**DELEGATION**: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

**Committee** : United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSW )

**Agenda**: Combatting Global Human Trafficking of Women Addressing Exploitation and Forced Labour

**Position paper**

Trafficking involves women and girls. Most are exploited for commercial sex, domestic servitude, or forced labour. The vulnerability of women in contexts of poverty, conflict, displacement, and systemic gender discrimination creates fertile ground for traffickers. Therefore, addressing the root causes—gender inequality, lack of education and economic opportunity, weak legal frameworks, and impunity—is essential Luxembourg strongly condemns all forms of human trafficking, particularly the trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation, forced labour, and other forms of modern slavery. Luxembourg believes that combating trafficking is inseparable from the pursuit of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and supports a comprehensive, survivor-centred, and gender-sensitive approach. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), nearly 72% of identified victims of human trafficking are.

**National Framework\***

Luxembourg’s government has adopted a robust framework in line with the \*European Union Directive 2011/36/EU\* and the \*Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings\*. National legislation criminalises all forms of trafficking, with severe penalties for perpetrators and strong protections for victims. Luxembourg’s \*National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking\* focuses on the “4Ps”: \*Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnership\*. Key national initiatives include:

1. Specialised shelters and psychological support for female survivors.

2. Legal aid and residence permits for victims who cooperate with authorities.

3. Specialised training for police, judiciary, and immigration officers to detect and handle trafficking cases with a gender-sensitive lens.

**International Cooperation and Development**

Luxembourg recognises that trafficking is a transnational crime and must be addressed through coordinated international action. Luxembourg contributes to the \*UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking\*. It works closely with \*UNODC, \*\*INTERPOL\*, and regional bodies to share intelligence, support prosecutions, and build capacity in high-risk countries. In the field of international development, Luxembourg allocates over \*1% of its Gross National Income to Official Development Assistance (ODA)\*. A substantial portion of this aid supports gender equality and women’s empowerment, focusing on:

1. Expanding girls’ access to education.

2. Enhancing women’s economic independence and skills.

3. Supporting grassroots organisations that provide services to survivors of trafficking.

4. Strengthening justice systems and victim identification in partner countries.

**Policy Recommendations**

To effectively combat human trafficking and the exploitation of women and girls, Luxembourg urges the international community to:

1. Ensuring all victims—regardless of immigration status—receive access to justice, rehabilitation, and compensation.

2. Address the demand side by implementing stricter regulations on industries vulnerable to exploitation, such as domestic work, agriculture, and sex work.

3. Invest in education, economic opportunity, and protection for women and girls\* in high-risk regions, especially during and after humanitarian crises.

4. Improve data collection and cross-border cooperation, including the use of gender-disaggregated data to inform policies and monitor progress.

**Conclusion**

Luxembourg reaffirms its unwavering commitment to eradicating human trafficking in all its forms. Empowering women and protecting them from exploitation is a matter of justice, equality, and global peace. The Grand Duchy pledges continued collaboration with UNCSW, UN agencies, civil society, and fellow Member States to ensure that no woman or girl is left behind in the fight against trafficking and forced labour.