Preparation Paper/Study Guide:

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)

“Combating Human Trafficking”
Welcome

Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my utmost honor to serve this conference as chair of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime alongside my colleague Ms. Antoniya Petrova. My name is Dora Bertrandt and hopefully I will not be your nightmare, but a helpful companion during your 5-day ‘experience’ at VIMUN 2016.

I’ve always wondered what is the best way of self-introduction: This year I’ve decided to try something new: “MUN-History”

This is my fourth year in the world of MUN. I began my “career” as a delegate of France in the Special Conference back in 2012. The atmosphere surely enchanted me, because six months later I found myself speaking in front of hundreds of people once again. Another six months passed and I had my debut as President. Since then I have attended conferences all around Europe, won 6 ‘best-delegate-awards’ and chaired numerous committees.

Most of the time when I am not participating at a MUN, I happen to find myself studying Law in the beautiful and historical city of Vienna, which you will encounter soon enough. Yet, I do certainly not restrict myself to law and politics solely, but also am a rather skilled standard dancer. Moreover, I can probably wipe most of you off the basketball court (no offense).

Looking forward to meeting you soon,

Dora Bertrandt

Dear Delegates,

My name is Antoniya and I have the honour of being your Co-Chair this year at VIMUN.

I come from Bulgaria, have studied Law at the Viennese University and I am going to continue my studies with a PhD. I have taken two times part in the event of VIMUN and I am also part of the VMC-group situated here in Vienna.

With this said, I want to kindly ask you to sit tight and buckle up, because you can’t imagine the fun we are about to have!
1) Introduction of the Topic “Human Trafficking”

Definition: Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in Persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Elements of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking consists of three constituent elements:

- **The Act**
  Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons

- **The Means**
  Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim

- **The Purpose**
  For the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs

Criminalization of Human Trafficking

The definition contained in Article 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol is meant to provide consistency and consensus around the world on the phenomenon of trafficking in persons. Article 5 therefore requires that the conduct set out in Article 3 be criminalized in domestic legislation. Domestic legislation does not need to follow the language of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol precisely, but should be adapted in accordance with domestic legal systems to give effect to the concepts contained in the Protocol.

In addition to the criminalization of trafficking, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol requires criminalization also of:

- Attempts to commit a trafficking offence
- Participation as an accomplice in such an offence
- Organizing or directing others to commit trafficking
- National legislation should adopt the broad definition of trafficking prescribed in the Protocol. The legislative definition should be dynamic and flexible so as to empower the legislative framework to respond effectively to trafficking which:
  - Occurs both across borders and within a country (not just cross-border)
  - Is for a range of exploitative purposes (not just sexual exploitation)
  - Victimizes children, women and men (Not just women, or adults, but also men and children)
  - Takes place with or without the involvement of organized crime groups.

Types of Human Trafficking

In UNODC’s Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, sexual exploitation was noted as by far the most commonly identified form of human trafficking (79%) followed by forced labor (18%). This may be the result of statistical bias. By and large, the exploitation of women tends to be visible, in city centers or along highways. Because it is more frequently reported, sexual exploitation has become the most documented type of trafficking, in aggregate statistics. In comparison, other forms of exploitation are under-reported: forced or bonded labor; domestic servitude and forced marriage; organ removal; and the exploitation of children in begging, the sex trade and warfare.
Types of Industries Involved in Human Trafficking

Most trafficked forced labor affects people working on the margins of the society and formal economy, with irregular employment or migration status. The sectors most frequently documented are agriculture or horticulture, construction, garments and textiles under sweatshop conditions, catering and restaurants, domestic work, entertainment and the sex industry.

Human trafficking also affects other quite mainstream economic sectors, including food processing, health care and contract cleaning, mainly in private but also in public sector employment, such as the provision of healthcare services.

The Traffickers

Traffickers lure and ensnare people into forced labor and sex trafficking by manipulating and exploiting their vulnerabilities. Human traffickers recruit, transport, harbor, obtain, and exploit victims – often using force, threats, lies, or other psychological coercion. Traffickers promise a high-paying job, a loving relationship, or new and exciting opportunities. In other cases, they may kidnap victims or use physical violence or substance abuse to control them.

