

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL MEGACITY, KOLKATA
MegaMUN 2023

**Council Of Europe Convention On Human
Trafficking**

Combating human trafficking with special emphasis on violation of human rights and trans-border organized crime in the Balkan states

The Executive Board:-

Chair- Raibat Sinha

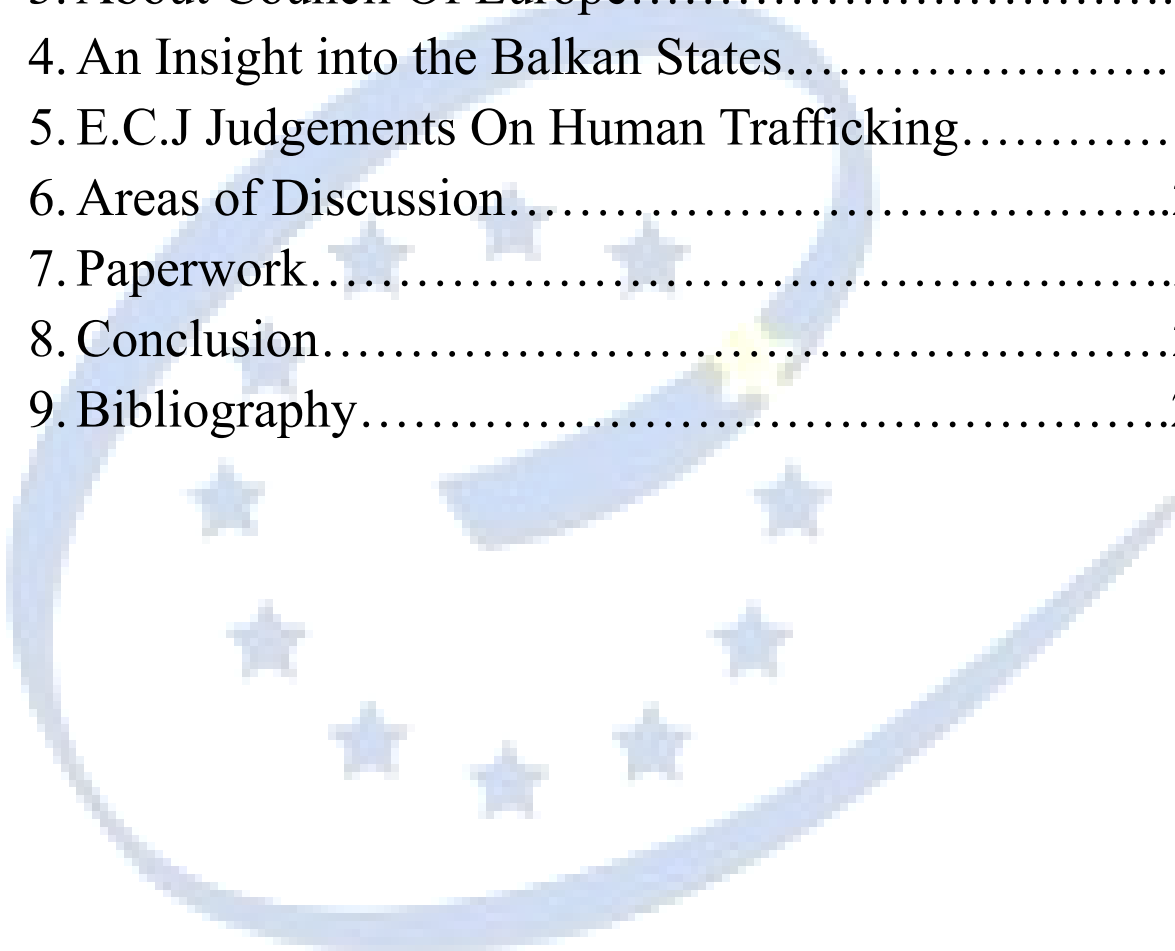
Vice chair- Pushkar Banerjee

Directors- Naina Saraswat & Swastik Saha

Rapporteur- Aarav Dhar

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CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESS

Esteemed delegates,

I am deeply honored to be invited as the Chairperson of the Council of Europe Convention on Human Trafficking; a committee dedicated to addressing one of the gravest issues of our time – human trafficking. As we gather for this year's Mega Model United Nations Conference, I would like to extend my warmest welcome to each and every one of you.

The issue at hand, combating human trafficking with a special emphasis on the violation of human rights and trans-border organized crime in the Balkan states, is both pressing and complex. It is an issue that affects countless lives, and it demands our unwavering attention, dedication, and cooperation. Over the course of the conference, it will be our shared responsibility to delve into the intricacies of this matter, seeking solutions that are equitable, effective, and just.

