Introduction

From the onset of human society, Slavery has existed in many cultures; dating back to early human civilizations such as Mesopotamians, Romans and Ottoman empire. A person could become enslaved from the time of their purchase; capture as prisoners of war or even during birth. Slavery is any arrangement in which principles of property law are enforced to a person, allowing a party to own, buy and sell other individuals as a form of property. A slave is unable to depart independently from such a system and works without remuneration. Many scholars now use the term chattel slavery to refer to this specific sense of legalized, de jure slavery. However, in a more extensive aspect of the issue, the word slavery may also refer to any circumstance in which an individual is de facto coerced to labor against their own will. In this sense, more broader terms such as unfree labor or forced labor are referred to such situations by scholars. On the other hand, in a broader feature of the word, slaves may have some rights and protections according to laws or customs.

Currently, Slavery is now illegal in all 193 recognized nations. In 1981, Mauritania was the last country to officially dissolve slavery in their constitution. Regardless of this fact, law enforcement towards slave transactions in war torn nations are more complicated to administrate as there is no autonomous government body. As well as this, slavery is one of the world most lucrative criminal activities in the world because of the extortion of employment agencies in providing supply towards human trafficking and sex trafficking that allow these industries to flourish. According to the Harvard Kennedy school around $3,978 (£3,030) is profited a year from a victim of manual labor, whereas $36,000 is profited from a victim of sex trafficking. Therefore, due to this and other underlying factors, there are an estimated 40.3 million people worldwide subject to some form of modern slavery according to the international labor organization (ILO). Finally, another aspect of modern slavery would be unfree labor as it continues to prevail through means such as debt bondage, domestic servants kept in captivity; certain adoptions in which children are forced to work as slaves, child soldiers, and forced marriage. In these different classifications of modern-day slavery, though it is easy to define, it is challenging to identify or enforce a framework that considers all job or domestic transactions between countries.
To conclude, solving the issue of contemporary forms of slavery revolves around three factors; effective methods of variably identify any form of modern-day slavery; conclusively condemning the individual or organization that has allowed the criminal offense and finally providing the victim a means of adequate rehabilitating back into society. Though there has been attempts by the ILO and the United Nation’s inter agency coordination group against trafficking in persons (ICAT), it is important to note that even in countries such as the United States, Russia and Kuwait who are economically developed, have illicit agencies that exercise modern day slavery. Therefore, this issue should not just be assessed on an international level but rather on the national standards that have been set by frameworks such as Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (GLO-ACT) and the Palermo Protocol of 2003.

**Definition of Key Terms**

**Bonded Labor**

A situation where a person’s services is guaranteed for the exchange of a form of compensation for the repayment of a debt or other form of assistance, where the terms of the repayment are not clearly or reasonably stated. Therefore, the administrator of the person has the complete advantage to exploit the person in aspects such as manual labor.

**Child Soldiers**

According to the Paris Principles on the involvement of children in 2007, “A child associated with an armed force or armed group refers to any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been, recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, spies or for sexual purposes.”

**National Referral Mechanism (NRM)**

A procedure created by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) for pinpointing victims of human trafficking and reassuring them that they have receive the appropriate protection and support. The NRM is also the device through which the Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU) obtains data about victims. There are 57 participating states in North America, Europe and Asia that follow this procedure to combat any contemporary form of slavery.

**Red Light District**

An urban area where it is mainly consisted of sex-orientated businesses such as Brothels, Strip Clubs and adult theaters. In countries such as India and China, many young women are taken into such areas and are consequently forced into contracts which enables the employer to exploit young females. Overall, red light districts provide a market for sex trafficking which is main component that allows contemporary forms of slavery to exist in our society.
Slavery

Slavery is the circumstance of being under the authority of a company or person where forced labor is coerced upon the other person who has been bought through a contract. A slave is regarded as a piece of property and is therefore regarded as an object. In this issue there are many forms in which modern slavery has shaped itself in.

Chattel Slavery

An individual who is in the complete procession of a person; as well as this their children and their children’s children are of complete property to the owner. The main characteristic of this form of slavery is that the slave has no rights or freedoms and is subjugated to complete control of the owner. This form of slavery takes place in the modern day eastern African countries such as Sudan, South Sudan and Mauritania.

