**COMMITTEE:** Human Rights

**QUESTION OF**: Combating human trafficking through South East Asia

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: India

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** Germany, Spain

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

***Deeply concerned*** that human trafficking has become so prevalent that it is now thethird most profitable criminal activity after illegal drugs and arms dealing, worth around US$10 billion annually,

***Acknowledging*** that forced labour in industries such as manufacturing, agriculture and prostitution, both inside Vietnam and across international borders, provides some of the main markets for trafficked people,
 ***Realizing***that poverty, unemployment, lack of socio-economic opportunities, gender-based violence, discrimination and marginalization are some of the few factors that easily make people victims of human trafficking,

***Expressing its regret*** that the internet is being abused to increase the popularity and enhance the efficiency of human trafficking thus increasing demand for sexual exploitation of women, children and maybe even men,

1. ***Recommends*** governments of member nations to consider using heavy penalization of criminals, facilitators and intermediaries by imposing harsh legal sanctions on criminals;
2. ***Urges*** governments to pay full respect to the victims of human trafficking by ensuring their safety with security after being in custody of the government in order to provide resources, as appropriate allowing access to proper social and physiological care and also to necessary medical care especially to those who have contracted lethal or incurable diseases;
3. ***Strongly persuades*** authorities to take urgent measures so that the saved victims of human trafficking do not undergo victimization due to unprecedented gaps in the decisions made by government authorities;

4.***Encourages*** governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective gender and age-sensitive measures to combat all existing forms of trafficking and hopefully help stop upcoming ones and is not limited to:

a)Exploitation of women and children such as but not limited to:

1. Prostitution,
2. Forced labour,
3. Illegal use of organs,
4. Drug abuse,
5. Suicide bombing;
6. ***Calls upon*** nations to attempt installing military grade firewalls in the South-East Asia region to prevent traffickers from misusing the internet for facilitating human trafficking and crimes related to sexual exploitation as well as to strengthen the trust between countries and NGO's around the world to investigate and prosecute trafficking through the internet;

6. ***Further encourages*** governments to spend adequate time raising awareness about the powerful and harmful consequences of human trafficking through means such as but not limited to:

1. Implementation of an awareness program in educational centers.

b ) Advertisements against human trafficking through mediums such as but not limited to:

i. Television

ii. Radio

iii. Posters and billboards

iv. Newspapers;

7.***Expresses*** its hope for governments to stand firmly on the idea that prevention is much better than cure therefore not hesitating to do the best they possibly can increasing government transparency thus letting the public know the plans of acting upon these kind of issues.