

## **Excerpt of the research “Businesses and Duty of Care on Human Trafficking and the Elimination of Labour Exploitation throughout the Supply Chain”**

More than 25 million people are estimated to be victims of labor exploitation and/or human trafficking worldwide.<sup>1</sup> However, many companies consider themselves, or at least seem to consider themselves, immune to the risks of human trafficking or do not see the urgency of addressing these risks in their business operations. Yet the U.S. Department of Labor has identified some 136 goods from 74 countries produced by child or forced labor, covering all industries and many parts of corporate operations.<sup>2</sup>

Due diligence on human trafficking and the elimination of labor exploitation in supply chains are identified by many actors including the UN, OECD and civil society organizations as cornerstones of universal respect for human rights.

This brief excerpt from a comprehensive [40-page research paper on the subject of corporate responsibility and duty of care in the corporate supply chain](#) is intended to provide a brief overview of the issue as well as some corporate initiatives to tackle it through two tables.

- ❖ The first table, presenting a summary of the main products listed for forced labor or child labor, provides a relatively exhaustive list of products presenting an identified risk of forced labor and/or child labor classified according to their country of origin.
- ❖ The second table focuses on companies' initiatives to combat the risks of exploitation in their supply chain and provides a brief overview of good practices, platforms and initiatives in terms of respect for fundamental rights by companies and transnational corporations, not only in the context of prevention, but also in the identification and reporting of cases of exploitation.

### **[To access the full research \(in French\)](#)**

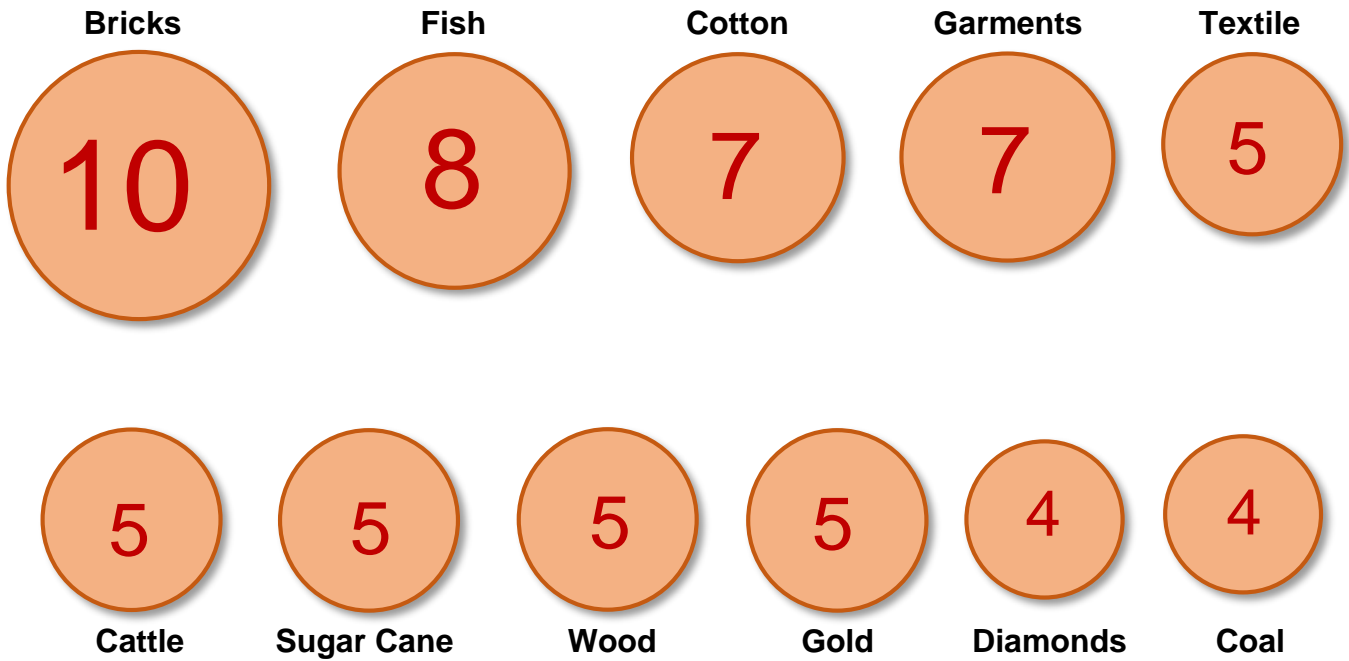
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<sup>1</sup> ILO. 2017. « Forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking », *International Labour Organization's website*. Online: <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang--en/index.htm#:~:text=Facts%20and%20figures,15.4%20million%20in%20forced%20marriage>.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of International Labor Affairs. 2020. « List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor ». *U.S. Department of States' website*. Online: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods#:~:text=The%20most%20common%20agricultural%20goods,and%20diamonds%20are%20most%20common>.