Traffickers employ a variety of control tactics, including physical and emotional abuse, sexual assault, confiscation of identification and money, isolation from friends and family, and even renaming victims. Often, traffickers identify and leverage their victims’ vulnerabilities in order to create dependency. They make promises aimed at addressing the needs of their target in order to impose control. As a result, victims become trapped and fear leaving for myriad reasons, including psychological trauma, shame, emotional attachment, or physical threats to themselves or their children’s safety.

Often the traffickers and their victims share the same national, ethnic, or cultural background, allowing the trafficker to better understand and exploit the vulnerabilities of their victims.

Traffickers can be lone individuals or extensive criminal networks. Pimps, gangs, family members, labor brokers, employers of domestic servants, small business owners, and large factory owners have all been found guilty of human trafficking. Their common thread is a willingness to exploit other human beings for profit.

The Demanders

Customers, who buy products and services, or people in the sex industry, create the demand. They could include the customers of the sex industry, the companies, which subcontract in illegal workshops, and the consumers who buy cheap, forged goods. At a global level, certain countries are mainly conductors of forged people and thus act as agents of demand. The factors that motivate them are the desire to take advantage of goods and services, including cheap sexual services on a demand basis, allied to an indifference in front of conditions of traffic of which the customer takes advantage. Some customers are completely aware of the exploitation nature of their actions, as many customers of the sex industry or the companies that subcontract in illegal workshops, whereas others can have omitted to inquire about the source of the products they buy.

In an international context, certain countries can take advantage of greater tax incomes, of fruits of the sex tourism, or of other revenue streams associated in the exploitation of victims of the human trafficking inside their borders.

The Victims

Victims of trafficking can be any age, and any gender. However, a disproportionate number of women are involved in human trafficking both as victims and as culprits. Female offenders have a prominent role in human trafficking, particularly where former victims become perpetrators as a means of escaping their own victimization. Most trafficking is carried out by people whose nationality is the same as that of their victim. Victims of human trafficking are frequently lured by false promises of a lucrative job, stability, education, or a loving relationship. Victims can be men or women, adults or children, foreign nationals or U.S. citizens. While they share the trait of vulnerability, victims have diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, varied levels of education, and may be documented or undocumented.

As defined under U.S. law, victims of human trafficking can be divided into three populations:
1. Children under age 18 induced into commercial sex
2. Adults aged 18 or over induced into commercial sex through force, fraud, or coercion
3. Children and adults induced to perform labor or services through force, fraud, or coercion

While human trafficking spans all demographics, there are some circumstances or vulnerabilities that lead to a higher susceptibility to victimization and human trafficking. Traffickers frequently target especially runaways and homeless youths as well as victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, war, conflict, or social discrimination. They control and manipulate the victims by leveraging the non-portability of many work visas as well as the victims’ lack of familiarity with surroundings, laws and rights, language fluency, and cultural understanding.

Victims face many challenges in accessing help. Their traffickers may confiscate their identification documents and money. They may not speak English. They may not know where they are, because they have been moved frequently. They are often not allowed to communicate with family or friends. And they may have trouble trusting others, due to their traffickers’ manipulation and control tactics.

**Women and Girls**

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the greatest numbers of traffickers are from Asia, followed by Central and Southeastern Europe, and Western Europe. Crime groups involved in the sex trafficking of women and girls are also often involved in the transnational trafficking of drugs and firearms, and frequently use violence as a means of carrying out their activities. One overriding factor in the proliferation of trafficking is the fundamental belief that the lives of women and girls are expendable. In societies where women and girls are undervalued or not valued at all, women are at greater risk for being abused, trafficked, and coerced into sex slavery. If women experienced improved economic and social status, trafficking would in large part be eradicated. Women and girls are ensnared in sex trafficking in a variety of ways. Some are lured with offers of legitimate and legal work as shop assistants or waitresses. Others are promised marriage, educational opportunities and a better life. Still others are sold into trafficking by boyfriends, friends, neighbors or even parents.

**Prevalence of Trafficking Women & Girls**

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*Photo and data ©WomanStats Project. Data is from 2009 and is not independently verified.*

 Trafficking victims often pass among multiple traffickers, moving further and further from their home.
countries. Women often travel through multiple countries before ending at their final destination. For example, a woman from the Ukraine may be sold to a human trafficker in Turkey, who then passes her on to a trafficker in Thailand. Along the way she becomes confused and disoriented.