Before we embark on this journey, allow me to provide a brief overview of our committee's goals, procedures, and the significance of the agenda we are about to address. The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, often referred to as the Anti-Trafficking Convention, is a landmark treaty in the fight against human trafficking. This convention, which entered into force in 2008, is the first legally binding instrument at the international level that comprehensively addresses the issue of human trafficking. It aims to prevent trafficking, protect victims, and prosecute traffickers. Our committee's work will be guided by the principles and provisions laid out in this convention.

The focus of our deliberations is clear: combating human trafficking in the Balkan states, with a special emphasis on the violation of human rights and trans-border organized crime. The Balkan region has, unfortunately, been a hotspot for human trafficking due to its complex geopolitical dynamics, porous borders, and socio-economic challenges. It is imperative that you work together to understand the root causes of this issue, identify the vulnerabilities of affected populations, and devise strategies to tackle both the

criminal networks involved and the violations of human rights suffered by victims.

Our committee will operate under the framework of the Model United Nations Conference. We will adhere to the standard UNA-USA rules of procedure, which are designed to ensure fair and efficient discussions. As Chairperson, I will preside over the sessions, maintain order, and guide our discussions. The committee will have the opportunity to engage in formal debates, draft resolutions, and work collaboratively towards solutions.

Delegates, you have been assigned specific countries and roles, each with unique perspectives and interests. I encourage you to approach this simulation with dedication, creativity, and a spirit of diplomacy. Engage in constructive debates, seek common ground, and aim for resolutions that address the complexities of our agenda.

The topic we are addressing is a grave violation of human rights, and our discussions may at times be difficult and uncomfortable. It is essential that we approach this task with empathy and respect for one another's views. Remember that our ultimate goal is to make a difference, both in this simulation and, in the broader context, in the fight against human trafficking.

I urge you all to actively participate, share your expertise, and collaborate with your fellow delegates. Let us be guided by the principles of the United Nations and the Council of Europe, which emphasize the importance of international cooperation, respect for human rights, and the pursuit of justice.

I look forward to witnessing an enriching three days with all of you.

Thank you.

Raibat Sinha.

VICE CHAIRPERSON'S ADDRESS

Dear Delegates,

It is an honor to stand before you as your Vice-Chairperson for this committee, The Council of Europe. It is with immense pleasure that I welcome all of you to The Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe was established with the purpose of upholding human rights, fostering peace and cooperation and promoting democracy.

For this Session of the Council of Europe we take on a problem which was last addressed by this Council in the year 2005, the Convention on Human rights and Human Trafficking in Europe. In today's world where human rights is considered to be the basic fundamental rights that every human being possess for their own security, their own interest and their own integrity, this council meets again to discuss the worst of all crimes committed against human beings, Human Trafficking. This committee looks forward to addressing the current problems at hand concerned with Human Trafficking in Europe and to provide solutions to these problems, to make amends to the past treaties signed, past laws passed and past acts, and to create new ones to face the current problems at hand.

I now invite each and everyone of you to collaborate and provide us with innovative solutions to the problem at hand and solutions which not only help Europe maintain its status as the pinnacle of human rights and democracy but also have a global and wider affect on the entire global community as a whole. I look forward to productive discussions and meaningful outcomes of this Session of the Council of Europe, which will make Europe a better place for each and every citizen of Europe.

Thank You,

Pushkar Banerjee

DIRECTORS' ADDRESS

The thing about not having absolutely rich parents is that you cannot leave any room for mistakes. Aspiring to be a female Harvey Specter, my sister told me to join MUN and so I did. One year in, and it feels like it's better to be me right now than being Harvey.

Anyway, I'm Naina Saraswat, and I'm the director in the Council Of Europe and I'm probably the youngest here and the only thing that keeps me going as a science student is Blair Waldorf's quotes. I'm pretty sure I'm the most annoying junior to my seniors or so they say as I would call them up at midnight and cry over paperwork and my allotment's policy. Fun fact, if you feel like your speech isn't good enough, add any T Swift lyric and it'll all make sense, trust me.

Doesn't matter what your experience is in MUNning, I'm sure you'll find an equal opportunity in this committee and as part of the executive board I assure you we'll give you one of the most memorable and exciting MUNs of this year, with every debate bringing upon even more room for another. Oh and if that isn't enough, I also have an adorable one year old sister and I promise a meet up if my inspiring speech wasn't enough.

Naina Saraswat

Chasing endorphins is how I define my life. Oh yes, I am anything but balanced. When I am not grinding for my exams, you'll find me hopping from one event to the other, with a vivid interest in public speaking, acting and cinematography. I never considered myself as a munner (ehh I found it nerdy), nevertheless since the last 1.5 years I have learnt a lot from muns and yes it is anything but nerdy(ugh). I'll be your director for COE and if you find yourself nervous trust me, I still

forget to raise the placard before asking a question. So rest assured, your committee session will be fun packed and your only motive for coming won't be the sumptuous assortment of dishes. I'll be looking forward to a fruitful session with the main emphasis on grooming the newcomers for their mun career after MegaMun.

