Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator
for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Compendium

of relevant reference materials and resources on ethical sourcing and prevention of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation in supply chains

Second updated edition

OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

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FOREWORD

In my official capacity as the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, I am tasked by the OSCE participating States to provide assistance on a wide range of issues related to trafficking in human beings, including policy development, exchange of information and the conducting of research on latest trends in the field. One of the major focuses of my Office over the past two years has been to raise awareness among the OSCE participating States on ethical sourcing and to assist them in the development of tools to prevent trafficking in human beings in supply chains. To this end, my Office has been implementing an extra budgetary project on *"Prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains through government practices and measures". This Compendium of relevant reference materials and resources on ethical sourcing and prevention of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation in supply chains* (Compendium of Resources) is one of the tools developed under the project. It was first published at the beginning of 2018. However, within less than two years, an update became necessary due to the rapid developments in the field. We hope this tool will serve as a valuable source of information regarding promising government, civil society and private sector initiatives developed to address the exploitation of human beings in global supply chains in the OSCE area and beyond.

The objective of the Compendium of Resources is to take stock of the existing legislation, policies, guidelines, recommendations, reports, studies and other types of initiatives developed to better understand and respond to the global problem of trafficking in human beings through its prevention in supply chains. The resources included in the Compendium do not represent by any means an exhaustive list and are only intended to illustrate the initiatives identified by my Office during the development of this project. The Compendium is intended for the use by government officials involved in policy making, as well as by businesses and other stakeholders interested to learn from current practices in order to further enhance their own measures on ethical sourcing and the prevention of human trafficking in supply chains. We hope that the compendium will also be a valuable resource for international organizations, NGOs, and the general public by facilitating access to promising models and approaches to prevent trafficking in human beings in supply chains from an array of perspectives.

The second edition of the Compendium of Resources is divided into three sections. The first chapter (A.) includes State initiatives, such as laws, policies, national action plans, and guidelines developed by national authorities to address forced labour and human trafficking in supply chains. The second chapter (B.) looks at relevant initiatives of international organizations, including international treaties, political commitments, reports, publications, and others. Finally, the third chapter (C.) reflects the work of civil society, NGOs, academia and the private sector regarding ethical sourcing and exploitation in supply chains.

The Compendium of Resources contains in its updated edition over three hundred relevant materials and resources, including more than one hundred new entries in comparison to the first edition.

The Compendium has been compiled based on desk research and inputs received from stakeholders at project conferences and workshops as well as with inputs received from the OSCE participating States and the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinators/ Rapporteurs.

We consider this Compendium of Resources as a living document that can be revised and updated periodically with new information. Users of this Compendium of Resources are welcome to contact my Office and propose the inclusion of new resources.

Finally, the quantity of resources developed to date and included in this Compendium clearly shows that a significant amount of knowledge and information on this topic has been generated in the OSCE area and beyond. Governments, NGOs, companies and other stakeholders should take advantage of the data gathered in this tool and use it for developing and implementing evidence-based policies to prevent trafficking in human beings in supply chains. At the OSCE, we will continue to use this information not only to promote the enactment and implementation of legislation and policies in this field but also to further ensure that OSCE activities do not contribute to trafficking in human beings in our own supply chains.

Valiant Richey

OSCE Special Representative
and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Compendium of Resources was developed under the OSCE extra budgetary project *"Prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains through government practices and measures".* I would like to express my gratitude to the governments of Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America for providing generous financial and political support to this important project. Without this support, the development of the Compendium of Resources would not have been possible.

The compilation of this Compendium of Resources would not have been possible without the numerous inputs and contributions from government officials and stakeholders who participated in our project events and workshops, as well as our experts and partners. I would like to thank the experts and officials of the OSCE participating States who attended the project events. We are indebted to each of you for contributing greatly to the Compendium of Resources with information on national practices related to the prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains.

Special thanks also to the experts and organizations who partnered with our Office, actively participated in the project and contributed to the Compendium of Resources, including: the Council of the Baltic Sea States; the Danish National Board of Social Services Center against Human Trafficking; the Ethical Trading Initiative; the Institute for Human Rights and Business; the International Labour Organization; the National Pact Institute for the Eradication of Forced Labor (InPacto); Brazil; Swedish county councils, the UK Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, and the US Office of Management and Budget.

For the second, updated edition, special thanks go to the OSCE participating States and the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinators/ Rapporteurs who made written contributions to the update of the Compendium of Resources.

The first edition from 2018 of the Compendium of Resources was prepared by Radu Cucos, Assistant Officer on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, who efficiently gathered and analysed a wealth of publicly available information and contributions by experts and OSCE participating States. Ruth Freedom Pojman, former OSCE Senior Adviser, provided substantial inputs and exemplary overall leadership on the project.

This second edition of the Compendium of Resources was updated by Teresa Gil Ricol, Junior Professional Officer, under the supervision and lead of my Senior Advisor Julia Rutz.