Human Trafficking

The illicit transportation of people from one nation or region to another, usually for the purposes of coerced labor or sexual exploitation.

Sex Trafficking

Another form of human trafficking that enables sexual exploitation of individuals. A victim is forced, in one of a variety of ways, into a circumstance of dependency on their trafficker and then exploited by said trafficker to provide erotic services to customers.

Servile/forced Marriage

The idea that women are promised and/or given without their consent. There is a great distinction between an arrange marriage and a servile/forced marriage in that in arranged marriages both parties initially consent to the decision of their parents; whereas forced marriage is used as an institution to force a woman into marriage through means such as physical assaults and subtle psychological compression. Moreover, servile marriage can also force and exploit young females into a abusive relationship between another

Unfree Labor

An umbrella term for those work relationships, especially in early modern or modern history. This is where people are hired against their consent with the blackmail of destitution, detention, violence, or other forms of extreme hardship to themselves or members of their families.

Background Information
Overall slavery has existed in many cultures in the past and currently. Now, the most blatant form that exists in more economically developed countries (MEDCs) would be Human trafficking as the spread of internet and other such social media, for instance newspapers and advertisements in television, has allowed individuals to be baited into contracts that are unreasonable and this therefore allows the agency to exploit such individuals. The main aspect in which individuals are trapped into making such decisions would be the lack of economic opportunity in their respective countries. In countries such as Myanmar, Thailand and Ethiopia though these countries have different average incomes, a common economic and social detriment that their societies have are the high barriers needed for their population to get into work. Hence, most look towards jobs abroad as a means of providing enough financial support towards their respective families. On the other hand, another form of slavery that occurs more in less economically developed countries (LEDGs) is servile marriage as this is the case with countries such as Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo whom make up almost a quarter of all slaves in the African Region. A means in which contemporary forms of slavery has been measured is through the global slavery index (GSI), this initiative was established through a partnership between the international labor organization (ILO), Walk Free Foundation, the Bali Process; an international forum that is dedicated to facilitating discussion regarding the smuggling of people, human trafficking, and other such transnational crime to ultimately provide an appropriate global response in the world against such issues; and finally, the international organization for migration (IOM). Overall, according to the global slavery index model, we can measure global levels slavery in the world into three categories: Vulnerability, Government Response and Prevalence.
The Vulnerability model of the global Slavery Index can be broken up into five aspects: governance issues, lack of basic needs, inequality, disenfranchised groups and finally effects of conflict. Vulnerability in this case can be defined as the state or potential in which an individual is exposed or brought into any contemporary form of modern-day slavery. Taking the mentioned factors into account, the GSI measures each respective country shown in the map from the darkest shade of blue being the most vulnerable country to the lightest shade of blue being the least vulnerable and finally the non-shade of blues as not measured. In general, the GSI model has found the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Afghanistan, Syrian Arab Republic and the democratic republic of Congo to be the top five most vulnerable countries of 2018. The underlying factors of modern slavery presented by this data would be the rise of terrorist militia groups such as Boku haram in Sudan and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (Isis) whom recruit children into their militaries which therefore creates a market for child slavery to be profited from. Another main aspect of the GSI vulnerability model is the government’s political instability, ergo this leads to an incohesive national framework against any form of unethical recruitment and working standards set by domestic businesses and extremist groups. Therefore, in this model, modern-day slavery is exercised because of the socio-economic circumstance that is created by conflict and the instability of governments.

**Government Response**

Maps: Global Slavery Index. Maps | Global Slavery Index,
The government response model of the GSI is split into five main milestones: the ability of a government to identify any form of modern day slavery and create immediate action towards the victim’s complete freedom from it; the effectiveness of a government’s judiciary organs in condemning any form of modern day slavery; how the government responds towards modern day slavery regionally and internationally; measures that governments take towards rectifying their legal frameworks in regards to any institution, social system and attitude that condones modern day slavery and finally the means in which a country ceases all goods and services produced by forced labor. The GSI model has found Netherlands, United States of America, United Kingdom, Sweden and Belgium to be the top leaders in government response towards contemporary forms of slavery.

