



SMUS MODEL
UNITED NATIONS

UNHRC Background Guide

Letter from Director

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Human Rights Council at SMUSMUN 2025. My name is Kieran MacKay, and it is my great pleasure to serve as your Director for what I hope will be a lively and memorable committee.

My own MUN journey began in the sixth grade, when I nervously joined a Zoom call filled with kids double my size. Since that first experience, MUN has become one of my deep passions. Through the exceptional debate, I have learned the power of diplomacy and the skill to collaborate when solving problems. My goal for this committee is to create a space where delegates feel safe to speak and form speeches. Most of all, I hope to create a fun committee, one that is both challenging and supportive. Remember, the dias team is here to support every single one of you.

Over the past few weeks, my fantastic team and I have been working to create an amazing background guide that will help you get your research started. However, our work doesn't just end there; we will continue to work diligently for your arrival. I would like to extend a massive thank you to both my Chair, Siddharth, and my Assistant Director, Imanzi, for their dedication. This background guide and planning of this committee would not have been possible without their work.

As you begin to do background research for your country assignments, I encourage all delegates to delve deeply into the research, understanding not only your country's policies but also the views of the people within your respective countries. Although this background guide is full of fantastic information and serves as a great starting point, I urge you all to go beyond it.

I am extremely excited to meet all of you and witness the passionate, thoughtful debate that I know each and every one of you will bring. The success of this committee lies in your hands, and I have no doubt that all of you will rise to the occasion. If you have any questions about the topics, position papers, or anything else, please do not hesitate to contact me at kieran.mackay@smus.ca.

Best of luck in your research and preparations.

Best regards,

Kieran MacKay

Director, United Nations Human Rights Council

Position Paper Policy

What is a Position Paper?

A position paper is a brief overview of a country's stance on the topics being discussed by a particular committee. Though there is no specific format the position paper must follow, it should include a description of your positions your country holds on the issues on the agenda, relevant actions that your country has taken, and potential solutions that your Country/Government would support. Each position paper should not exceed one page, excluding works cited, and should all be combined into a single document per delegate (for double delegations this means only one delegate needs to submit the paper for both). For UNHRC, position papers, although strongly recommended, are not required. However, delegates who wish to be considered for an award must submit position papers. If delegates choose to write their position paper with the help of AI, they will also not be eligible to receive awards. For more information, please see our AI policy located on our website.

Formatting

Position papers should:

- Include the name of the delegate, their country, and the committee
- Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12-point font size and 1-inch document margins
- Not include illustrations, diagrams, decorations, national symbols, watermarks, or page borders
- Include citations and a bibliography, in any format, giving due credit to the sources used in research (not included in the 1-page limit)
- Not be written by Large Language models (AI), as this does not align with school and SMUSMUN policy. (If you require further clarification, please contact us.)

Due Dates And Submission Procedure

Position papers for this committee must be submitted by 11:59 PM PT on November 18, 2025. Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your last name, your first name and send it as an attachment in an email to your committee's email address, with the subject heading as "[last name] [first name] — Position Paper". Please do not add any other attachments to the email.

Your position paper should be submitted in PDF format; position papers submitted in another format will not be accepted. Each position paper will be manually reviewed and considered for the Best Researched award.

Please send all Position Papers to kieran.mackay@smus.ca.

Overview

On any given day, an estimated 50 million people are victims of contemporary slavery practices, with forced labour generating US\$236 billion in illegal profits annually.¹ Despite the staggering number, forced labour in mining is deeply intertwined with our world history. From the hazardous mining conditions slaves in Rome were subjected to, to the equally treacherous conditions found in countries today, slavery in mining has, and continues to be, a relevant topic. Although the topic is often underdiscussed today, the issue remains prevalent worldwide. The most severe and systemic forms of modern slavery, including debt slavery and widespread child labour, are highly concentrated in developing nations due to weaknesses that stem from poverty and weak governmental control. While the scale differs from country to country, no country is truly immune. Developed countries are deeply connected to this issue due to their supply chains, creating the majority of demand for specific ores in various nations. The cobalt in phones, the tantalum in laptops, and the minerals in cars are just a few examples of the ores people are mining against their will.

