



MISMUN'23

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

**AGENDA : "DISCUSSING THE EXPLOITATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
DENOTING TO SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON A GLOBAL
CONTEXT"**



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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS



Dear delegates,

We cordially welcome you to the United Nations Human Rights Council at the 7th edition of MIS MUN. This year, we will focus on the agenda “*Discussing the exploitation of human rights denoting to slavery and human trafficking on a global context.*” The panel discussion aims for an exchange of views to address the human rights violation in respect to the cases related to slavery and human trafficking presently.

Despite the fact that the topic is broader than usual, we are curious to see how each one of you influence the committee. You will find relevant information about the issue we will be debating below. The purpose of this "Background Guide" as the name implies, is to assist you in your study rather than to prescribe it.

We strongly advise each delegate to conduct additional outside research in order to be fully prepared for the conference on the day of the event. Please keep in mind that the views expressed below may not be shared by all of the countries represented. As a result, make sure you comprehend not only the topic, but also your country's position and policy on the subject.

We are looking forward to seeing you all on the conference day, and we can't wait to hear what you have to say. If you are facing any issues regarding research, feel free to email us at unhrc.mismun2023@gmail.com

Sincerely,

Chair of UNHRC

Vidisha Barman

Vice Chair of UNHRC

Rayna Sinha Roy



COMMITTEE OVERVIEW



The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system charged with promoting the promotion and protection of human rights around the world, as well as investigating and making recommendations on cases of human rights breaches. The Council, which replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights, is made up of 47 UN member states.

On March 15, 2006, the United Nations General Assembly established the Council. Since its inception, the UNHRC has worked to provide a venue for identifying, emphasizing, and devising remedies to today's human rights concerns, as well as serve as the UN system's primary focal point for human rights research, education, public knowledge, and advocacy. The Council, which replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights, is made up of 47 UN member states.

The Human Rights Council recently implemented the Universal Periodic Review, which provides a mechanism to review the human rights situations in every member state of the UN. The Council also created a Complaints Procedure that provides a mechanism for bringing complaints regarding human rights to the UN, as well as an Advisory Committee that provides expert advice and recommendations on human rights issues. This newly created intergovernmental body provides an exciting opportunity to address human rights from a new perspective. In this committee, delegates will focus on the repercussions for human rights in each topic.

Debate will center on creating mechanisms for addressing human rights violations in the international community and strengthening the UN's commitment to protecting human rights worldwide.



AGENDA OVERVIEW



“Discussing the exploitation of human rights denoting to slavery and human trafficking on a global context.”

In general, the term "human trafficking" refers to the practise of keeping people in abusive situations so as to reap financial benefits. Trafficking can take place inside a nation or span international borders. International efforts to solve the problem date back at least a century, far before the creation of the current human rights framework, and it has a long history of occurring. International human rights legislation forbids the crimes of human trafficking and slavery, including modern-day slavery. Yet millions of people continue to be compelled into slavery and other modern kinds of servitude on a global scale.

Worldwide, millions of people are also trafficked for the aim of being exploited, including through forced work, forced marriage, forced prostitution, and sexual exploitation. Slavery and trafficking victims frequently experience several severe human rights abuses. Despite having a right to an appropriate remedy, people frequently lack access to justice due to a lack of knowledge and several institutional barriers.

Through the prism of a human rights-based approach, the UN Human Rights Office addresses trafficking. In order to assist and empower individuals engaged in anti-trafficking initiatives to effectively integrate human rights into their analyses and responses to trafficking, our Office has produced principles and guidelines.

In order to raise awareness of these crimes and give the frequently voiceless survivors a voice on a global scale, we also help UN human rights institutions in the development of reports and recommendations related to slavery and human trafficking.



TOPICS TO LOOK INTO



- ***Forms of Slavery***

Slavery has manifested in various forms throughout human history, reflecting the darkest aspects of our past and present. One of the most notorious forms is chattel slavery, where people are treated as property, bought, sold, and owned without any legal rights. Forced labor coerces victims to toil under threats, deception, or violence, often in hazardous conditions. Child slavery exploits the vulnerability of young lives, subjecting them to forced labor or sexual exploitation. Sex trafficking preys on the vulnerable, trafficking victims for sexual servitude. These diverse forms of slavery remind us of the urgent need to fight against this heinous practice and protect the rights and dignity of all individuals.

- ***Worst forms of child labour***

The worst forms of child labor represent a harrowing reality that continues to plague societies worldwide. Among these egregious practices is child slavery, where young lives are forced into complete servitude, stripped of their freedom and subjected to brutal exploitation. These worst forms of child labor constitute a grave violation of human rights and demand urgent attention and action from governments, organizations, and society as a whole to protect children from these horrors and provide them with the opportunities and care they deserve.

- ***Domestic servitude***

Domestic servitude, a form of modern slavery, involves individuals, often women and girls, working as domestic workers in private households under exploitative conditions. These workers are subjected to long hours, low pay, physical and emotional abuse, and restricted freedom, making it challenging for them to escape their situation. To combat this egregious practice, greater awareness, stronger laws, and improved enforcement mechanisms are necessary to protect the rights and dignity of those trapped in domestic servitude and hold perpetrators accountable.