**Prevalence**

Prevalence in the context of this issue, is defined as how commonplace any form of modern-day slavery is. The method in which the Prevalence for each country has been measured is similar to how unemployment is measured through the labor force survey as the GSI measures the Prevalence of Slavery into five survey questions that has been asked in 168 countries. To ensure the data was more reliable both quantitative questions and qualitative questions were asked to contribute to the survey asked globally. Overall, the GSI model has found the democratic republic of Korea (DPRK), Eritrea, Burundi, Central African Republic and Afghanistan to be the top leading nations in the Prevalence aspect of Modern-day Slavery.
Recruitment Process of all contemporary forms of slavery

Recruitment can be defined as the enlisting and/or targeting of certain demographic, age group, economic class and peoples towards in the context of this issue a form of labor. The main components that allow for recruitment to take place will be language barriers, unemployment and the manipulation of contracts. Nevertheless, each respective country that deals with a contemporary form may have different socioeconomic factors that create a situation for people to be forced into slavery, however in recent years the enlisting of child soldiers, sex trafficking and servile marriages are the various aspect of slavery that have been shaped by the modern political and economical situations of countries such as Nigeria, Syria, Libya and Yemen.

In countries such as Yemen, Syria, Nigeria and Yemen where terrorist organizations such as “Boku Haram” and ISIS have engaged in recruiting and enlisting internally displaced peoples (IDPs) within their military thorough indoctrination and torture. However, in Libya due to the NATO bombing of 2011 there is a political vacuum that has caused the government to cripple and therefore has caused one of the worlds biggest areas of slave transactions. According to the International organization for migration (IOM), this is mainly due to the lack of border control which encourages African migrants to use Libyans exit point as a means of immigration to Europe. Overall, this has allowed militant organizations such as ISIS and Boku Haram the capacity to increase their military with slaves and child soldiers as a result of the mass migration.

On the other hand, the most common form of recruiting people towards unfree labor would be through ambiguous and/or altered contracts towards people from countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal and India. Contractors exploit the demographics inability to understand English adequately. Moreover, through massive debt requirements workers are held captive in countries such as Qatar, Brazil and Kuwait as they have no financial means of returning to their home countries, contractors take advantage of their monopsony over the workers and impose harsh living conditions with very limited amount of income and insurance.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

Prajwala

A non-governmental organization (NGO) that is based in Hyderabad, India; dedicated in preventing sex trafficking and forced prostitution. Overall, this organization firmly believes that sex trafficking is worst form of human rights violation and that flesh trade is one of the oldest forms of sexual slavery. Regarding the issue of contemporary forms of slavery, Prajwala works in the form of four steps: Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation and reintegration. Prevention is exercised through educational and informational awareness campaigns throughout India; Recue is established trough investigation done.
with the State Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Anti-human Trafficking units (AHTU) and woman protection call centers to directly combat sex trafficking in India; Rehabilitation focuses on the psychological aspects of the victims of sex trafficking and finally reintegration focuses on providing the victims a means back into society through job programs. Overall, Prajwala has been effective in their work against sex trafficking and forced prostitution in that they have gained international recognition from the United States and Indonesia’s 2013 film festival for not only providing successful aid towards victims of sex trafficking in India but also for their media coverage on the issue of sex trafficking as whole gaining prestigious awards that recognize their efforts as a NGO such as the “best film of the year” for their work on the movie: “Na Bangaru Talli” which encapsulates the life and struggles of victims of sex trafficking in the Indian Society.

Children’s Organization of South Asia (COSA)

In Thailand and other southern Asian countries, much of the rural and mountainous areas lack law enforcement within their respective nations. Therefore, the supply needed for child labor in the industries of fishing, sex and manual labor for garments are found within these nations as many sweatshops and businesses can evade regulations of the ILO. In response to this, Mickey and Anna Choootesa, in 2006 founded the Children’s Organization of South East Asia (COSA) in order to provide children a means of walking away from human trafficking though awareness campaigns and education programs such as the Providing access to School and Safety (PASS) initiative aimed towards children located in the mountainous areas of Thailand that lack access towards any form of education, Medical Outreach and Social Aid In Communities (MOSAIC) aimed to provide children assistance towards any health concerns from any form of child labor and finally the Outreach and Special Intel Services (OASIS) proposed as a mechanism that works alongside the Royal Thai Police (RTP) to enable the consolidation of prevention initiatives against the recruitment of children in exploitative labor.

