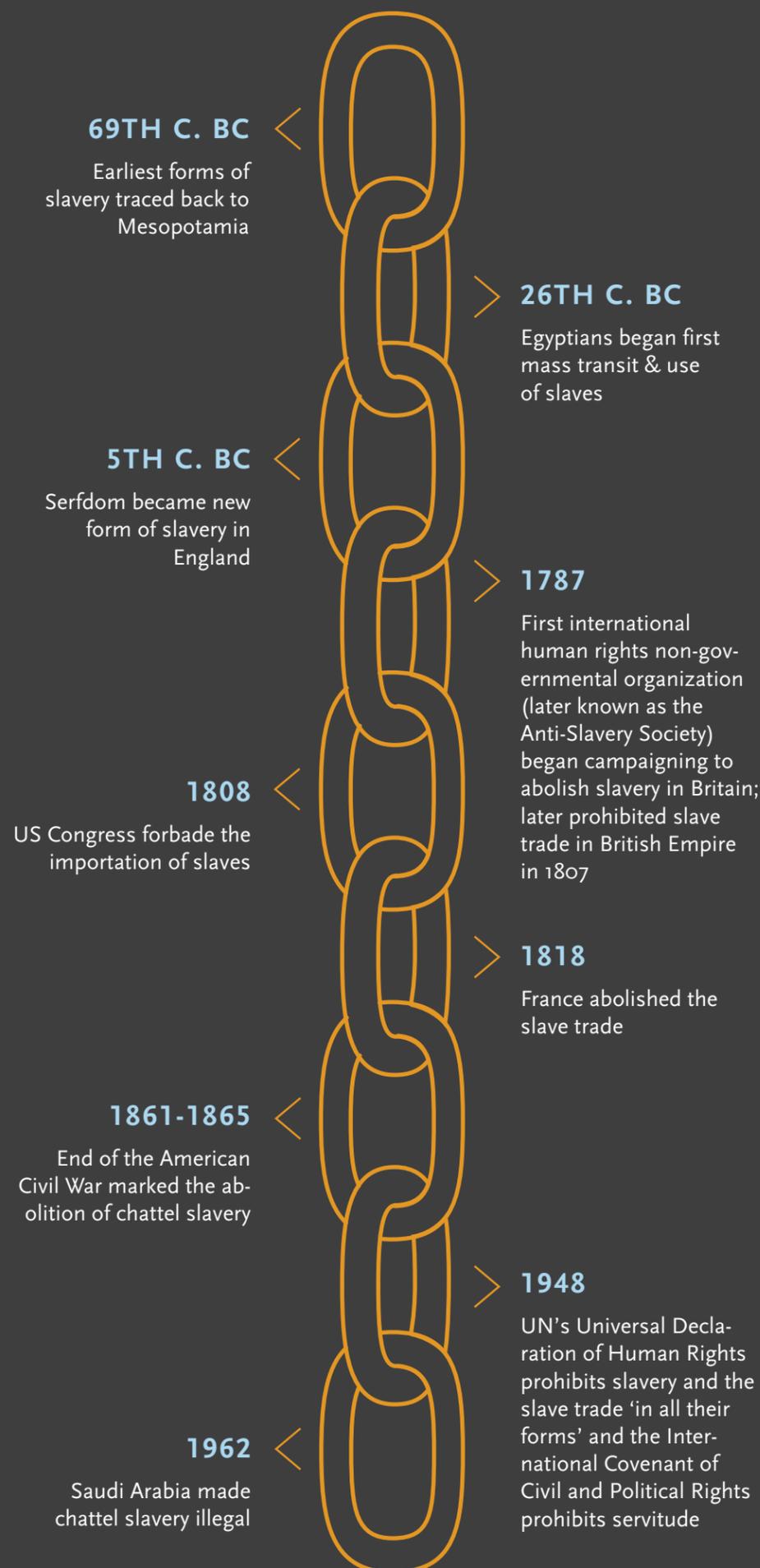


In honor of the...