Swastik Saha



RAPPORTEUR'S ADDRESS

To be very honest with you, I had no idea how to describe myself when I was told to write an introductory paragraph about myself. Since I have an extreme case of ADHD (not really but you know what I mean), my mind went through a whole teen-life crisis while I was trying to think of what to write.

Back when I was in the eighth grade, my history teacher suggested I join the MUN club. With no idea about what it was, I decided to join nonetheless, and it might just have been the best decision of my life up till now.

The name's Dhar, Aarav Dhar, and I'm the rapporteur of the Council of Europe committee. I dabble in music production, play a lot, and I mean a LOT of football with the boys, and I also lift (sometimes). When I'm not doing anything I'll either be listening to my go-to playlist (filled with Drake and Travis) or watching a movie/TV show.

Enough about me now, I'd like you all to stay rest assured that if this committee starts getting mundane, you should expect some spicing-up of things from the EB's side, for the sake of an entertaining session for everyone. Looking forward to an amazing session at MegaMUN 2023!

P.S. Pop culture/sports references might just contain brownie points by the way

Aarav Dhar.

ABOUT COUNCIL OF EUROPE

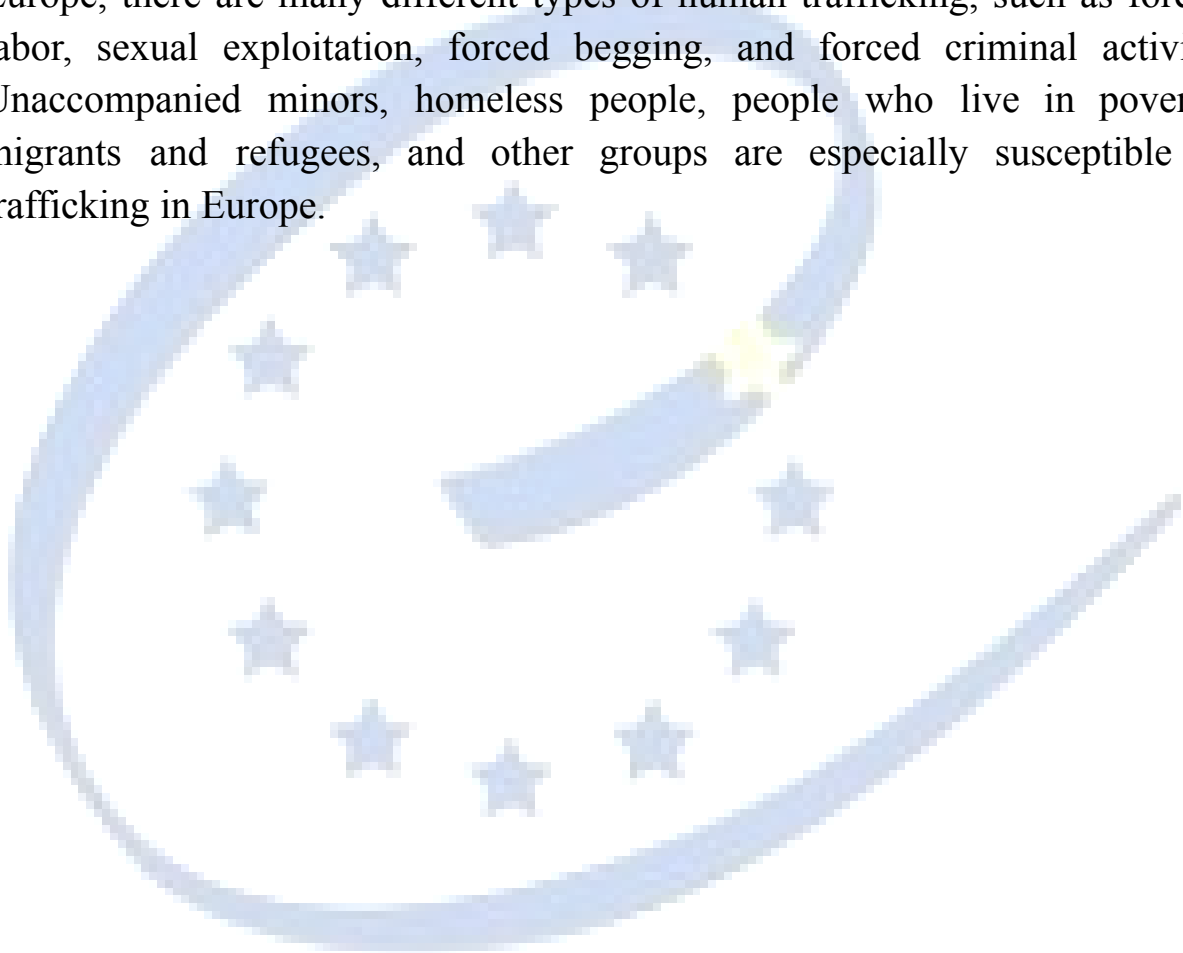
Several movements and initiatives for the unification of Europe were created soon after the conclusion of World War II. As a result, the Council of Europe was established in 1949 as an international political organization. It was exclusively created with cross-border collaboration in mind. The European Union's goals encompass safeguarding the rule of law, democracy, and human rights in member nations, fostering cultural awareness and uniqueness, addressing social issues, consolidating parliamentary democracy, promoting social rights and solidarity, and nurturing a European cultural identity through education.