Typically, once in the custody of traffickers, a victim's passport and official papers are confiscated and held. Victims are told they are in the destination country illegally, which increases victims' dependence on their traffickers. Victims are often kept in captivity and also trapped into debt bondage, whereby they are obliged to pay back large recruitment and transportation fees before being released from their traffickers. Many victims report being charged additional fines or fees while under bondage, requiring them to work longer to pay off their debts.

Human trafficking victims experience various stages of degradation and physical and psychological torture. Victims are often deprived of food and sleep, are unable to move about freely, and are physically tortured. In order to keep women captive, victims are told their families and their children will be harmed or murdered if they try to escape or tell anyone about their situation. Because victims rarely understand the culture and language of the country into which they have been trafficked, they experience another layer of psychological stress and frustration.

Many believe that sex trafficking is something that occurs “somewhere else.” However, many of the biggest trafficking consumers are developed nations, and men from all sectors of society support the trafficking industry. Men who purchase trafficked women are both rich and poor, Eastern and Western… There is no one profile that encapsulates the “typical” client.

One reason for the proliferation of sex trafficking is because in many parts of the world there is little to no perceived stigma to purchasing sexual favors for money, and prostitution is viewed as a victimless crime. Because women are culturally and socially devalued in so many societies, there is little conflict with the purchasing of women and girls for sexual services. Further, few realize the explicit connection between the commercial sex trade, and the trafficking of women and girls and the illegal slave trade. In western society in particular, there is a commonly held perception that women choose to enter into the commercial sex trade. However, for the majority of women in the sex trade, and specifically in the case of trafficked women and girls who are coerced or forced into servitude, this is simply not the case.

In addition, sex tourism—that is, the practice of traveling or vacationing for the purpose of having sex—is a billion-dollar industry that further encourages the sexual exploitation of women and girls. Often, the customers spread HIV and other STDs to their young victims, creating localized disease epidemics.

2) Role of Transnational Organized Crime Groups in Human Trafficking

Trafficking is almost always a form of organized crime and should be dealt with using criminal powers to investigate and prosecute offenders for trafficking and any other criminal activities in which they engage. Trafficked persons should also be seen as victims of crime. Support and protection of victims is a humanitarian objective and also of great importance when it comes to ensuring that victims are willing and able to assist in criminal cases.

As with other forms of organized crime, trafficking has globalized. Groups formerly active in specific routes or regions have expanded the geographical scope of their activities to explore new markets. Some have merged or formed cooperative relationships, expanding their geographical reach and range of criminal activities. Trafficking victims have become another commodity in a larger realm of criminal commerce involving other commodities, such as narcotic drugs and firearms or weapons and money laundering that generate illicit revenues or seek to reduce risks for traffickers.

The relatively low risks of trafficking and substantial potential profits have, in some cases, induced criminals to become involved as an alternative to other, riskier criminal pursuits. With the adoption of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in November 2000, countries have begun to develop the necessary criminal offences and enforcement powers to investigate, prosecute and punish traffickers and to confiscate their profits, but expertise and resources will be needed to make the new measures fully effective.
Risks are further reduced by the extent to which victims are intimidated by traffickers, both in destination countries, where they fear deportation or prosecution for offences such as prostitution or illegal immigration, and in their countries of origin, where they are often vulnerable to retaliation or re-victimization if they cooperate with criminal justice authorities. The support and protection of victims is a critical element in the fight against trafficking to increase their willingness to cooperate with authorities and as a necessary means of rehabilitation.

3) Block Positions with Regard to Human Trafficking

Western Europe

Even though Western Europe is often portrayed as the origin of human rights and modern culture, it is the most important destination for European trafficking, especially prostitution. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that between 100,000 and 150,000 victimized women and children reach Western Europe annually, with the majority of the victims coming from Baltic countries and Eastern Europe. Even though there are numerous groups responsible for human trafficking worldwide, the European market is dominated by Turkish and East-European groups, who specialize in sexual exploitation and prostitution. Their victims often come from countries such as Albania, Kosovo, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Romania and Bulgaria and are transported through various routes that run through Slovakia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Serbia and Slovenia. The goal is to reach France and Germany, which are the two main destinations and transit countries for trafficking. Other popular destinations include the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Western Europe is facing a specific problem in regard to human trafficking, especially prostitution. Because prostitution of adults is, at least partially legalized in numerous countries (Germany, France, Netherlands), the perpetrators of human trafficking are often given an opportunity to hide under the veil of legal prostitution. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to provide guidelines when it comes to distinguishing legal prostitution from human trafficking.