Democratic Republic of North Korea (DPRK)

It is estimated that more than 2.6 million citizens live under the state of modern-day slaves. Most of these individuals are required to work by the authorities due to the fact that there is a level D response in the North Korean government to modern-day slavery. A level D response is the lowest level of responding according to the Global Slavery Index. Overall this means that the authorities have shown minimum levels of activity to combat modern-day slavery. North Korea presents different forms of modern-day slavery such as human trafficking, child exploitation and forced marriage. The majority of Citizens belong to the lowest socio-economic classes under this dictatorship, therefore they lack basic life opportunities and needs such as food, education, medical attendance, and good jobs; failing to succeed in life, entering into a vicious circle of poverty; where they tend to fall into forms of slavery in order to survive. Every 1 in 10 citizens lives in the state of a modern-day slave. In total there are 104.6 victims of modern-day slavery per 1,000. Overall, the united nations refer to modern-day slavery as their “worst crime against humanity” as DPRK has the highest ratio of modern-day slaves in the world.
**Eritrea**

Eritrea is the country with the second largest case of modern-day slavery according to the 10 Prevalence Index Rank. Around 451,000 citizens of Eritrea live in the state of modern-day slave. The government response level is a level D which means that the authorities of Eritrea have shown a minimum or no reaction towards this issue. Every 93.3 citizens suffer from modern-day slavery in 1000. One of the main issues of Eritrea is forced labor in the modern mine (based in Canada) were workers claim to have been put in a situation of forced labor. Workers worked very long and harsh shifts that made them have to stay in the mine and sleep on the floor. Because of the fact that they were working on these conditions they suffered mentally and physically. When staying in the mines they were exposed to deadly mosquitos and extreme suffering both mental and physical (as mentioned before). Apart from the fact that the work conditions were vile, workers revive very little payment, minimum food supplies and they were at constant risk of imprisonment. This mine has caused many citizens to flee the country as refugees for a time causing Eritrea to turn into one of the top-ten refugees fleeing nations (according to the UN).

**Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)**

A network consisting of eighty and more non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world, the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) is an organization that is committed to effectively condemning the criminal practice of the human trafficking of men, women and children. Overall, the network works in a term of a three-year program whereby at the end of each term an international member congress and conference (IMCC) is held to discuss and review effective measures against human trafficking such as the Global Consultation on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration which focuses on areas such as Dhaka in Bangladesh and Bangkok in Thailand whereby GAATW board of directors work alongside international secretariat staff to host annual reports and meetings with governmental bodies such as the ministry of labor to promote more equitable working conditions and to condemn any form of exploitation against a worker such as excessive hours of work and unjust income. Through this, they encourage non-state actors to provide a means of enforcing international frameworks against contemporary forms of slavery by involving themselves with the motive of creating transparency between migrant smuggling and labor frameworks.

**Timeline of Events**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 July 1905</td>
<td>The International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Trade: Adoption: 18 May 1904, Paris, France</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
This treaty is one of the series of treaties that addresses the issues of human trafficking and slavery.

International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children

Adoption: 30 September 1921, Geneva, Switzerland:

This multilateral treaty came into creation under the auspices of the League of Nations focusing on the trafficking of children and women.

The Slavery Convention

Adoption: 25 September 1926, Geneva, Switzerland

9 March 1927

It was an international treaty created by the League of Nations in order to strengthen the suppression of worldwide slave trade and slavery.

The Forced Labor Convention (US, China, Afghanistan)

Adoption: 10 June 1930, Geneva, Switzerland

1 May 1932

This convention is one of the fundamental legal documents of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in its fight against compulsory or forced labor.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adoption: 10 December 1948, Pallait de Chaillot, Paris, France

16 December 1949

This declaration arose from the UN General Assembly (GA) as a response to crimes and severe human rights atrocities that took place in WWII, making the first move towards giving all citizens of the world basic human rights. Article 4 states: “No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.”