The convention provides a definition of human trafficking, ensuring that member states have a common understanding of what constitutes trafficking in human beings. It emphasizes the protection and support of victims of trafficking, with a particular focus on their rights, safety, and well-being. It promotes international cooperation and coordination among member states, including the exchange of information and best practices.

Hence, the Council of Europe Convention on Human Trafficking is an extended body of the Council of Europe which specializes in human trafficking and the crimes associated with it.

As per 2005 Treaty no.197, The Convention on Human Trafficking is a comprehensive treaty mainly focused on the protection of victims of trafficking and the safeguard of their rights. It also aims at preventing trafficking as well as prosecuting traffickers. The Convention applies to all forms of trafficking; whether national or transnational, whether or not related to organized crime and whoever the victim, women, men or children and whatever the form of exploitation, sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, etc. The Convention provides for the setting up of an independent monitoring mechanism ("GRETA") guaranteeing Parties' compliance with its provisions.

So, what is the situation with human trafficking in Europe? In Europe, as in many other parts of the world, human trafficking is a serious and complex issue. It involves recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring, or receiving people in order to employ them for forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation. The various and interconnected nations of Europe make it the ideal location for human trafficking due to its proximity to the source countries, transit networks, and desire for cheap labor and commercial sex. In Europe, there are many different types of human trafficking, such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, forced begging, and forced criminal activity. Unaccompanied minors, homeless people, people who live in poverty, migrants and refugees, and other groups are especially susceptible to trafficking in Europe.



AN INSIGHT INTO THE BALKAN STATES

North Macedonia: The EU and Council of Europe's "Horizontal Facility for the Western Balkans and Turkey 2019-2022" is working on the "Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in North Macedonia." This effort aims to align North Macedonia's efforts with European standards for identifying and aiding human trafficking victims. In North Macedonia, the Organized Crime and Corruption Prosecution Office (OCCPO) faces resource constraints, hindering their ability to manage cases effectively. Despite promises of compensation, mobile teams identifying potential victims weren't paid, potentially leading to deportations without proper support due to inconsistent screening by local authorities. Human traffickers exploit both local and foreign victims in North Macedonia, primarily through sex trafficking and forced labor in various sectors. The government and UNODC are collaborating to enhance border control, establishing an airport inter-agency group at Skopje International Airport.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Human trafficking has been a significant concern in Bosnia and Herzegovina, primarily due to its tumultuous history, including the Bosnian War (1992-1995), which created a vulnerable environment for various criminal activities, including human trafficking. Here are some key points about human trafficking in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a country in Southeastern Europe, known for its complex political structure, with two semi-autonomous entities, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, each with its own government.

Greece: Greek authorities have taken significant steps to combat human trafficking, such as approving a national action plan and establishing a National Referral Mechanism. Greece has made positive strides in reducing human trafficking rates compared to other nations. To prevent labor exploitation, they've regularized Bangladeshi workers and need to expand labor inspection efforts, as recommended by GRETA. GRETA urges Greek

authorities to enhance outreach for child trafficking victims and provide ongoing support. It's essential for Greek police units to have adequate resources for swift and thorough investigations, including financial inquiries.

Croatia: Croatia, officially the Republic of Croatia, is a country located at the crossroads of Central and Southeast Europe. Its coast lies entirely on the Adriatic Sea. Croatia is a destination, source, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced prostitution and forced labor. Croatian women and girls fall victim to sex trafficking within the country, and women and girls from Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other parts of Europe are subjected to forced prostitution in Croatia and in Europe. Men reportedly are subjected to forced labor in agricultural sectors, and children, including Roma, are subjected to conditions of forced begging and theft. In 2017, Taiwan women and men, as well as Croatian and Bosnian women, were subjected to forced labor and forced criminality in an illegal call center.