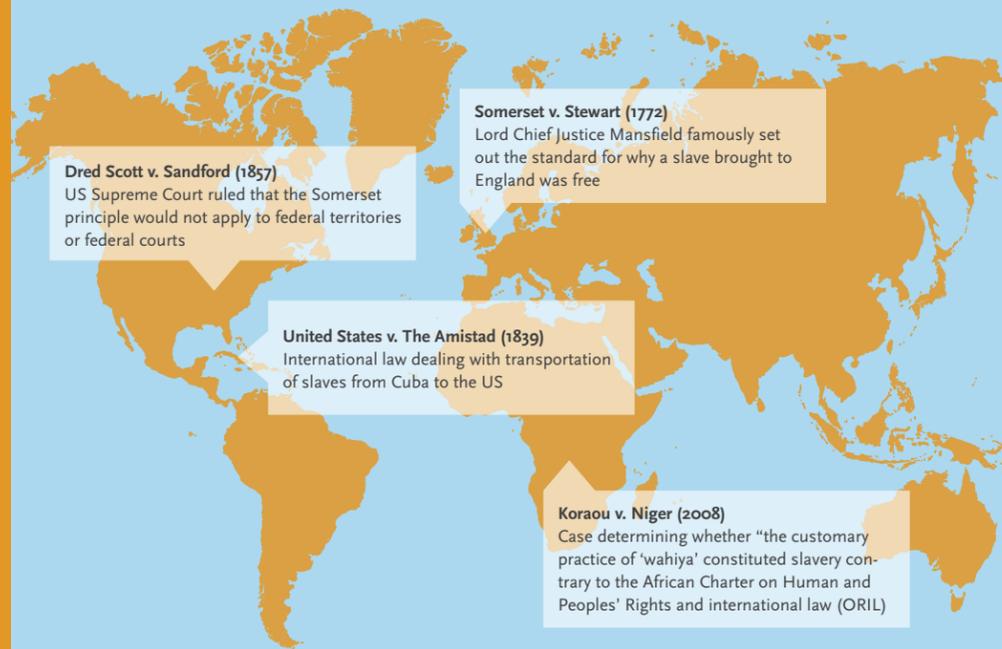
# INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE REMEMBRANCE OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND ITS ABOLITION

Oxford Public International Law *examines the history of slavery and its abolition, as well as modern practices of slavery and the current efforts designed to end it.*

## TIMELINE



## IMPORTANT CASES



## CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

- **Debt bondage** – remains prevalent in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, & Sri Lanka
- **Serfdom** – took place in Latin America throughout the 20th century; some countries, such as Haiti, continue the practice of serfdom
- **Forced labour** – continues to occur in both developing & developed countries
- **Forced marriage & trafficking of women** – one of the most widely practiced forms of slavery; occurs in countries such as: China, France, Ghana, the UK, & the US
- **Exploitation, trafficking, & forced labour of children** – remains a problem in nations around the world, including China, France, the UK, the US, & Ghana
- **Forced prostitution, exploitation of prostitution, & sexual exploitation** – the Suppression of Traffic Convention and other international instruments clearly consider the exploitation of prostitution as a form of slavery
- **Human trafficking** – in 2005 the ILO (International Labour Organization) estimated that 2.4 million people have been trafficked at any one time

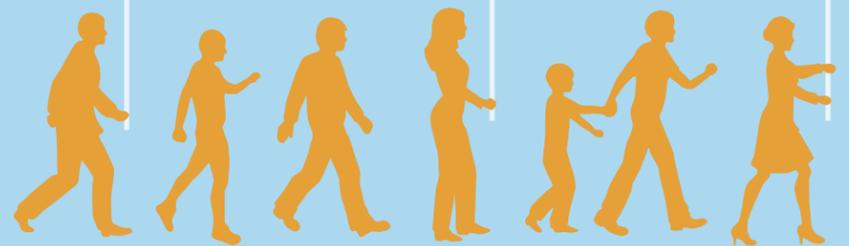
## EXAMPLES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL EFFORTS TO END THE PRACTICE OF SLAVERY

During the American Revolution all of the newly independent states prohibited the African slave trade on economic grounds and for political and philosophical reasons; by 1787, five states had either abolished slavery or passed gradual abolition acts

### The Anti-Slavery Society

- First Human Rights Organization
- Led campaigns to ban the slave trade in Britain in 1807 and 1833
- Now operates around the world at local, national, and international levels
- Renamed Anti-Slavery International

**Anti-Slavery International** aims to end plight of slaves, child slaves, bonded labourers, bonded child labourers, child prostitutes, child labourers, and trafficked women & children, by freeing, rescuing, and socially reintegrating the victims of slavery



## CURRENT LEGAL SITUATIONS

### Implementation & Enforcement Mechanisms

– national authorities are primarily responsible for the protection of their residents from slavery and slavery-like practices

**Slavery conventions** – communication mechanism for high-contracting parties and the Secretary General concerning updates on laws and regulations

### The United Nations

- **Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery** – the Working Group became the only UN institution that monitors compliance with the treaties against slavery, operating with a large degree of flexibility
- **Special Rapporteur on Trafficking** – place particular emphasis on trafficking of women and children
- **Human Rights Treaty Bodies** – implement the anti-slavery provisions of their respective treaties

**The International Labour Organization** – monitors treaties relating to forced labour and worst forms of child labour as well as wages, labour standards, and other worker rights

**SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution** – obliges parties to criminalize trafficking

**Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings** – adopts the Human Trafficking Protocol's definition of human trafficking, but has a broader scope