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery

1957

The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (US, Western World)

Adoption: 30 November 1973

1976

Adopted by the UN GA, the Convention declares apartheid to be a crime against humanity and has its focus on preventing a new apartheid the way it happened in South Africa. All inhuman acts for establishing domination of one ethnic, racial, cultural or religious group over another are outlawed, as well as the exploitation of members of such groups by submitting them to forced labor.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Adoption: 20 November 1989, New York, US
Convention on the Rights of the Child seeks to protect the young from neglect, exploitation or abuse, at work, at home, and in armed conflicts. It also emphasizes the importance for the youth to receive a proper health care and education. Every country in the world has ratified the convention except Somalia (non-functional government), South Sudan and the United States of America. Both Somalia and South Sudan have committed themselves to ratify the convention and have started domestic changes.

The Convention against the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Adoption: 17 June 1999

19 November 2000

The ILO passes this convention with the goal of establishing widely recognized international standards protecting children against child prostitution or pornography, forced or indentured labor, use of children in drug trafficking, and other work harmful to the safety, health, and morals of children. The six non-signatory members include India, Eritrea and Cuba.

The Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict to the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Adopted: 25 May 2000

12 February 2002

The UN GA adopts this convention in order to establish eighteen as the minimum age for compulsory recruitment into armed groups or engagement in armed conflict.

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1957)
- Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, 3 December 1984 (A/RES/39/29)
- Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 18 June 2008 (A/RES/8/12)
- Trafficking in women and girls, 30 January 2009 (A/RES/63/156)
- Resolution on Trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 17 June 2009, (A/HRC/RES/11/3)
- The Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Reaffirming Commitment on Protecting Victims, Prosecuting Perpetrators, 30 July 2010
Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

Previously, the United Nations has taken several actions on the matter. For Instance, a plan has been launched to combat trafficking. The “United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons” urges Governments worldwide to take consistent measures, as well as coordinated ones, to defeat the problem. It was adopted on July 30, 2010 by the United Nations General Assembly. This plan calls upon integration of the constant fight against human trafficking and the United Nation’s broader programs, with the purpose of strengthening security around borders and boosting the development and improvement of border security. This plan also highly suggests the creation of a new voluntary trust fund in the United Nations for the victims of trafficking, focusing intensely on women and children. On the other hand, the United Nations unanimously decided to act by the resolution 2388 in 2017, which had as main concept to clarify the importance of preserving the collected evidence related to trafficking cases. This is so that those responsible for the crimes could be held and investigated to ensure safety and compromise. Adding to this, the UN Security Council made emphasis on the fact that trafficking as well contributes to other types of organized, transnational crime. This was clarified so that the population could become aware about the worldwide damage that trafficking creates when intertwined with other criminals and illicit transactions both online and within many trading ports around the world.

Moreover, another key form of modern slavery that continues to exist today would be the recruitment of minors towards the military in conflicts such as the Syrian and Yemeni War. Established in 2014 by the United Nations, the international campaign “Children, Not Soldiers”, was an initiative of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, and UNICEF which intended to urge about a global consensus that child soldiers should not be used in conflict. Overall, the campaign was designed to generate momentum, political will and international support to create an ethos that condemns child soldiers for all in conflict situations. Hence, the campaign received instant support from Member States, NGO partners, regional organizations and the general public. This campaign was extended by the UN Security Council and General Assembly as they welcomed “Children, Not Soldiers” and requested regular updates through the Special Representative’s reporting. This campaign ended during the end of 2016 but has successfully informed and urged a unanimous consensus that envisioned a reality of moral condemnation towards the recruitment of child Soldiers. Through this, organizations such as the United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has released and reintegrated peacekeeping and political missions towards the rehabilitation of former child soldiers in countries such as Afghanistan, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen.