The nation that predominantly suffers from the issue of forced labour in mines the most is the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While the DRC is not the only case, the country is an example of the global issue, and it is particularly critical due to its significant role in the global supply chain for green technology and electronics. Within the mines of the DRC, workers face severely hazardous tasks, abusive overtime, withholding of pay, and are often held by informal financial agreements, which often lead to debt slavery, one of the most modern modes of slavery. At the same time, systemic child labour entangles children as young as the age of 5 into the world of these slave-like conditions, often due to economic enforcement brought upon the family. In many cases, children are sent to work in an attempt to pay off family debts. As well, armed groups also abduct and force villagers to work at gunpoint.²

Yet, this issue does not solely exist in the DRC but in regions all over the world. Nations that suffer from this problem are often those with vulnerable populations, including indigenous communities and migrants, who are often trapped in debt slavery in remote, unregulated mines. Forced labour can be a product of many different things, depending on the country. In some countries, military governments use extortion and violence to control mining areas and pressure people into labour.³ Additionally, corruption and a lack of transparency can conceal labour abuses. This guide will explore the historical context, current situation, and an example of this crisis, providing delegates with the foundation to form policies for the United Nations Human Rights Council.⁴

¹ Beiser, Vince. "Children and Slaves are Mining our Critical Metals (and Not Just Cobalt)."

² Gross, Terry. "How 'Modern-day Slavery' in the Congo Powers the Rechargeable Battery Economy."

³ U.S. Department of Labor. "List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor."

⁴ "Child labour in Myanmar's jade mines is a deadly gamble."

Human Trafficking and Slavery in Global Mines Throughout The Ages:

3000BC - 30BC: Slavery in Ancient Egyptian Mines

Evidence of forced labour has been discovered across ancient mining sites in Egypt and Sudan. A gold fever overtook Ptolemaic Egypt (304-30 BC), where it was estimated the government owned over 40 different gold mines.⁵ A significant portion of the Ptolemaic mining workforce consisted of slaves, often prisoners of war or convicts. Remains of shackles have also been found in mining sites belonging to pre-Ptolemaic Egyptian dynasties, as well as ancient Nubia.

1545 - 1812: Potosí

During Spanish colonial rule, millions of indigenous Andean people across Peru and Bolivia were forcibly displaced by the Spanish throne to work without pay in silver mines across Peru and Bolivia. The largest of these mines, Potosí employed millions indigenous Peruvians and Bolivians through a system of forced labour called “Mita”.⁶ The population of Andean indigenous peoples began to rapidly decline, and many enslaved Africans began to be used before the end of the system in 1812.

1834 - 1920: Indentured Servitude in the British Empire

The British Empire employed many Indian and Chinese indentured servants to work in mines across the Caribbean, South Africa, and Malaysia. Indentured servitude is a type of labour where a person works without pay for several years in order to pay off a debt. Despite technically being voluntary, many consider it an example of forced labour, because many of the labourers didn’t understand the contract terms or were illiterate. Once they had been transported overseas, the indentured servants were not allowed to leave, and were often subjected to cruel corporal punishments, and more often than not, lived in slave-like conditions. Many nations such as Guyana, South Africa, Malaysia, Singapore, and Fiji have notable Indian and Chinese communities descended from indentured servants.⁷

1957 - Ongoing: Slavery in Post-Independent African Mines

Throughout Africa, hundreds of thousands of people, much of them children, are forced to work in mines without or with minimal pay. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is the most significant and famous example of this phenomenon, where militias across the nation capture

⁵ Archaeology Magazine. "What Were Conditions Like for Egyptian Miners?"

⁶ Avilés, Giselle M. "A short story about Potosí—the largest South American silver mine—in the Library's Collections (Part 2)."

⁷ Hawley, Ellen. "Indentured labor in the British Empire."

children in droves and force them to work in dangerous cobalt mines.⁸ However, the DRC is not the only African nation that has a problem with forced labour in their mines. In many other African nations, miners are frequently threatened and coerced by criminal gangs to work without pay. According to The Guardian, “analysts estimate there could be 30,000 [forced labourers] producing 10% of South Africa’s gold output from 6,000 abandoned mines, often controlled by violent criminal syndicates.”⁹

1980s - Ongoing: Slavery in South American Gold Mines

Throughout the South American nations of Peru, Colombia, Brazil, and Bolivia, armed militant groups and cartels traffick people away from their homes to work without pay in highly dangerous yet extremely profitable gold mines. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that “as many as 40 per cent of all gold miners in the region [surrounding the Tapajos River] may be victims of human trafficking for forced labour.”¹⁰ According to Peru’s Ministry of Energy and Mining, “[Peru] is one of the world’s top producers of gold, but over 20% of this mineral wealth is mined illicitly (the Madre de Dios region is home to the largest illicit operation) under slave conditions, largely by children and others who never receive pay.”¹¹