- ***Removal of organs***

The removal of organs, also known as organ trafficking or organ harvesting, is a heinous and illegal practice that involves the extraction of organs from individuals, often against their will or without their informed consent. Organ trafficking is driven by the demand for organs, particularly kidneys, livers, hearts, and other vital organs, for transplantation purposes. Victims, many of whom are vulnerable and impoverished individuals, are often lured or coerced into selling their organs by criminal networks or unscrupulous middlemen. In some cases, organs may be forcibly removed from living or deceased individuals without proper medical procedures, leading to severe health risks and even death. This immoral trade exploits the desperation of those in need of organs and the vulnerability of those willing to sell them, turning human beings into commodities for profit. The removal of organs is universally condemned and illegal in most countries, and efforts by international organizations and law enforcement agencies are crucial in combating this grave violation of human rights.

- ***Gender dimensions of slavery and trafficking***

Gender plays a significant role in the contexts of slavery and trafficking, shaping the experiences of victims and the dynamics of exploitation. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by these heinous practices. In the case of trafficking, they make up a significant majority of the victims, often targeted for sexual exploitation, forced labor, or domestic servitude. Slavery also exhibits gender dimensions, as women and girls are frequently subjected to sexual slavery and forced marriages. They endure physical and sexual abuse, while their basic human rights are systematically violated. Moreover, transgender individuals and gender non-conforming people may face even greater risks due to societal discrimination and marginalization. Addressing slavery and trafficking requires a comprehensive understanding of the gendered aspects of these crimes, with targeted efforts to empower and protect vulnerable individuals, while challenging societal norms that perpetuate gender inequality and enable exploitation.



COUNTRY STANCES



LIBYA

Libya has been known to be a major hub for human trafficking and slavery, which is a grave humanitäre that has drawn international concern and condemnation. The crisis emerged following the collapse of the Myammar Gaddafi regime in 2011 and the subsequent political instability and civil unrest in the country. The absence of a strong central government and the proliferation of armed groups created a power vacuum, making Libya an ideal transit point for migrants and refugees attempting to reach Europe.

BELARUS

Belarus has been known to be a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Human trafficking involves the illegal trade of human beings for various purposes, including forced labor and sexual exploitation. Belarus has been mentioned in reports and assessments by international organizations like the United States Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report, which monitors and evaluates countries' efforts to combat human trafficking. The country has been on the Tier 2 Watch List, which means it is not fully meeting the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.

CHINA

China has been known to be a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Human trafficking is a grave concern in China and is considered a significant human rights issue. There have been reports and investigations highlighting various forms of human trafficking in China, such as forced labor in factories, domestic servitude, and sex trafficking. Migrants and individuals from marginalized communities are particularly vulnerable to trafficking networks.



AFGANISTAN

Afghanistan has been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Human trafficking in Afghanistan is a serious concern and constitutes a significant human rights issue in the country.

Conflict, poverty, and lack of economic opportunities have contributed to making people in Afghanistan vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers exploit individuals, including women and children, for various purposes, such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, and domestic servitude.

IRAN

Iran has been identified as a source, destination country for human trafficking. Human trafficking is a significant human rights issue in the country, affecting both domestic and foreign victims.

Iran is known to be a source country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Vulnerable populations, including migrants, refugees, and women and girls from impoverished backgrounds, are particularly at risk of falling victim to trafficking networks.

Victims of trafficking in Iran are often lured with promises of better job opportunities or are kidnapped and coerced into exploitative situations. Some common forms of trafficking in Iran include forced labor in agriculture, construction, and domestic work, as well as sexual exploitation in brothels and other venues.



COUNTRY MATRIX



1. Libya
2. Belarus
3. China
4. Afghanistan
5. United Arab Emirates
6. Central African Republic (CAR)
7. Vietnam
8. Iran
9. Republic of Korea
10. Russia
11. Sudan
12. Syria
13. Venezuela
14. Yemen
15. United States of America
16. India
17. Saudi Arabia
18. Pakistan
19. United Kingdom
20. Democratic Republic of Congo
21. Thailand
22. France
23. Germany
24. Bangladesh
25. Kuwait
26. Ukraine
27. Iraq
28. Myanmar
29. Egypt
30. Cambodia
31. Australia
32. Indonesia
33. Phillippines
34. Nigeria
35. Turkey



RELIABLE RESOURCES



Conduct research with the help of credible resources: Make use of the official UN website and committees, some credible sources of information are

1. BBC
2. Al Jazeera
3. Reuters
4. All Africa
5. The New York Times and International Herald Tribune
6. The Wall Street Journal
7. The Washington Post
8. The Economist
9. The New Yorker
10. The Atlantic
11. The Politico

While researching on the agenda, delegates should think about five different types of research:

1. Country Profile
2. Topic Background
3. Past International Action
4. Country Policy
5. Possible Solutions