Bulgaria: Bulgaria is a Balkan nation with diverse terrain encompassing Black Sea coastline, a mountainous interior and rivers, including the Danube. A cultural melting pot with Greek, Slavic, Ottoman, and Persian influences, it has a rich heritage of traditional dance, music, costumes, and crafts. Human trafficking remains a pressing issue in Bulgaria, with the country serving as a transit and destination point for this illicit trade. Vulnerable individuals, especially women and children, endure various forms of exploitation. Despite government and international efforts, challenges like corruption and poverty persist, necessitating ongoing vigilance, international cooperation, and comprehensive solutions to address this grave human rights violation.

Serbia: Serbia, or the Republic of Serbia, is a landlocked nation in Southeast and Central Europe that is located at the meeting point of the Balkans and the Pannonian Basin. The nation is a source, transit, and destination nation for the trafficking of women and girls both domestically and internationally for commercial sexual exploitation. From Macedonia, Ukraine, Moldova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Albania, and the People's Republic of China, foreign victims are trafficked to Serbia. Serbia serves as a stopover for victims who are being trafficked from Bosnia, Croatia, and Slovenia to Italy and other nations. As of 2007, internal sex trafficking of Serbian women and girls was on the rise and accounted for more than three-fourths of all trafficking instances.

Romania: In Romania, millions of people are taken advantage of both domestically and abroad every year. They are compelled to toil in dreadful conditions in mines, building sites, and fishing boats; work in private houses; harvest crops; work in factories for little to no pay; and toil in wretched surroundings. Adults and children alike are both frequent targets of commercial sex exploitation. The Romanian government stepped up its attempts to enforce the law.

Albania: Albania, a COE member, ratified the European Convention on Human Rights and is governed by the European Court of Human Rights. Additionally, the COE Commissioner for Human Rights oversees the organization's human rights policy and practices. This individual finds holes in the protection of human rights, visits countries, talks with States, and creates thematic reports and recommendations.

Montenegro: Montenegro, a Balkan nation known for its stunning mountains, medieval villages, and Adriatic coastline, has established legal measures to combat human trafficking. The Criminal Code of Montenegro outlaws forced labor and sexual exploitation. The country has a system to assist trafficking victims, providing shelters and medical and psychological

support. GRETA urges authorities to improve access to justice for victims, including better training for attorneys. Child-sensitive procedures and interview rooms nationwide are also needed. Despite awareness campaigns, labor inspectors have not detected human trafficking cases. GRETA calls for strengthening labor inspection, promoting anti-trafficking measures in public procurement, and supporting trafficking victims consistently, including men.

Kosovo: Kosovo, officially known as the Republic of Kosovo, is a minimally recognized nation located in Southeast Europe. It is a landlocked nation in the heart of the Balkans, bounded by Serbia to the east and north, North Macedonia to the southeast, Albania to the southwest, and Montenegro to the west. Kosovo is a transit point for women and girls who are trafficked internationally as well as locally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. In the U.S. State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report for 2022, which is only accessible by "countries whose governments do not fully meet the TVPA's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance," the nation in question has been classified as a Tier 2 country.

E.C.J JUDGEMENTS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE

1. **Zoletic and Others v. Azerbaijan, judgment of 7 October 2021:**

The case concerns the alleged failure by the respondent State to conduct an effective investigation into the applicants' complaints that they had been victims of forced or compulsory labor and trafficking in human beings and the alleged failure by the domestic authorities and courts to deliver reasoned decisions to protect the applicants' pecuniary interests, in breach of Articles 4 § 2 and 6 of the Convention and Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the Convention.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT:

- Declares the application admissible;
- Holds that there has been a violation of Article 4 § 2 of the Convention under its procedural limb;
- Holds:-

(a) that the respondent State is to pay each applicant, within three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final in accordance with Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, EUR 5,000 (five thousand euros), plus any tax that may be chargeable, in respect of non-pecuniary damage, to be converted into Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible marks at the rate applicable at the date of settlement;

(b) that from the expiry of the above-mentioned three months until settlement simple interest shall be payable on the above amounts at a rate equal to the marginal lending rate of the European Central Bank during the default period plus three percentage points;

- Dismisses the remainder of the applicants' claim for just satisfaction.
- Done in English, and notified in writing on 7 October 2021, pursuant to Rule 77 §§ 2 and 3 of the Rules of Court.