Past International Involvement

The ILO and labour rights (1929-2000)

International involvement to cease forced labour in mining has always been prominent, for example The ILO was an international labor organisation founded in 1929 which was created to monitor and create just and fair rules around labour.¹² In that time they had made international laws around labour such as the C029 “Forced Labour Convention” which was an international convention on forced labour. In it they defined what forced labour is “1. For the purposes of this Convention the term ***forced or compulsory labour*** shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”.¹³

Congolese peoples (2018)

The Global Witness is a global non-profit organization of journalists presenting information from all across the world. In their 2015 article “Mining for our minerals” they surfaced the stories of

⁸ Al Jazeera. "Mining of cobalt, copper in DRC leading to human rights abuses: Report."

⁹ Savage, Rachel. "South African police launch hunt for alleged illegal mining 'kingpin.'"

¹⁰ UNODC. "A dream that's always out of reach: trafficked gold miners in the Brazilian Amazon."

¹¹ Amazon Aid. "Gold Mining is Modern Slavery for Many Children in Peru."

¹² International Labour Organization. "C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour

¹³ International Labour Organization. "C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

Congolese miners and their efforts against forced labour and mining. Such efforts can be seen such as when they talk of Deo in even members of the mining committee like Deogratias Mulumoeoderhwa “Since 2012 he has run programs that include teaching diggers, the locally stationed military and other members of mining communities about how the military are no longer allowed in mine sites... Efforts like these, right at the bottom of the supply chain, can help create opportunities for more responsible sourcing.”¹⁴.

Nevsun Resources Ltd Controversy (2014 - 2020)

In November of 2014 a lawsuit was filed against Vancouver-based mining corporation, Nevsun Resources Ltd, by a trio of Eritrean refugees who accused the corporation of being complicit in the use of forced labour at the Bisha Mine in Eritrea. Nevsun responded to the allegations by arguing that the Canadian courts should not recognize a cause of action for damages based on alleged breaches of customary international law. The Canadian Supreme Court ended up dismissing Nevsun’s appeal, confirming that international law applies to both states and corporations, clarifying that companies can be tried in Canada over allegations of misconduct which took place in other nations. In 2020, the case ended when Nevsun reached a settlement with the plaintiffs for an undisclosed amount. This particular case is seen as a positive step towards corporate accountability for forced labour in their supply chains. Tara Scurr, the business and human rights campaigner for Amnesty International Canada, claims that this settlement “saves them giving testimony, giving evidence, having every single issue scrutinized and debated while they are still recovering from the terrific abuses they suffered. In fact, fantastic for them that the case has been settled. I know that they are very happy.”¹⁵

Siddharth Kara Publishes “Cobalt Red” (2023)

In 2023, New York Times bestselling author, Siddharth Kara, released his non-fiction book “*Cobalt Red: How the Blood of the Congo Powers Our Lives.*” A finalist for the 2024 Pulitzer prize in non-fiction, “*Cobalt Red*” investigates and scrutinizes the abhorrent human rights abuses taking place in the DRC’s cobalt mines. The DRC is the world’s largest producer of cobalt, and a significant portion of this cobalt is mined by children who have been trafficked from their homes and forced to work without pay in dangerous conditions

¹⁴ Global Witness. "Mining for our minerals."

¹⁵ Amnesty International. "NEVSUN RESOURCES LTD. V. GIZE YEBEYO ARAYA, ET AL."

Possible Solutions:

Sanctions

Probable solutions include sanctioning countries whose issues of forced labour in mining have expanded far beyond their reach, essentially limiting the need for any forced labour mining to continue due to the lack of revenue it would bring. On the contrary the solution may further push these countries into corrupt manners only intensifying the instability in their respective governments, and if it is a more developed country it may not be dependent on import export for its economy and may push away the issue. An example of this can be seen between Russia and the tariffs it suffered from many nations which is starting to impact them "Russia's economy is showing the first signs of cooling, with sales and orders falling in various sectors due to high interest rates and inflation, Economy Minister Maxim Reshetnikov was cited as saying on Monday by the Interfax news agency."¹⁶

Global Fund

Another solution contains the creation of a global fund. It is a solution where all developing countries are willing to help add money to a global pool in which the money can be used to better sustain lower income countries that struggle with forced labour in mining. The solution has issues though, for example the global fund for HIV/AIDS had been misused "A full 67 percent of money spent on an anti-AIDS program in Mauritania was mis-spent, the investigators told the fund's board of directors. So did 36 percent of the money spent on a program in Mali to fight tuberculosis and malaria, and 30 percent of grants to Djibouti."¹⁷