Eastern Europe

Eastern European countries have the largest suppliers of women victimized for prostitution. Sexual exploitation takes the victims across national and local borders. With more than 175,000 victims trafficked annually from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, it is the largest European market for human trafficking.

Victims are mostly recruited from Russia or Ukraine and become active in international prostitution, with most of these women transported to North America, Middle East, Far East and South Africa. However, the majority of them who come from Moldavia, Ukraine and Russia remain within European borders. These three countries are presently the most important recruiting area for European organized prostitution. The problem, however, remains the same – we are unaware of how many are voluntarily involved in mobile and active prostitution, and how many are in fact victims of human trafficking. Nevertheless, according to the 1949 United Nations Convention of the Suppression of Traffic in Other, even if trafficking occurs with the consent of the persons, those people are count as criminals, and are to be punished.

According to evaluations of the United Nations, one quarter of four million people is being trafficked each year and exploited in sex industries. During the last ten years, many women have been trafficked from the former Soviet Union through the world.
**East Asia and Pacific**

It is estimated that 225,000 victims are being taken from Southeast Asia each year. Asia and Pacific regions are popular travel destinations for sex tourism, which is also one of the main financial resources for those countries.

The People’s Republic of China is a transit country for sexual exploitation, where both women and children are being trafficked on a daily basis. China’s case is not only domestic though – China has established an international trafficking network to various countries all over the world. China plays a key role in East Asia and Pacific, seeing that approximately ten thousand to twenty thousand victims are trafficked in the country each year. Due to the demographical imbalance regarding the ration of Chinese men and women, the “bride-market” is blooming. However, due to its history as a socialist state, as well as the corrupted leadership, one of China’s main goals was keeping their citizens from permanently leaving the country.

With approximately 150,000 trafficked women, Japan is yet another focus-point for sex tourism. The victims mostly originate from the Philippines and Thailand.

Cross-border trafficking is prevalent in the Mekong region of Thailand, Burma, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the Southern Yunan province of China. Victims from Southeast Asia, especially China, Burma, the Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, are also sent to Western Europe, the United States, Australia, and the Middle East, but also to newly industrialized countries, such as Taiwan, Malaysia and Thailand.

**Central and Latin America**

Human trafficking in Central America has taken center stage since the late 1990s. This increase in public attention has been driven by U.S. initiatives, such as the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), as well as the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, commonly known as the Trafficking Protocol. The United States has the reputation of being the leader in the fight against trafficking in Central America, using the TVPA and the Trafficking Protocol as primary mechanisms for anti-trafficking efforts.

Human trafficking in Latin America and the Caribbean is widespread, too. According to the U.S. Department of State over 100,000 women and children are currently being trafficked for sexual exploitation. In addition, the Organization of American States warns that more than 2 million children are vulnerable to trafficking for prostitution, and being sexually exploited in Latin America.

The number of sex tourists in Latin America, with favorite destinations such as Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Costa Rica, Argentina and Trinidad and Tobago, is growing, due to recent restrictions placed on sex tourism in Thailand, Sri Lanka, and other Asian countries.
The issues vary depending on the country - while Brazil faces one of the worst child prostitution problems, worldwide, the Dominican Republic is estimated to be the exit country for more than 50,000 women. Those victims are first and foremost trafficked to Western Europe and the United States.

**Africa Region and Middle East**

Sexual exploitation, as well as domestic servitude are considered to be the most common forms of human trafficking in North Africa and Middle East. Children are the main target and are involved in various forms of human trafficking, including prostitution, forced marriage and domestic servitude.

In Middle East, it is common to import women and children, especially from Asian countries such as Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia. The victims ultimately reach their destination in countries such as Saudi Arabia and other Emirates, where they are further sold as prostitutes or even brides. Israel on the other hand, is an open market - open to women and children from the former Soviet countries who are brought to Isreal by well-organized criminal groups. According to the Israel Women’s Union, over 2000 women from Russia and the former Soviet Union are imported to Israel. On that note, Israel has no specific law against human trafficking and prostitution is not illegal.