## Summary of Highlights from Table 1

Top 11 products listed for forced labor by number of countries where they are listed:



Top 10 products listed for child labor by number of countries where they are listed:



**Table 1 - List of products with an identified risk of forced and/or child labor by source country**

*Nota\** Not all work performed by children should be considered "child labor" to be eradicated. According to the ILO definition, "child labor" is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, potential, and dignity, and that harms their physical and mental development. For a more complete definition of what is considered child labor, visit the ILO website – « What is child labour » (<https://www.ilo.org/ipecc/facts/lang--en/index.htm>).

SECTOR	PRODUCT	COUNTRIES	
		CHILD LABOUR	FORCED LABOUR
<b>Apparel</b>	Clothing (factories)	Argentina Bangladesh Myanmar India Mexico Thailand Turkey	Argentina Brazil China India Malaysia Thailand Vietnam
	Fashion accessories	Philippines	
	Bracelets	India	
	Shoes	Bangladesh Brazil India Indonesia Turkey Vietnam	China
	Textile	Bangladesh Cambodia China Ethiopia India Nepal	China Ethiopia India Nepal North Korea
	Silk	India	Uzbekistan
	Leather products	India Mexico	
	Gloves		China
<b>Manufacturing (excluding clothing)</b>	Carpets	Afghanistan India Iran Nepal Pakistan	India Nepal Pakistan
	Matches	Bangladesh India	
	Soccer balls	India	
	Padlocks	India	

	Ropes	India	
	Christmas decorations		China
	Electronics	China	China Malaysia
	Fireworks	China El Salvador Guatemala India Peru Philippines	Chine
	Artificial flowers		China
	Rubber gloves		Malaysia
	Surgical instruments	Pakistan	
	Toys	China	China
	Soap	Bangladesh	
	Hair products		China
	Nail products		China
	Hand-rolled cigarettes	Bangladesh India	
<b>Fisheries</b>	Dried fish	Bangladesh	Bangladesh
	Shrimps	Bangladesh Cambodia	Myanmar Thailand
	Crustaceans	El Salvador Nicaragua	
	Lobsters	Honduras	
	Fish	Brazil Cambodia Ghana Indonesia Kenya Paraguay Peru Philippines Tanzania Uganda Yemen	China South Korea Ghana Japan Indonesia Russia Taiwan Thailand
<b>Animal agriculture</b>	Poultry	Bangladesh Brazil Paraguay Vietnam	
	Livestock	Brazil Cambodia Chad Costa Rica	Bolivia Brazil Niger Paraguay

		El Salvador Ethiopia Lesotho Mexico Paraguay South Soudan Uganda Zambia	South Soudan
	Goats	Mauritania Paraguay	
	Leather	Bangladesh Pakistan Vietnam	
	Sheep	Brazil Paraguay	
	Pigs	Brazil Paraguay Philippines	
	Beef	Brazil Cambodia Eswatini	
<b>Agriculture: Planting</b>	Papaverales (Plant)	Afghanistan	
	Blueberries	Argentina	
	Peanuts	Paraguay Turkey	Bolivia
	Tomatoes	Argentina Republic Dominican Mexico Paraguay	China Mexico
	Raspberries	Argentina	
	Cotton	Azerbaijan Brazil China Egypt India Kazakhstan Kirghizstan Mali Tajikistan Turkey Turkmenistan Zambia	Benin China Kazakhstan Pakistan Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan
	Citrus	Belize Turkey	
	Pineapple	Brazil Cambodia	
	Eggplant	Mexico	

	Bananas	Belize Brazil Ecuador Nicaragua Philippines	
	Sugar beets	Turkey	
	Wheat		Pakistan
	Broccoli	Guatemala	
	Cocoa	Brazil Cameroun Ivory Coast Ghana Guinea Sierra Leone	Ivory Coast Ghana
	Coffee	Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Ivory Coast Republic Dominican El Salvador Guatemala Guinea Honduras Kenya Mexico Nicaragua Panama Sierra Leone Tanzania Uganda Vietnam	Brazil Ivory Coast
	Sugar cane	Belize Bolivia Brazil Cambodia Colombia Myanmar Republic Dominican El Salvador Guatemala India Kenya Mexico Paraguay Philippines Thailand Uganda Vietnam	Bolivia Brazil Myanmar Republic Dominican Pakistan