Creation of Anti-Trafficking Task Force

The creation of an international task force is a plausible solution. An organization of authorities that launch investigations and end mining practices that involve themselves with forced labour, the organization would include all willing nations and it would act as one international governing body.¹⁸ Though a good solution it would spark controversy, having foreign organizations enter a nation and dictate what it is doing wrong no matter how righteous it is still an attack on free will. The UN has come to this solution before with organizations like ICAT.¹⁹ On the official site of the ICAT it reads "ICAT is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons, including protection and support for victims of trafficking."¹⁸

¹⁶ Reuter. "Russian economy is showing first signs of cooling, Ifax cites economy minister."

¹⁷ CBS. "AP: Fraud Plagues Global Health Fund."

¹⁸ United Nations. "Global Assembly Fifty-fifth Session."

¹⁹ ICAT. "The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons."

International Supply-Chain Certification Program

A possible solution could include an international supply chain certification program. This would include all delegates choosing on a policy that demands mining companies to have international certifications to mine on any soil, and if they do not have it suffer criminal penalties. The issue is that nations might not be able to uphold the policy due to developing policing systems. Which could lead to corporations illegally mining and not facing any punishment if it does not reach international impact. Welcoming with appreciation the initiative by the African diamond-producing countries to launch an inclusive consultation process of Governments, industry and civil society, referred to as the Kimberley Process, to deal with the issue... The creation and implementation of a simple and workable international certification scheme for rough diamonds.”¹⁷

Bloc Positions

Latin America:

(Mexico, Haiti, Venezuela, Argentina, etc) Several Latin American nations, especially Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Brazil suffer from slavery and forced labour in gold mines across the Amazon and the Andes. Many of these nations are concerned with the human rights violations taking place in their mines, but may lack resources to properly fight the criminal organizations who facilitate this forced labour. Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Honduras may lean towards being more critical of Western nations, and will oppose sanctions or regulations. Other Latin American nations may be more open-minded towards these solutions

Western World:

(UK, USA, Canada, Australia, Italy, etc) Most Western nations have strong labour laws and regulations regarding human trafficking and forced labour in mines at home, however various corporations based out of Western nations often use forced labour in mines in foreign nations. Western nations will advocate strongly against the usage of forced labour in mines, and will support strict regulations. Sanctions may even be considered. Delegates representing Western should be prepared for accusations of hypocrisy, and demands for apologies for their extensive usage of forced labour in mines during colonial times.

Eastern Europe and the Caucasus:

(Lithuania, Slovakia, Serbia, Türkiye, Georgia, etc) Many Eastern European nations are part of NATO, and their positions will be similar to that of Western nations, albeit without colonial baggage. Certain nations such as Hungary, Serbia, and Belarus tend to distance themselves from NATO, and may ally themselves with Russia. These nations may express concern for the topic at

hand, but will likely opt towards less strict regulations and may even act hostile towards Western efforts for harsh regulations.

Russia and Central Asia:

(Russia, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, etc) Russia may express concern for the issue at hand, but will be opposed to strong regulations and restrictions in order to avoid alienating its numerous African allies. Afghanistan will act hostile towards the West, and will strongly oppose any foreign attempts to enforce stricter labour laws within Afghanistan. Many other Central Asian countries rely heavily on Russia and will avoid deviating too far from Russia's opinions on the matter. Central Asian nations would also likely avoid offending Western nations to the extent that Russia would, and may propose solutions that are less likely to ignite tensions between nations.

Middle East and North Africa:

(Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Oman, etc) Some MENA nations, such as Morocco and Egypt occasionally have minor issues regarding forced labour in rural mines, however for the region in general it is a non-issue. Some Gulf nations such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the UAE have come under fire in the past for the rampant mistreatment of migrant workers, which means that they may not pursue a solution based on regulations and restrictions due to the fear that they could someday be the target of similar international regulations. Other MENA nations may be more open to these types of solutions, but it may change on a case by case basis.