In Africa, according to the U.S. Department of State, more than 50,000 women and children are trafficked annually. Important factors are poverty, the low status of women, wars etc. In some countries, such as Sudan and Rwanda, women and children are especially vulnerable to trafficking, due to political turbulences such as wars and civil strife. In other countries, such as Togo, Benin, Botswana, Zaire, Somalia, Ethiopia, Zambia, Nigeria, Algeria child labor is a crucial topic.

**Australia**

Even though the majority of tourists visit Australia due to its riches in flora and fauna, others travel to experience the world-famous organized sex tours. Typical destinations include the Philippines, Thailand, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong, while Indonesia and Taiwan present the secondary route. The Australian government plans to introduce tougher laws, to restrain the increased trafficking of Asian women to Australia for prostitution. Moreover, Australia has been active in public awareness campaigns against human trafficking of all forms.

**United States**

50,000 women and children are trafficked to the United States annually, according to the U.S. Department of State. The majority of the victims come from Southeast Asia and the former Soviet Union. Around 50% of the victims are forced into sweatshop labor and domestic servitude. The rest are coerced into prostitution and the sex industry. Young children, especially from Mexico are usually kidnapped and sold for adoption. New York, Florida, North Carolina, California and Hawaii, are the regions with the highest percentage of arriving which are received women trafficked. However, in small cities and suburbs, Russian crime groups are actively involved in trafficking, as well.
4) Prevention

Over, 27 million people, with almost 20% of victims being children, are victims of human trafficking worldwide. Nevertheless, it is impossible to prioritize human trafficking over other local threats. It is also difficult to assess if a particular intervention has been effective. Poverty and limited economic sources and opportunities enforce lots of women and children, to become victims of traffickers. Because of their desperation for money, they are vulnerable to false promises of job opportunities abroad. However, tragically and unknowingly they made a mistake that will ultimately dictate their lives in the long term. With their families threatened with harm, they do not have any chance of repaying except for sexual abuse.

Even though we will never reach a consensus on the true scale of the problem, we can agree on the fact that the number of victims increases on a daily basis and so does the problem. Another important aspect is the connection between human trafficking and migration. Neglecting this particular aspect of the problems leads to victims not even obtaining the status of illegal migrants.

Seminars, training courses and campaigns, take place all over the world. Facing tremendous threats countries all over the world, and especially the ones in Asia have saved started various programs, in order to address the causes of human trafficking. In addition to existing programs, sustained programs, such as data sharing to the public are helpful in estimating the true size of the illegal market.

The international community has to respond directly, by adopting suitable policies and appropriate legislation. Nevertheless, the main goal is to provide support for the victims and ultimately demote violation of human rights.

When it comes to prevention of human trafficking, we must act on two fronts:

- Countries of Origin
- Transit and destination countries

According to Article 620 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, each State Party shall protect the privacy and the identity of victims, while they have to make legal efforts relating victims’ trafficking confidentially, under the Rule of Law. Additionally, they should tend to the psychological, physical and social recovery of the victims, with help from NGOs. Especially in children, the State Parties shall take into account their age, and provide them with appropriate housing, education and care. Medical experts, social workers, psychologists, who are trained in human trafficking should support the victims and provide therapeutic help. The victims should be in a safe environment if needed under protection. All of their basic needs should be ensured, and privacy and confidentially should be the prime point. Our ultimate goal is to help victims reestablish their skill- sets, their self- esteem and personal interests.

It is important to understand that prevention of human trafficking is a global challenge and not a national one.
This is why global cooperation on various fronts, especially when it comes to passing comprehensive anti-trafficking laws is to be encouraged. UNODC’s prevention activities include measures such as rise of public awareness through policy-making and law enforcement.

5) International Protection within the United Nations

Despite the fact that more than 147 States have signed and ratified the “Trafficking Protocol”, the reality remains bleak and problematic. Few criminals have been condemned and most of the victims perhaps not identified. The context of the United Nations strongly focuses on the criminal justice element of these crimes, and dedicates substantial resources to developing more effective solutions on both national and an international level.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) helps the states on a daily basis, by “creating comprehensive national anti-trafficking strategies and assisting with resources to implement them”. Special assistance, such as experts is given to the states. In addition, the UNODC offers important tools to encourage cross-border cooperation on investigations and prosecutions.