	Zimbabwe	
Carrots	Paraguay	
Chestnuts	Bolivia	Bolivia Peru
Cabbage	Paraguay	
Cereals	El Salvador	
Cloves	Tanzania	
Coca (Plant)	Colombia Peru	Colombia
Cucumber	Mexico	
Cumin	Turkey	
Soybeans	Myanmar	Myanmar
Flowers	Ecuador	
Beans	Paraguay	
Green beans	Myanmar Mexico	Myanmar
Palm oil	Indonesia Sierra Leone	Indonesia Malaysia
Khat (Stimulant plant)	Ethiopia Kenya	
Legumes (Various)	Turkey	
Lettuce	Paraguay	
Corn	Bolivia Brazil Guatemala Paraguay Philippines	Bolivia
Cassava	Brazil Cambodia Nigeria Paraguay	
Melons	Honduras Mexico Panama Paraguay	
Hazelnuts	Turkey	
Brazil nuts	Bolivia	Bolivia Peru
Cashew nuts	Brazil Guinea Vietnam	
Coconut	Philippines	
Onions	Mexico Paraguay	
Potatoes	Lebanon	

	Sweet potatoes	Paraguay	
	Pepper	Mexico	Mexico
	Pepper	Paraguay Vietnam	
	Grapes	Colombia	
	Rice	Brazil Myanmar Republic Dominican India Kenya Mali Philippines Uganda Vietnam	India Myanmar Mali
	Sisal (Rope)	Brazil Kenya Tanzania	
	Sesame	Paraguay	Myanmar
	Tea	Kenya Malawi Rwanda Tanzania Uganda Vietnam	
	Sunflower		Myanmar
	Vanilla	Madagascar Uganda	
	Yerba Maté (Stimulating plant)	Paraguay	
	Tobacco	Argentina Brazil Cambodia Indonesia Kenya Kirghizstan Lebanon Malawi Mexico Mozambique Nicaragua Philippines Uganda Vietnam Zambia Zimbabwe	Malawi
<b>Mining</b>	Silver	Bolivia	
	Cassiterite (Tin Ore)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo



Coal (Ore)	Brazil Colombia Mongolia Pakistan Ukraine	Brazil China North Korea Pakistan
Cobalt Ore	Democratic Republic of Congo	
Coltan	Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo
Copper	Democratic Republic of Congo	
Sandstone	India	
Gems	India Tanzania Zambiq	India
Fluorite (Minerals/Gem)	Mongoliq	
Diamonds	Angola Central African Republic Democratic Republic of Congo Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone	Angola Democratic Republic of Congo Sierra Leone
Emeralds	Colombia	
Tin	Bolivia Indonesia	
Iron		North Korea
Granite	Benin Burkina Faso Sierra Leone	
Gypsum (Mineral/Gem)	Niger	
Jade	Myanmar	Myanmar
Mica	India Madagascar	
Gold	Bolivia Colombia Democratic Republic of Congo Ecuador Ethiopia Ghana Guinea Indonesia Kenya Mali Mongolia	Democratic Republic of Congo North Korea Peru Venezuela

		Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Peru Philippines Senegal Sudan Suriname Tanzania Uganda	
	Rock	Egypt India Madagascar Nepal Nicaragua Uganda Zambia	India Nepal
	Ruby	Myanmar	Myanmar
	Sapphires	Madagascar	
	Wolframite	Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo
	Zinc	Bolivia	
	Sand	Kenya Nigeria Uganda	
	Trona (Mineral/gem)	Niger	
	Salt	Afghanistan Cambodia Niger	
<b>Construction &amp; Supplies</b>	Supplies (Steel)	Bangladesh	
	Bamboo	Myanmar	Myanmar
	Wood	Myanmar Cambodia Vietnam	Brazil Myanmar North Korea Peru Russia
	Bricks	Afghanistan, Bangladesh Bolivia Brazil Cambodia China Colombia Ecuador Egypt Iran Myanmar	Afghanistan Cambodia China North Korea India Nepal Myanmar Pakistan Paraguay Russia

		Nepal Pakistan Peru Uganda Vietnam	
	Rubber	Myanmar Cambodia Indonesia Liberia Philippines Vietnam	Myanmar
	Coal (wood)	Uganda	
	Palmetto (roofing)		Myanmar
	Ceramic	Brazil	
	Cement		North Korea
	Gravel	Guatemala Nicaragua	
	Glass	Bangladesh	

Sources :

United States Department of Labor. 2020. *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. Accessible at: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods>.

Global Slavery Index. 2018. « Importing Risk - G20 COUNTRIES », on the website *Walk Free – Minderoo Foundation*. Online: <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/findings/importing-risk/g20-countries/>.