Finally, a EU, UN and African Union commit was held and recently concluded on November 30, 2017. This summit, which has held in Ivory Coast concluded in leaders vowing to start an evacuation operation in emergency state. Immigrants are to be evacuated if threatened by people traffickers. Within this partnership between the two continents of Europe and Africa four strategic areas have been set namely: “economic opportunities for the youth”, “peace and security”, “mobility and migration” and “cooperation
on governance”. Through these four key pillars that were agreed upon by the European Union and African Union, both continents aim to address the deploring conditions of contemporary forms of slavery in countries such as Libya where conflict and political instability has caused slave transactions to be profitable and easy to access for the sex trafficking and labor trafficking industries within the world.

Possible Solutions

Consolidate all forms of victim support:

Suggest viable organization of programmed in specialized shelters through frameworks such as the National Referral mechanism (NRU) in the United Kingdom. the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is multi-disciplinary framework between active participants from state society who focus on identifying and referring victim's protection and sustenance. As well as this, putting the NRU into effect with as much as nations develops means against human trafficking and the recruitment of modern slaves.

In addition, another factor of how effective victim support is a Country’s Security. This can be strengthened through reinforcing strict labor inspections in order to detect modern slavery in private industries where workers are known to work under forced labor. Moreover, central intelligence agencies of various member states of the UN can collaborate with the International labor Organization (ILO) in providing research and the analyzing reports of regarding aspects such as working conditions in order to effectively pinpoint industrial areas that allow workers to be exploited.

Overall, to comprehensively address any contemporary form of slavery, victim support and victim identification are prominent aspects that are essential in creating a society that altogether condemns slavery. Therefore, by developing national security and existing support systems against any contemporary form of slavery such as the mentioned NRU, nations take a further step towards abiding by frameworks such as the supplementary convention on the abolition of slavery ratified and enforced in the 30th of April 1957.

Legislative and Economic measures

Strengthen coordination and transparency between nations and actions taken to tackle the issue; this might facilitate economic transactions and legal requirements within Countries to help eradicate all forms of Modern Slavery. Particularly, in terms of the legislative means of addressing the issue, legal requirements that enforces businesses to report their processes can contribute to more transparency in how goods and services supplied by the labor of modern are from. Likewise, member states can assign government organizations to reduce the risk of using businesses suspected of using forced labor or purchasing products that were made using forced labor, through the reports.
Moreover, another aspect that is a crucial motivator in the forced employment of modern slaves especially in less economically developed countries (LEDCs) is the lack of employment. In this component of the issue, effective implementation of monetary loans towards micro-enterprises would be more decisive in tackling the issue as this provides the potential victims of modern slavery a means of livelihood and therefore a means of escape towards forced employment.

To conclude, the potential solutions to the issue are not limited to only the consolidation of victim support, legislative measures and economic measures. Through the use of global indicators such as the Global Slavery Index (GSI), real income levels and ILO reports and surveys each respective country may find that the means in which they address the issue for their people may be completely separate or independent from their existing blocs or UN reports and analysis. Therefore, it is essential to holistically consider the economic, political and social situation of a country or region to completely address the issue successfully.

**Guiding Questions**

What contemporary forms of slavery is relevant to my country?

What socio-economic factors have shaped my country’s economy to allow this form of slavery to exist?

What frameworks and policies has my country created or engaged in to combat any contemporary form of slavery?

Are there any means in which your country’s supply chains, within any industry is engaging towards any transactions towards labor trafficking?

What can your country do to increase transparency of the transactions of any goods and services provided by unfree labor?

**Bibliography**


**Appendix or Appendices**

Delegates can use this website to create links between the illicit markets within specific regions of the world and the transactions of human trafficking, sex trafficking and forced labour.


This website highlights where modern slavery is most detrimental in the world. In this, Delegates can use this as a guide towards which contemporary form of slavery should their country.


This showcases the global slavery index in the world, delegates may use this to research the statistical aspect of their respective country in areas such as government expenditure towards anti-slavery policies and major industries that contribute to the market for slaves which can aid them in creating more consolidated policy statements and resolutions.


This website highlights the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) methods of addressing the issue. In this, Delegates can use this as a guide towards comprehensive plans towards victims of any contemporary form of slavery.