UNODC works toward preventing and combating both human trafficking and migrant smuggling. However, it has to define the immediate priorities for its future action and involvement. «Action Against Transnational Organized Crime And Illicit Trafficking, Including Drug Trafficking (2011-2013)» is the title of UNODC’s thematic Program, against trafficking and drugs. The main goal of the program is «to strengthen and coordinate the criminal justice response to human trafficking and smuggle the migrants».

6) The Right to an Effective Remedy and State Obligations

Effective remedies – What is the right to an effective remedy?

According to the Human Rights Issues in Criminal Justice “everyone has the right to an effective remedy in case his or her human rights are violated. As required by law, any person whose Human Rights have been violated has the essential right to effective remedies and effectiveness of justice, aiming at providing effective recourse. Especially for the questions of recourse to justice, they respond under three headings: effective remedy, access to court, actual reparations and/or just satisfactions.

A general provision is part of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which requires “all states to respect and ensure to all individuals within their territory the rights recognized in the Covenant. States must ensure that individuals have accessible, effective and enforceable remedies and obtain reparations where violations have occurred”.

The UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons and notably Chapter 8 regarding the Principles of Victim Assistance requires all States parties of origin and of destination to consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked victims. As previously said Governments should, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, provide the following types of support: (a) medical; (b) psychological; (c) language and translation; (d) rehabilitation, skill training and education; and (e) shelter.

According to this assistant and support program, “one-stop” access to all the services mentioned above is required. Notably;

- Medical assistance

   Medical need is the most immediate factor that each State should regard as a priority. Taking into consideration the living arrangements of the victims, as well as how they were treated, it is only expectable that they may suffer from physical injuries and/or diseases. They may also have made use of drugs and may be facing health problems that are related to the usage thereof. Moreover victims, especially the ones who have been exploited sexually may find themselves in danger of sexually
transmitted diseases (STD) such as HIV/AIDS. In all cases, medical examinations and frequent care controls are required.

• **Psychological assistance**
  Being a victim of human trafficking leaves its mark on the behavior and relationships of the victim. The victim generally tends to have fears of forming new relations and often suffer from depression. Even with the right treatment such experiences may not be completely erased. The main focus lays on therapy, which is crucial to help victims recover and re-establish their personal life, preferably in their home country.

• **Legal Assistance**
  The legal assistance to victims is important on two levels. First and foremost, a legal framework is crucial for protection and assistance to victims. Without proper legislation and criminal prosecution the crime goes unpunished and the perpetrators run free. Secondly, the victims play an important role when it comes to uncovering trafficking groups and routes. This is why it is of great importance that they are informed about consenting to becoming a witness in criminal prosecution. Furthermore, creating a solid and dependable legal system will give hope to many victims and ultimately support them in creating a new, safe and happy environment.

• **Language and Translation**
  As previously mentioned, victims of human trafficking rarely stay within the borders of their home country. In most cases the victims do not even know which country they are in. When the victim has no knowledge of their whereabouts, they also do not speak the language and are not familiar with bureaucratic procedures. Keeping this in mind, improvements in the field of language and cultural barriers are important factors while facilitating the provision of information. In any case, it is crucial to provide the services of a translator, preferably of same sex as the victim.

• **Rehabilitation, skills training and education**
  Education, training and rehabilitation assistant services are to be provided to the victim, regardless of whether he or she is permitted to stay in the destination state or sent to their respective home-country. As soon as they are given a residence, access to all training services mentioned above is mandatory.

• **Shelter**
  In most cases, victims are in need of a secure refuge, as they have no proper place to stay and escape from the victimizers’ control. Both destination states and countries of origin are required to provide for such types of shelters to the victims. In addition to the secure accommodation, victims should immediately be provided with aforementioned assistance programs.

7) **Conclusion**

Even though efforts have been made by the international community, human trafficking is still present and expanding. No matter the new procedures, suggestions or laws, new means of technology as well as new kinds of methods will continue making human trafficking one of the worst human rights violation of the 21st century.

Unfortunately, there is not a simple solution when it comes to combatting human trafficking. However, small steps can make a difference in regard to restricting its expansion. The importance of the UNODC’s effort shows its fundamental necessity. Besides, the most common thing that has been enshrined in the System of the United Nation is the awareness of human rights.