Table 2 - Non-exhaustive list of notable corporate social responsibility initiatives by country

CORPORATION	COUNTRY	INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION
<b>AAHOA</b>	United States	Partnerships with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Homeland Security's Blue Campaign</li> <li>• The Polaris Project, which operates, among other things, the U.S. 24/7 national hotline for victims of human trafficking</li> <li>• The non-profit organization Businesses Ending Slavery &amp; Trafficking (BEST)</li> </ul>	These partnerships aim to build training materials to provide education and resources to hoteliers on human trafficking. <sup>3</sup> The AAHOA also works with victims' rights groups and legislators at the state and federal level to support laws giving hoteliers and prosecutors more tools to fight human trafficking. <sup>4</sup>
<b>Adidas</b>	Germany (head office)	Modern Slavery Awareness Program	Organization of capacity building workshops on modern slavery for all major Tier 2 suppliers operating in high risk countries (Taiwan, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc.). Adidas also plans to launch a due diligence program focused on labor suppliers and recruitment agencies in relevant high-risk countries. <sup>5</sup>
<b>ASOS</b>	United Kingdom (head office)	Survey of Turkish factory workers: collection of anonymous feedback from workers	ASOS's goal was to allow workers to provide anonymous feedback on their working conditions via their cell phones. The company plans to expand the project to other regions once the Turkish pilot is completed. <sup>6</sup>
<b>Body Shop</b>	Canada	Partnership with ECPAT International to launch the "Stop Sex Trafficking of Children and Youth" campaign	A three-year campaign that allowed ECPAT to raise funds through the sale of Body Shop products, funds that were primarily used for:

<sup>3</sup> Asian American Hotel Owners Association (AAHOA). 2020. « Join the Fight Against Human Trafficking ». Online: <https://www.aahoa.com/humantraffickingresources>.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Business and Human Rights Resource Centre. 2018. Modern Slavery Reporting: Case Studies of Leading Practice. Accessible at: [https://media.business-humanrights.org/media/documents/files/Modern\\_Slavery\\_Act\\_-\\_Positive\\_Actions\\_-\\_FINAL2.pdf](https://media.business-humanrights.org/media/documents/files/Modern_Slavery_Act_-_Positive_Actions_-_FINAL2.pdf). p. 6.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 9.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of an ongoing campaign focused on the demand for child sex trafficking;</li> <li>• Continuing nationwide legal work for the rights of child and youth victims;</li> <li>• The development of training materials for organizations and businesses.<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Burberry</b>	China	Establishment of a telephone alert line accessible to 27,000 workers in 53 plants	The line was rolled out in 2017 to all factories regularly producing Burberry products. <sup>8</sup> In fiscal year 2019-2020, 598 calls (26 complaints, 533 requests for counseling, and 39 requests for emotional support) were received and handled. <sup>9</sup>
<b>Intel</b>	United States (head office)	Required from 2017 that its suppliers trace the journeys of their foreign workers	Intel's major suppliers are required to map the routes of their foreign workers to assess the risks of forced labor and develop action plans to mitigate significant risks. The company reports that more than 20 suppliers with nearly 30 facilities have participated in this mapping exercise. <sup>10</sup>
<b>Marriott</b>	United States (head office)	Trained 500,000 hotel employees to identify and respond to signs of human trafficking in its facilities. <sup>11</sup>	Training developed to educate hotel staff where sexual exploitation frequently occurs. One of the most widely distributed trainings for hotel staff worldwide.

<sup>7</sup> ECPAT Canada. 2016. « Body Shop ». Online: [http://www.beyondborders.org/team\\_member/the-body-shop/](http://www.beyondborders.org/team_member/the-body-shop/).

<sup>8</sup> Business and Human Rights Resource Centre. 2018. *Supra* note 5. p. 9.

<sup>9</sup> Burberry, 2020, “Transparency in The Supply Chain And Modern Slavery Statements”. On *Burberry’s* website. <https://us.burberry.com/legal-cookies/transparency-in-the-supply-chainmodern-slavery-statements/>.

<sup>10</sup> Business and Human Rights Resource Centre. 2018. *Supra* note 5. p. 6

<sup>11</sup> Bethesda, Md. 2019, « Marriott International Has Trained 500,000 Hotel Workers to Recognize the Signs of Human Trafficking” on *Marriott International’s* website ». Online: <https://news.marriott.com/news/2019/01/18/marriottinternational-has-trained-500-000-hotel-workers-to-recognize-the-signs-of-human-trafficking>.

<b>Primark</b>	United Kingdom (head office)	Published in 2018 the names and addresses of all its clothing suppliers.	List of more than 1,000 factories operating in 31 countries including the number of employees working in each factory and the gender distribution of employees. <sup>12</sup> Primark says it hopes this will help drive the industry's trend toward greater transparency. <sup>13</sup>
<b>Unilever</b>	United Kingdom (Head Office)	Publication of its entire palm oil supply chain.	List of over 300 direct suppliers and over 1400 processing factories. Like Primark, the company says it hopes the move would contribute to greater industry-wide transparency about their supply chains. <sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Business and Human Rights Resource Centre. 2018. *Supra* note 5. p. 4.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

