



## **Prague MUN International Conference**

**Topic(s):** Addressing forced labor supply chains in South-East Asia

**Committee:** Human Rights I

**Sponsors:** Russia

**Signatories:** China, Saudi Arabia, Panama, Guyana, North Korea, Turkey, Bangladesh

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* that over 15.1 million people in South-East Asia are entrapped in forced labor everyday, affecting 27.6 million victims worldwide,

*Recognizing* that poverty, weak economies, and the search of better job opportunities in countries in South-East Asia make workers vulnerable to exploitation,

*Alarmed* that many workers within forced labor supply chains lack access to education regarding their fundamental labor rights and available reporting mechanisms,

*Noting with deep concern* that the demand for cheap labor and low-profit supply chains continue to obtain unsafe recruitment practices and abusive working conditions,

*Acknowledging* that multinational consumer markets and corporations based in developed nations benefit disproportionately from low cost goods produced in less advanced nations,

*Recognizing* the fact that a large global economy has been created due to labor abuses and cheap product exports,

*Noting* that excessive global demand for low-cost, mass-produced goods has accelerated unsustainable production practices that strain both environmental systems and human labor structures,

*Aware* that demand-driven overproduction undermines long-term economic resilience and environmental stability within manufacturing regions of South-East Asia,

*Highlighting* that international cooperation to monitor and label ethically sourced and distributed products can help consumers make informed choices and undermine previously established immoral markets,

1. Emphasizes the importance of worker education initiatives that inform individuals of their rights, available protections, and reporting mechanisms, including materials provided in local languages;
2. Recommends the expansion of ethical sourcing and fair trade policies that promote safe working conditions and fair wages while supporting sustainable developments;
3. Remembering the idea of supply and demand, reducing the need for forced labor and cheap exports will in turn reduce the issue itself;
4. Decides to establish a 2027 monitoring panel tracking zero-forced-labor progress, ensuring exports empower, not enslave;
5. Encourages the creation of public labeling and certification programs to inform consumers in developed nations about products verified to be free from forced labor;
6. Recommends the gradual implementation of import reduction strategies for goods that cannot be ethically sourced, even when such measures may result in higher prices or reduced availability;
7. Urges corporations based in high-consumption countries to reassess production levels and shift toward demand-based manufacturing models that discourage mass production reliant on exploitative labor;
8. Calls upon multinational corporations to publicly report labor practices within their supply chains and establishes accountability mechanisms, including fines or trade restrictions, for non-compliance;

9. Decides that the 2027 monitoring panel shall issue annual reports assessing corporate and national compliance with forced-labor-free standards, providing transparency to Member States and the public;
10. Supports supply chain due diligence frameworks, such as OECD guidance, that addresses buyer pressure and market incentives that enable forced labor;
11. Calls for partnerships with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to fund green job initiatives that replace environmentally destructive and exploitative industries.