Given these conditions, the following points must be examined and addressed in a resolution;
  • Penalizing perpetrators (alternative ways of punishments)
  • Legal Framework
  • Government Involvement
• Strengthening border control and regional security measures
• Raising global public awareness (schools, social media, campaigns etc.)
• Providing treatment and protection to the victims; therapy and psychological support,
• Strengthening partnerships between nations, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations

8) Useful Links

http://un-act.org/
http://www.no-trafficking.org/index.html
http://www.antislavery.org/english/slavery_today/
http://www.freetheslaves.net/about-slavery/slavery-today/
How to Get Prepared

You probably cannot wait until it is the end of July and VIMUN 2016 is about to start – at least we cannot! However, before the conference starts, there is still some work to be done. You are the ones that fill the conference with life, that lead interesting discussions and fruitful debates and make innovative resolutions reality. This requires some preparation on your side. While conducting research, try to keep in mind that your primary goal is to represent your country as realistically as possible.

In advance to the conference we expect all delegates to research your state’s position and become experts for the given agenda topic, to familiarize yourself with the rules of procedure (which you can find on our VIMUN homepage) and to practice your debating and writing skills. Here are some useful hints on how to get prepared for the VIMUN conference:

Do Some Research

The first step after you have been assigned your state and committee will be to do some research in order to prepare for the conference. These are areas you should look into:

- The structure and history of the UN
- Your assigned member state
- Research your committee
- Your member state’s role in the committee
- Your agenda topics

Central Questions that Should Guide your Research

- What sort of government does your country have?
- What types of ideologies (political, religious or other) influence your country's government?
- Which domestic issues might influence your country's foreign policy?
- What are some major events in your country's history? Why are they important?
- Which ethnicities, religions and languages can be found in your country?
- Where is your country located and how does its geography affect its political relationships?
- Which countries share a border with your country?
- Which countries are considered allies of your country?
- Which countries are considered enemies of your country?
- What are the characteristics of your country's economy?
- What is your country's gross domestic product (GDP)? How does this compare to other countries in the world?
- When did your country become a member of the UN?
- Does your country belong to any intergovernmental organizations outside the UN system such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?
- Does your country belong to any regional organizations such as the European Union (EU), the African Union (AU) or the Organization of American States (OAS)?
- Does your country belong to any trade organizations or agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)?
- What are the key issues of your agenda topics?
- Why are these issues important?
- What are possible solutions?
- What is hindering those solutions?
- What has the UN (or other international agencies) done so far, in order to solve these problems?
- What should be done from the perspective of your state to resolve the issues?
- Which other states share your view, which are opposed to your position?
For further research apart from reading the study guide we greatly recommend:

- The UN homepage
- NGO (particularly those accredited by the UN)
- Country reports and data published by international or regional organizations such as the World Bank, WHO, OECD, APEC, etc.
- General socio-economic data: e.g. CIA World Factbook has served delegates in previous years in gaining a first overview of a particular member state
- Your country's government website
- Search for speeches made by your country on the topic
- Search for important resolutions regarding your topic

How to Write a Position Paper

Writing a position paper might appear to be a daunting task, especially for new delegates. But with enough research, you will find that writing a position paper will be easy and useful.

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country’s position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

Many conferences will ask for specific details in a position paper, so be sure to include all the required information. Most conferences will provide delegates a background guide to the issue. Usually, the background guide will contain questions to consider. Make sure that your position paper answers these questions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

Position Paper Tips

- **Keep it simple.** To communicate strongly and effectively, avoid flowery wording and stick to uncomplicated language and sentence structure.
- **Make it official.** Try to use the seal of your country or create an "official" letterhead for your position paper. The more realistic it looks, the more others will want to read it.
- **Get organized.** Give each separate idea or proposal its own paragraph. Make sure each paragraph starts with a topic sentence.
- **Cite your sources.** Use footnotes or endnotes to show where you found your facts and statistics. If you are unfamiliar with bibliographic form, look up the Modern Language Association (MLA) guidelines at your school's library.
- **Read and reread.** Leave time to edit your position paper. Ask yourself if the organization of the paper makes sense and double-check your spelling and grammar.
• **Speech! Speech!** Do you plan to make an opening statement at your conference? A good position paper makes a great introductory speech. During debate, a good position paper will also help you to stick to your country's policies.