Sub-Saharan Africa:

(Mauritania, Zambia, Madagascar, Ethiopia, etc) Forced labour runs rampant in mines across Sub-Saharan mines, especially cobalt mines in Southern and Central Africa. Many Sub-Saharan nations struggle to crack down on this forced labour due to a lack of resources and corruption. Many Sub-Saharan nations bristle at accusations of corruption from other countries, but will accept funding and aid all the same. Some nations, such as Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso are vehemently anti-West and pro-Russia, and will likely support Russian solutions and proposals. Sub-Saharan nations which rely heavily on mining exports will dislike harsh regulations and restrictions which could possibly limit the income flowing into the nation.

Iran and South Asia:

(Iran, India, Bhutan, etc) Human trafficking and forced labour is officially criminalized in most South Asian nations, and typically isn't a pressing issue in South Asian mines, yet forced labour especially among children is an extremely common occurrence in South Asian nations, especially India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal. Despite the high levels of volatility between the nations of South Asia, South Asian nations would generally oppose sanctions, regulations, or international monitoring because these same types of regulations could eventually be used against South Asian nations regarding child/forced labour in general. Pakistan, Nepal, and

Bangladesh in particular would vehemently stand against these types of solutions, as if similar solutions were put in place to prevent child labour in the future, it could significantly affect exports. Iran will likely portray such solutions as a form of Western neo-colonialism, designed to keep poor nations from developing.²⁰ All South Asian nations would likely support legal reforms.²¹ Most South Asian nations would also support some form of international supply-chain certification, but Iran and Pakistan may resist.²²

China and East Asia:

(China, Japan, South Korea, and North Korea) China would oppose solutions based on regulations or sanctions, for fear of alienating allies across the world. North Korea would also oppose these solutions, and may oppose solutions in general, as the nation is notorious for utilizing forced labour. Japan and South Korea would likely support these solutions, as well as other solutions such as the implementation of an international supply-chain certification program.

Southeast Asia:

(Myanmar, Vietnam, Brunei, Timor-Leste, etc) Myanmar is world-renowned for its ruby and jade exports, however the nation is also notorious for having a significant amount of forced labour in its mines.²³ The situation in the nation only continues to worsen as it is currently in the process of a destructive civil war. Many Southeast Asian nations would support solutions that promote cooperation rather than punishment.

South Pacific:

(Papua New Guinea, Palau, Tonga, Kiribati, etc) In the South Pacific, Papua New Guinea is notorious for widespread forced labour and human trafficking, however, these problems do not specifically revolve around the mining sector. The nation is extremely unstable, and violent clashes occur frequently in remote and mountainous areas, which limits the effectiveness of government intervention.²⁴ Most other South Pacific nations do not struggle with these issues to a significant extent.

²⁰ U.S. Department of State. "2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: Iran."

²¹ Ministry of External Affairs Government of India. "Human Trafficking."

²² U.S. Department of State. "2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: Pakistan."

²³ Human Rights Watch. "Burma's Gem Trade and Human Rights Abuses."

²⁴ U.S. Department of State. "2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Papua New Guinea."

Discussion Questions

1. Where does the revenue from mining through forced labour go towards?
2. What are factors that lead someone into being trafficked in such a manner?
3. How effective is the International Labour Organization (ILO)?
4. How does a country monitor the import and export of minerals?
5. How might a nation monitor illegal trafficking of forced labourers and the legality of how minerals are processed?
6. How can countries reliant on forced mining labour replace it in their economy?
7. How might more developed countries aid those with slavery and human trafficking in mining operations recover?
8. Why is slavery in mining operations necessary or such a common practice in some countries?

Bibliography

Al Jazeera. "Mining of Cobalt, Copper in DRC Leading to Human Rights Abuses: Report." Al Jazeera. Last modified September 12, 2023. Accessed October 29, 2025.

https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/9/12/mining-of-cobalt-copper-in-drc-leading-to-human-rights-abuses-report?utm_source

.

Amazon Aid. "Gold Mining Is Modern Slavery for Many Children in Peru." Amazon Aid. Accessed October 29, 2025.

<https://amazonaid.org/gold-mining-modern-slavery-many-children-peru/>

.

Amnesty International. "Nevsun Resources Ltd. v. Gize Yebeyo Araya, et al." Amnesty International. Last modified January 18, 2019. Accessed October 28, 2025.

<https://amnesty.ca/legal-brief/nevsun-resources-ltd-v-gize-yebeyo-araya-et-al/>

.

Archaeology Magazine. "What Were Conditions Like for Egyptian Miners?" Archaeology Magazine. Last modified March 18, 2025. Accessed October 28, 2025.

<https://archaeology.org/news/2025/03/18/what-were-conditions-like-for-egyptian-miners>

.