The entire case: <http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/eng?i=001-212040>

2. V.C.L. and A.N. v. UK, judgment of 16 February 2021:

The present applications concern the prosecution of the (then) minor applicants, both of whom were recognised as victims of trafficking by the designated Competent Authority, for criminal offenses connected to their work as gardeners in cannabis factories.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT:

1. Decides, unanimously, to join the applications;
2. Declares, unanimously, the applicants' complaints concerning Article 4 and Article 6 § 1 of the Convention admissible and the remainder of the applications inadmissible;
3. Holds, unanimously, that there has been a violation of Article 4 of the Convention;
4. Holds, unanimously, that there has been a violation of Article 6 § 1 of the Convention;
5. Holds,
 - (a) by five votes to two, that the respondent State is to pay, within three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final in accordance with Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, EUR 25,000 (twenty-five thousand euros) to each applicant, plus any tax that may be chargeable, in respect of non-pecuniary damage, to be converted into the currency of the respondent State at the rate applicable at the date of settlement;
 - (b) unanimously, that the respondent State is to pay, within three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final in accordance with Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, EUR 20,000 (twenty thousand euros) to each applicant, plus any tax that may be chargeable to the applicants, in respect of costs and expenses;

(c) unanimously, that from the expiry of the above-mentioned three months until settlement simple interest shall be payable on the above amounts at a rate equal to the marginal lending rate of the European Central Bank during the default period plus three percentage points;

6. Dismisses, unanimously, the remainder of the applicants' claim for just satisfaction.

The full case: [HUDOC](#)

3. Chowdury and others v. Greece, judgment of 30 March 2017:

- The case originated in an application (no. 21884/15) against the Hellenic Republic lodged with the Court under Article 34 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (“the Convention”) by forty-two Bangladeshi nationals (“the applicants”), whose names are listed in an annex hereto, on 27 April 2015.
- The applicants were represented by Mr V. Kerasiotis, Mr Karavias and Ms Papamina (members of the Greek Council for Refugees), lawyers practicing in Athens, and Mr J. Goldston and Mr S. Cox, respectively director and lawyer of the Open Society Justice Initiative. The Greek Government (“the Government”) were represented by their Agent’s deputies, Mr K. Georghiadis and Ms K. Nasopoulou, Advisers at the State Legal Council. Written comments were received from the Law School of Lund University in Sweden, the International Trade Union Confederation, the organization Anti-Slavery International, the AIRE Centre (Advice for Individual Rights in Europe) and PICUM (Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants), the President having given them leave to intervene in the written

proceedings as third parties (Articles 36 § 2 of the Convention and Rule 44 § 3 (a) of the Rules of Court.

The applicants alleged that their work in strawberry fields in Manolada, Greece, amounted to forced labor and that their situation constituted human trafficking (Article 4 of the Convention).

On 9 September 2015 notice of the application was given to the Government.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT:

Joins to the merits the Government's objection that the applicants who did not participate in the Assize Court proceedings were not victims, and dismisses that objection;

2. Declares the application admissible;
3. Holds that there has been a violation of Article 4 § 2 of the Convention;
4. Holds
 - (a) that the respondent State is to pay the applicants, within three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final in accordance with Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, the following amounts:
 - (i) to each of the applicants who were parties to the Assize Court proceedings (namely the applicants under numbers 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 33, 38, 39 and 42) the sum of EUR 16,000 (sixteen thousand euros) and to each of the other applicants (under numbers 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40 and 41) the sum of EUR 12,000 (twelve thousand euros), in respect of all the damage sustained, plus any tax that may be chargeable;

(ii) jointly to the applicants, EUR 4,363.64 (four thousand three hundred and sixty-three euros and sixty-four centimes), plus any tax that may be chargeable, in respect of costs and expenses;

(b) that from the expiry of the above-mentioned three months until settlement simple interest shall be payable on the above amounts at a rate equal to the marginal lending rate of the European Central Bank during the default period plus three percentage points;

5. Dismisses the remainder of the applicants' claim for just satisfaction.

The full case: [HUDOC](#)

4. C.N. and V. v. France, judgment of 11 October 2012:

- The case originated in an application (no. 67724/09) against the French Republic lodged with the Court under Article 34 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ("the Convention") by two French nationals, C.N. and V. ("the applicants"), on 23 December 2009. The President acceded to the applicants' request not to have their names disclosed (Rule 47 § 3 of the Rules of Court).
- The applicants were represented by Ms Bénédicte Bourgeois, Head of Legal Service and Advocacy for the Committee Against Modern Slavery. The French Government ("the Government") were represented by their Agent, Ms E. Belliard, Director of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- The applicants alleged in particular that they had been held in servitude and used as forced labor at the home of Mr and Mrs M., and that France had failed in its positive obligations under Article 4 of the Convention.
- On 19 January 2011, the application was communicated to the Government.

