

Code: (will be assigned by the Dais)

Committee: International Criminal Police Organization – ICPO - INTERPOL

Sponsors: The Republic of Mozambique, The Republic of Ghana, The Republic of Gabon, The United States of America, The Swiss Confederation, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The French Republic, The Republic of Malta

Signatories: The Republic of Ecuador, Japan, The Republic of Albania, The Federative Republic of Brazil

Topic: Streamlining International Actions Against Human Slavery

The International Criminal Police Organization, herein called INTERPOL,

Stressing the importance and indisputability of the fundamental values and human rights violated by the practice of slavery,

Alarmed by the continued substantial prevalence of human trafficking and modern slave labour,

Reaffirming their commitment to the *Slavery Convention (1926)* as well as the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948, Article 4)*, which explicitly states that ‘No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.’

Recalling the *UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (2000)* as additional document detailing the United Nations position on slavery,

Recognizing the insufficiency of actions taken up to now, despite laudable commitments from all member states supporting the present resolution,

Noting with deep concern that modern slavery disproportionately affects society’s most vulnerable members, with women and children especially affected,

Emphasizing the importance of a two-pronged approach against human slavery: Mitigation and prevention,

Recognizing that the profiteers of slavery are not only those who directly employ slaves but also anyone who relies on such labour thus produced goods, making slavery a global problem,

Noting the special responsibility former colonizers hold to combat slavery on the African continent,

Emphasizing that financial contributions are crucial both to tackling criminal organizations as well as improving general living conditions of those vulnerable to slavers,

Believing that those particular financial aids shall be granted by member states who bear guilt in the current situation of the states slavery is thriving in,

Stressing the importance of intelligence and legal infrastructure to fight an international crime such as slavery,

Identifying the key factors to the fight against slavery mentioned by the General Secretary's Special Rapporteur in his *Report to the Human Rights Council (2021, A/HRC/48/52)* as crucial to the matter

1 - Supports the strengthening of an intelligence community to share information on criminal organizations as well as best practices to meet them legally;

2 – Affirms that financial aids that are to be used on domestic infrastructure, police work and improvement of overall economic situation are crucial to swiftly tackle the crime of slavery;

3 – Declares that such financial aids will be sustained by in the form of grants by the United States of America, The French Republic, The Swiss Confederation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with a yearly payment of \$ 10,000,000,000 made collectively by the countries to the Republics of Ghana, Mozambique and Gabon;

4 – Solemnly affirms that atrocious crimes committed in colonial times against the African peoples by states such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French, the German, the Belgian, the Italian and the Portuguese Republic are one of the key reasons an economically crippled African continent has in the past become vulnerable to slavery;

5 – Calls upon all states with international supply chains to strongly consider making legal amendments as to enable measures of controlling and consequences, such as the imposition of a price cap on products that cannot be proven to be slavery-free;

6 – Supports the efforts to enable African workers to enter Europe legally and in a ruled way, but at the same time less bureaucratic and more feasible than before. Foundation of this is a more generalized acceptance of education and degrees;

7 – Encourages affected member states to set into place education plans incorporating past victims and raising awareness on indicators of slavery and how to seek help;

8 – Trusts all member states to improve legal job market conditions with special regard to particular companies;

9 – Affirms the importance of police presence and capability especially in border regions, calling for improvement of domestic police training;

10 – Endorses using the INTERPOL cyber criminality infrastructure to provide developing countries with quick and easy access to information on modern forms of slavery such as domestic slavery and human trafficking in the digital space;

11 – Expresses its hope that the profitability of human trafficking will be cut by facilitating legal means of work migration, such as easier access to visa or permits of work

12 – Commits to devising appropriate monitoring and revision measures to meet probable evolutions and developments in the matter

13 – Declares that there are going to be National Action Plans against human slavery and human trafficking with specialized units tackling those problems

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