES/73/146 (2018) and A/RES/73/189 (2018)
24

25 *Recalling* the need for increased collaboration and sharing of technology and information between member states to
26 combat human trafficking,
27

28 *Calling attention* to the need to respect the sovereignty of all Member States over their border security and
29 enforcement policies with regard to combatting human trafficking,
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31 *Deeply conscious* about the need to respect the sovereignty of all Member States over their border security and
32 enforcement policies with regard to combatting human trafficking,
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34 *Recognizing* the importance of collaboration between non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member States, and
35 local governments,
36

- 37 1. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize their common duty to combat human trafficking while accounting
38 for differing levels of resources;
39
- 40 2. *Requests that* the Secretary-General produce biennial “best practices handbooks” on regional collaboration
41 in policing to prevent human trafficking, so as to:
42 a. Ensure consistency and coherence and improve information across the bodies of the United
43 Nations;
44
- 45 b. Improve information distribution and action coordination amongst Member States;
46
- 47 3. *Urges* Member States to recognize trafficking of persons as a crime against humanity and to pursue justice
48 with the understanding that some Member States may require support in the prosecution of crimes against
49 humanity and will be aided by:
50

- 51 a. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to create a list of recommended
52 effective judicial policies that member states could consider adopting to help guide in the
53 prosecution of human traffickers;
54
- 55 b. The International Criminal Court suggestions on the charge of crimes against humanity;
56
- 57 4. *Takes note* of the difficulties in monitoring and suppressing human trafficking which are in part due to the
58 fact that human trafficking is transnational and recommends the UNODC to send letters of notice to
59 Member States which fail to penalize and charge known traffickers in their territories;
60
- 61 5. Requests that Members States establish an international database of suspected human trafficking
62 organizations with the purpose of:
- 63
- 64 a. Collaborating and sharing of pertinent human trafficking information through existing databases;
65
- 66 b. Promoting multilateral cooperation between Member States to curtail human trafficking while
67 respecting the inherent sovereignty of Member States;
68
- 69 c. Cooperating with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the Inter-Agency
70 Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), UNODC, and Human Rights Council
71 (HRC) in regards to identifying and recording people/criminals of interest in regards to human
72 trafficking which includes:
- 73
- 74 i. Encouraging INTERPOL and UNODC to expand their training programs on identifying
75 and investigating human trafficking to Member States lacking in resources to do so, with
76 special regard to training law enforcement and social workers;
77
- 78 ii. Utilizing ICAT to help with coordination between the various UN bodies and NGOs
79 assisting with the database, information sharing, and assist INTERPOL and UNODC
80 with implementing and sharing their anti-trafficking practices with Member States;
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- 82 iii. Recommending that INTERPOL collaborate on the database that identifies trafficking
83 criminals and missing persons;
84
- 85 iv. Underscoring that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime work in conjunction
86 with Member States to improve existing legal frameworks to combat trafficking in
87 persons and to identify key obstacles in achieving Member States' objectives on the
88 matter;
89
- 90 v. Requesting that the HRC is identify weaknesses in regional efforts to combat human
91 trafficking, and work with Member States to create comprehensive education and
92 awareness programs for citizens--specifically populations at risk for human trafficking;
93
- 94 6. Calls upon member states to establish support systems for human trafficking survivors to:
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- 96 a. Assist in victim's reintegration into society, employment, rehabilitation programs, and medical
97 care;
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- 99 b. Build trust through transparency and availability for affected groups;
100
- 101 c. Reinforce Member States' commitments to enforcing the appropriate laws regarding human
102 trafficking.