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT:

1. Declares the application admissible save for the complaint of a violation of Article 3 of the Convention concerning the second applicant;
2. Holds that there has been a violation of Article 4 of the Convention in respect of the first applicant as regards the State's positive obligation to set in place a legislative and administrative framework to effectively combat servitude and forced labour;
3. Holds that there has been no violation of Article 4 of the Convention in respect of the first applicant as regards the procedural obligation of the State to conduct an effective investigation into cases of servitude and forced labour;
4. Holds that there has been no violation of Article 4 of the Convention in respect of the second applicant;
5. Holds that it is not necessary to examine separately the complaint under Article 13;
6. Holds
 - (a) that the respondent State is to pay the first applicant, within three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final according to Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, the sum of EUR 30,000 (thirty thousand euros) in respect of all damage sustained, plus any tax that may be chargeable;
 - (b) that from the expiry of the above-mentioned three months until settlement simple interest shall be payable on the above amount at a rate equal to the marginal lending rate of the European Central Bank during the default period plus three percentage points;
7. Dismisses the remainder of the applicants' claims for just satisfaction.

The Full case: [HUDOC](#)

4.Siliadin v. France, judgment of 26 July 2005:

1. The case originated in an application (no. [73316/01](#)) against the French Republic lodged with the Court under Article 34 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (“the Convention”) by a Togolese national, Ms Siwa-Akofa Siliadin (“the applicant”), on 17 April 2001.
2. The applicant, who had been granted legal aid, was represented by Ms H. Clément, of the Paris Bar. The French Government (“the Government”) were represented by their Agent, Mrs E. Belliard, Director of Legal Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
3. Relying on Article 4 of the Convention, the applicant alleged that the criminal-law provisions applicable in France did not afford her sufficient and effective protection against the “servitude” in which she had been held, or at the very least against the “forced or compulsory” labor she had been required to perform.
4. The application was allocated to the Second Section of the Court (Rule 52 § 1 of the Rules of Court). Within that Section, the Chamber that would consider the case (Article 27 § 1 of the Convention) was constituted as provided in Rule 26 § 1.
5. On 1 November 2004 the Court changed the composition of its Sections (Rule 25 § 1). This case was assigned to the newly composed Second Section (Rule 52 § 1).
6. By a decision of 1 February 2005, the Chamber declared the application admissible.
7. The applicant and the Government each filed observations on the merits (Rule 59 § 1).
8. A hearing took place in public in the Human Rights Building, Strasbourg, on 3 May 2005 (Rule 59 § 3).

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT:

1. Dismisses the Government's preliminary objection based on the applicant's loss of victim status;
2. Holds that there has been a violation of Article 4 of the Convention;
3. Holds:
 - (a) that the respondent State is to pay the applicant, within three months from the date on which the judgment becomes final according to Article 44 § 2 of the Convention, EUR 26,209.69 (twenty-six thousand two hundred and nine euros sixty-nine cents) in respect of costs and expenses, plus any tax that may be chargeable;
 - (b) that the sums received by way of legal aid are to be deducted from that amount;
 - (c) that from the expiry of the above-mentioned three months until settlement simple interest shall be payable on the above amount at a rate equal to the marginal lending rate of the European Central Bank during the default period plus three percentage points.

The full case: [HUDOC](#)

AREAS OF DISCUSSION

The Executive Board would favor upon the following topics to be included in discussions to bring upon fruitful debate:-

- ★ Arising refugee problems with regards to trans-border organized crime
- ★ Drug peddling in the Balkan states.
- ★ Aiding forced labor and economic abuse as a result of human trafficking.
- ★ Racketeering, kidnapping, foreign corruption practices as links to human trafficking
- ★ Illicit drug distribution and its effect on the economy and enterprises of a nation.
- ★ Impact of human trafficking and trans-national organized crime on foreign commerce

PAPERWORK

In the Council of Europe Convention on Human Trafficking, the following paperwork will be accepted:-

Position Papers: Position Papers are concise documents that state a delegate's country and their stance on the agenda given. Proper research and source citations are crucial in a Position Paper. Along with that, they should also have:-

1. Statement of the Problem
2. Country Policy on the Agenda
3. Solutions to the crisis

A sample of the Position Paper, as well as other paperwork can be found in the Conference Handbook.

Delegates are requested to submit their position papers by 8th of October to the official email ID of this committee.

Presidential Statements: These are statements made by the Head of a State of a particular country to declare a major decision or action which signifies a shift in policy of the country concerned. If deemed pertaining to the crisis in the committee, the Executive Board reads out the Presidential Statements to the committee. It can either be written by the Head of State of one country or can be jointly written by the Heads of State of several countries together in the form of Joint Presidential Statements.