Avilés, Giselle M. "A Short Story about Potosí—the Largest South American Silver Mine—in the Library's Collections (Part 2)." Library of Congress. Last modified August 26, 2022. Accessed October 27, 2025.

<https://blogs.loc.gov/international-collections/2022/08/a-short-story-about-potosi-the-largest-south-american-silver-mine-in-the-librarys-collections-part-2-locr-blogint/>

.

Beiser, Vince. "Children and Slaves Are Mining Our Critical Metals (and Not Just Cobalt)." New Security Beat (Stimson Center). Last modified December 3, 2024. Accessed October 25, 2025.

<https://www.newsecuritybeat.org/2024/12/children-and-slaves-are-mining-our-critical-metals-and-not-just-cobalt/>

.

CBS News. "AP: Fraud Plagues Global Health Fund." CBS News. January 24, 2011. Accessed October 30, 2025.

https://www.cbsnews.com/news/ap-fraud-plagues-global-health-fund/?utm_source

.

International Labour Organization. "Child Labour in Myanmar's Jade Mines Is a Deadly Gamble." Video. YouTube. Posted by International Labour Organization, January 21, 2021. Accessed October 25, 2025.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dPyO_BOUb1c

.

Global Witness. "Mining for Our Minerals." Global Witness. May 1, 2015. Accessed October 29, 2025. <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/conflict-resources/mining-for-our-minerals/>

Gross, Terry. "How 'Modern-Day Slavery' in the Congo Powers the Rechargeable Battery Economy." Goats and Soda (NPR). Podcast audio, 36:52. February 1, 2023. Accessed October 25, 2025. <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2023/02/01/1152893248/red-cobalt-congo-drc-mining-siddharth-kara>

Hawley, Ellen. "Indentured Labor in the British Empire." Notes from the U.K. Last modified June 11, 2021. Accessed October 29, 2025. <https://notesfromtheuk.com/2021/06/11/indentured-labor-in-the-british-empire/>

Human Rights Watch. "Burma's Gem Trade and Human Rights Abuses." Human Rights Watch. Last modified July 29, 2008. Accessed October 31, 2025. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2008/07/29/burmas-gem-trade-and-human-rights-abuses>

International Labour Organization. "C029 – Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)." International Labour Organization. Accessed October 29, 2025. https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174

International Labour Organization. "C182 – Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)." International Labour Organization. Accessed October 29, 2025. https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174

Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. "Human Trafficking." Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. Accessed October 29, 2025. <https://www.mea.gov.in/human-trafficking.htm>

Reuters. "Russian Economy Is Showing First Signs of Cooling, Ifax Cites Economy Minister." Reuters. February 17, 2025. Accessed October 30, 2025. https://www.reuters.com/markets/europe/russian-economy-is-showing-first-signs-cooling-ifax-cites-economy-minister-2025-02-17/?utm_source

Savage, Rachel. "South African Police Launch Hunt for Alleged Illegal Mining 'Kingpin.'" The Guardian. Last modified January 20, 2025. Accessed October 29, 2025.

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/jan/20/south-african-police-launch-hunt-for-illegal-gold-mining-kingpin?utm_source

.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). “A Dream That’s Always Out of Reach: Trafficked Gold Miners in the Brazilian Amazon.” United Nations. Last modified May 15, 2024. Accessed October 29, 2025.

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/frontpage/2024/May/a-dream-thats-always-out-of-reach_-trafficked-gold-miners-in-the-brazilian-amazon.html

.

U.S. Department of Labor. “List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor.” Bureau of International Labor Affairs. Accessed October 25, 2025.

https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods-print?tid=5644&field_exp_good_target_id=All&field_exp_exploitation_type_target_id_1=All&items_per_page=All&combine=&order=name&sort=asc

.

U.S. Department of State. “2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: Iran.” U.S. Department of State. Last modified 2025. Accessed October 29, 2025.

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/iran/>

.

———. “2025 Trafficking in Persons Report: Pakistan.” U.S. Department of State. Last modified 2025. Accessed October 29, 2025.

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-trafficking-in-persons-report/pakistan/>

.

———. “2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Papua New Guinea.” U.S. Department of State. Last modified 2024. Accessed November 1, 2025.

<https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/papua-new-guinea/>

.

Walk Free. “Global Findings on Modern Slavery.” Walk Free. Last modified 2023. Accessed October 30, 2025. <https://www.walkfree.org/global-slavery-index/findings/global-findings/>

.



SMUS MODEL
UNITED NATIONS