• **Let the bullets fly.** Try not to let your proposals become lost in a sea of information. For speechmaking, create a bulleted list of your proposals along with your most important facts and statistics so that you will not lose time looking for them during debate.

**Sample Position Paper**

**Delegation of the Republic of India**

Represented by XXX

**Topic: Primary Education**

The Republic of India acknowledges and has responded to the call of the United Nations for a universalization of primary education with fierce engagement and enthusiasm over the past 10 years. India firmly believes that the challenge of guaranteeing every child the opportunity to primary education can and shall be overcome by raising greater awareness among the public and by public involvement through respectful regional cooperation, e.g. the cooperation with Village Education Committees and Local Government Substatal Bodies. Furthermore it is crucial not only to focus on the quantity of students, but on the quality of the education they receive.

The Republic of India recognizes the need and urgency to address universal primary education. Primary Education is of crucial importance to India. Although India is still facing difficulties in its efforts to guarantee every child the education it deserves, the Indian country will not succumb, but face the challenge with effective policies which have shown immersive and lasting effects in the past.

In 2010 **The Right of Free and Compulsory Education Act** was ratified, making the fundamental Right To Education Act the first of its kind in the world, which puts the responsibility of ensuring enrollment, attendance and completion of primary education to the government. To enforce implementation of this act, India strongly supports its governmental organizations, which have brought positive long-term effects, e.g. "The Education for All"- Movement, which has as a main objective the universalization of elementary education, making education free and compulsory for children between 6-14 years. In addition to this program, India launched the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1995, revised and improved it over the last ten years. Mid-Day Meal Scheme, as the world’s largest school feeding program, reaches 1.2 million children across the country.

Furthermore a stronger emphasis is put on unprivileged and disadvantaged sections of the Indian society. As a result to the 10th five year plan of India the joined forces to tackle illiteracy, the number of elementary schools has increased by 216,054, the number of enrolment in the lower and upper primary school classes has increased about 30 million students, only in the period between 2000 and 2006.

In the 11th five year plan of the Republic of India, the focus is set on achieving an 80%- literacy rate, on reducing the gender gap in literacy rate to 10%, to reduce dropout rates of children at the elementary level from 52, 2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12, and to support low literacy States, disadvantaged groups, minorities and to reduce regional, social and gender disparities and on granting the quality of the given education.

However, universal education cannot be established in isolation, therefore the Indian government has successfully joined hands with the UN on this matter, as extensive cooperation within the United Nations Development Program prove. Together we can bring the MDGs in achievable and reachable range. Therefore the issue of primary education should be discussed realistically and on a basis, where not only providing quantity, but quality plays an immense and even more important role. Due to India's ideals which are Socialism, Democracy, Justice, Equality, Fraternity the Indian Republic believes that the question on how to provide and ensure qualitative education with well-equipped and modern schools and on the basic training of teachers should be raised.

In conclusion, India is striving to guarantee its pupils the universal access to education, regardless of their gender. Moreover it is of the main concerns to support tribal States, rural areas, disadvantaged groups, religious/ethnic minorities and to extinguish any kind of disparities which influence the access to education.
These main concerns remain to be: access, equity, quality, relevance, resources, planning and management of educational programmes. Therefore the Republic of India highly approves of all expenditures which were made to tackle the problem of primary education and warmly welcomes every effort made on capacity building, modern education programmes, teacher training programmes and progressive use of instructional materials.

Sources

Prime Minister Singh, In: The Hindu, 1st of April 2010

How to Make an Opening Speech

- First, you should thank the presiding official by saying "Thank you Mr./ Madame/ Honorable Chair/ President..."
- Then begin by providing a brief history on the issue as it relates to your country.
- Speak about how the issue is currently affecting your country.
- your country’s position on the issue. Include an explanation for your country’s stance, such as economic or security concerns or political or religious ideology.
- You may choose to give an explanation of how your country’s position relates to the positions of other member states such as the major powers or countries in your regional bloc.
- You should discuss some of the past actions taken by the UN, member states and NGOs to address the issue.
- Present ideas for a resolution, stressing your country’s objectives for the resolution.
- Talk about the role that NGOs or regional organizations have to play in addressing the issue.
- Indicate to the committee members whether your country is willing to negotiate.

Vocabulary: Sample Preambulatory Phrases

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<th>Accept</th>
<th>Notes Proclaims</th>
<th>Designates</th>
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