Working Paper: This form of paperwork is used when a committee has faced multiple crises and the committee has reached consensus over the need to find solutions. With no rigid rules on formatting, Working

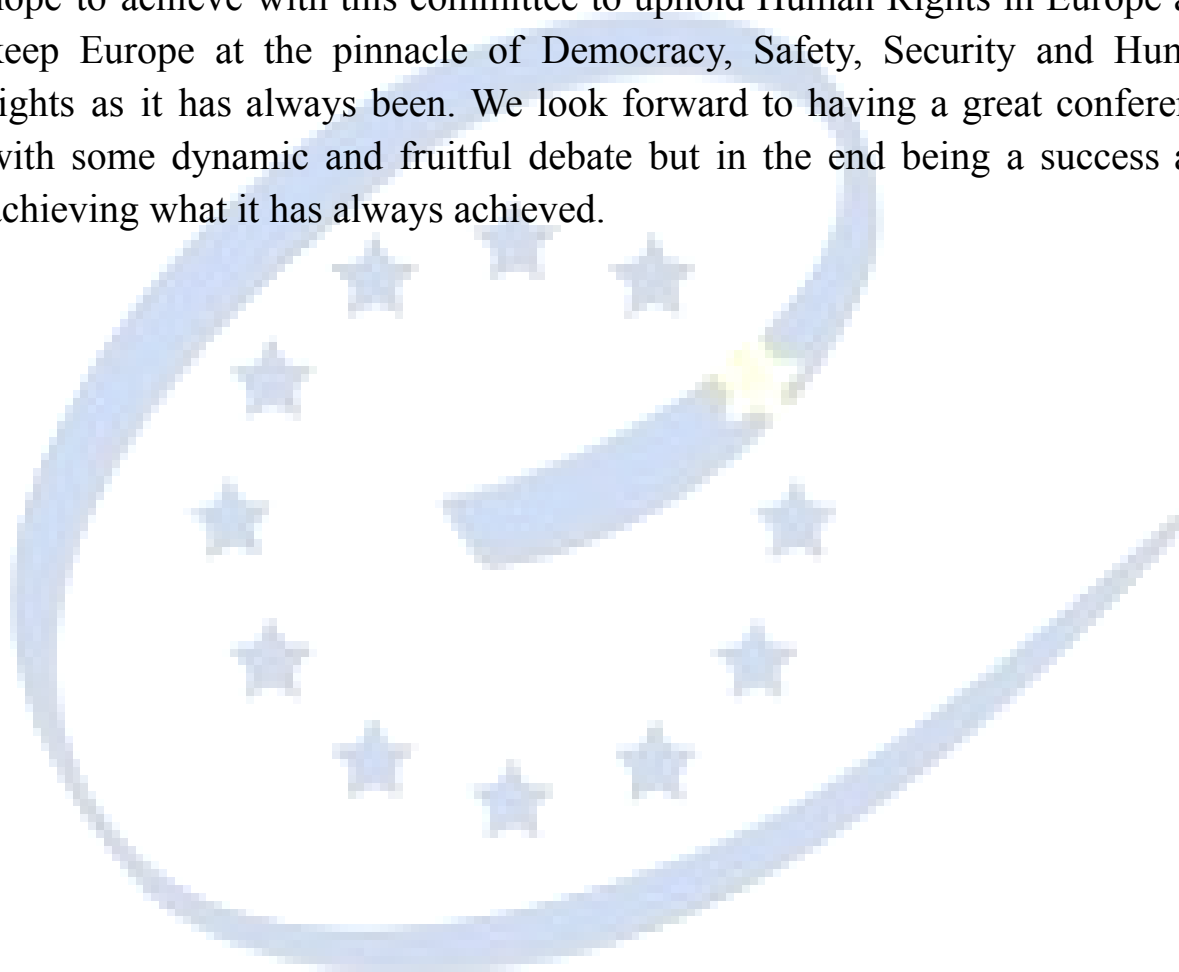
Papers offer delegates a flexible manner of introducing solutions in the committee. They are usually passed by simple majority.

Draft Resolution The Draft Resolution stands to be the most comprehensive, effective piece of paperwork in a committee. The format of the same is given in the Conference Handbook. The delegates are requested to adhere to the format given for precision and accuracy.



CONCLUSION

Finally, with this, the guide comes to an end and we hope that this would help all of the delegates who go through this. The Council Of Europe is the main body responsible for upholding human rights in Europe and this is what we hope to achieve with this committee to uphold Human Rights in Europe and keep Europe at the pinnacle of Democracy, Safety, Security and Human rights as it has always been. We look forward to having a great conference with some dynamic and fruitful debate but in the end being a success and achieving what it has always achieved.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. [Judgments of the Court - Action against Trafficking in Human Beings](#)
2. [The Council of Europe](#)
3. [Transnational Organized Crime: A Growing Threat to National and International Security | The White House](#)