Valiant Richey

OSCE Special Representative
and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BSR	Business for Social Responsibility
CoE	Council of Europe
CSOs	Civil society organisations
DCAF	Geneva Centre for Democratic Control of Armed Forces
EU	European Union
GRETA	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
ICAT	Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSR/CTHB	Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
THB	Trafficking in human beings
TIP	Trafficking in persons
UN	United Nations
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOHCR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
WEC	World Economic Forum

A. NATIONAL LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND OTHER STATE INITIATIVES

I. ALBANIA

Name of Resource	1. Law on Public Procurement No. 9643
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Albania
Enacting authority	Government of Albania
Entry into force / date of approval	20 November 2006, amended 2016
Description	Article 45 of this law foresees that an economic operator must be disqualified from the procurement procedure if they are convicted by a final court decision for the offence of exploitation of minors' labour and other forms of human trafficking. Likewise, in the standard tender documents, used by the contracting authorities in conducting their procurement procedures, there is a standard form "statement on guarantee of applicability of legal provisions in labour relations", to be completed and signed by participating economic operators.
Availability	ENG: https://albaniaenergy.org/onewebmedia/ACERC%20Law%200002.pdf SQI: http://www.albeiti.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Ligji-per-Prokurimet-Publike-Nr.9643-dat%C3%AB-20.11.2006-i-ndryshuar.pdf

II. ARGENTINA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons 2018–2020
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Argentina
Enacting authority	Executive Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Exploitation of Persons
Entry into force / date of approval	17 June 2016
Description	The National Action Plan focuses on three main areas: prevention, assistance, and prosecution. It is comprised of measures and actions that detail the objectives of the government, specifically tackling the cultural perception of trafficking and exploitation. The plan lists a series of information, awareness and training activities that will be carried out in various sectors, aimed at different audiences. It focuses on strengthening the detection and prevention capabilities of state officials and agents.
Availability	SPA: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/plan-nacional-2018-2020-de-lucha-contra-la-trata-y-explotacion-de-personas

III. AUSTRALIA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–2019
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Government of Australia
Entry into force / date of approval	1 December 2014
Description	The National Action Plan is largely focused on the measures and policies implemented by the Australian Government to combat trafficking in human beings and slavery in Australia. Australia's strategy to combat trafficking in human beings and slavery is founded on three equally important needs: to prevent trafficking and slavery; the need to detect and prosecute offenders; and the need to provide support for trafficked people. The initiatives and practices under the National Action Plan equally focus on trafficking in human beings, slavery and slavery-like practices including forced labour, servitude and forced marriage. The prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains is mentioned in the sections on exploitation in supply chains, international and regional leadership and governance and monitoring.
Availability	ENG: https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/criminal-justice/files/trafficking-national-action-plan-combat-human-trafficking-slavery-2015-19.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Human rights in supply chains: Promoting positive practice
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Australian Human Rights Commission, Australian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, Global Compact Network Australia
Date of publishing	December 2015
Description	The report provides a unique insight into the current drivers, practices, and challenges of Australian businesses in managing human rights in their supply chains. The report provides practical guidance to assist businesses with identifying and addressing human rights risks in their supply chains. The research also sought to map how Australian businesses currently deal with human rights issues in their supply chains. Even as business leaders face hurdles dealing with vast, complex global supply chains, the report findings point to opportunities for increasing visibility and power to influence human rights outcomes through stronger relationships and partnerships.
Availability	ENG: https://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/document/publication/2015_AHRC_ACCSR_HR_in_supply_chains_0.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Modern slavery and global supply chains. Interim report of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade's inquiry into establishing a Modern Slavery Act in Australia
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Date of publishing	August 2017
Description	The report addresses how Australia can better combat modern slavery domestically and around the world in order to eradicate these exploitative practices. The document tries to answer the question of whether Australia should introduce a Modern Slavery Act similar to and improving on the United Kingdom's Modern Slavery Act 2015. The interim report summarises and examines the operation of section 54 of the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act and other international examples of supply chain reporting and due diligence requirements. It highlights the significant support from Australian businesses and organisations to introduce supply chain transparency reporting, and outlines many key principles identified by submitters and witnesses to consider in the development of any proposed legislation.
Availability	ENG: http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024092/toc_pdf/Modernslaveryandglobalsupplychains.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf

Name of Resource	4. Modern Slavery in Supply Chains Reporting Requirement. Public Consultation Paper and Regulation Impact Statement
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Attorney-General's Department, Australian Government
Date of publishing	August 2017
Description	The reporting obligation will require large corporations and other entities operating in Australia to publish annual statements, outlining their actions to address modern slavery in their operations and supply chains. This will support the business community to respond more effectively to modern slavery and develop and maintain responsible and transparent supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.lawcouncil.asn.au/docs/9292e36a-9fc2-e711-93fb-005056be13b5/3361%20-%20Modern%20Slavery%20in%20Supply%20Chains%20Reporting%20Requirement.pdf

Name of Resource	5. Modern Slavery Act 2018
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Parliament
Entry into force / date of approval	10 December 2018
Description	This Act requires entities based, or operating, in Australia, which have an annual consolidated revenue of more than $100 million, to report annually on the risks of modern slavery in their operations and supply chains, and actions to address those risks. Other entities based, or operating, in Australia may report voluntarily.
Availability	ENG: https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2018A00153

IV. AUSTRIA

Name of Resource	1. Austrian Action Plan for Sustainable Public Procurement
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Austria
Enacting authority	Austrian Council of Ministers
Entry into force / date of approval	July 2010
Description	The Action Plan attempts to create the necessary conditions for the public sector to purchase sustainable products, buildings and services. Given the major purchasing power of the public sector, the activities of the Action Plan attempt to contribute to the development of a sustainable market. The Action Plan has the following goals: Establishing sustainable procurement; Maintaining a leading role; Coordinating the activities around sustainable public procurement; and Dismantling barriers. The Action Plan tries to address the following major topics: The current situation of sustainable public procurement in Austria; Targets of sustainable public procurement; and measures designed to accomplish these targets.
Availability	ENG: http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/sites/default/files/nabe2011_17_engl_kurzfassung.pdf DEU: http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/sites/default/files/naBe-Kurzfassung_0.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Austrian Action Plan on Combating Human Trafficking in Austria 2018–2020
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Austria
Enacting authority	Austrian Council of Ministers
Entry into force / date of approval	10 October 2018
Description	The National Action Plan reflects a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking and includes measures for national and international coordination; prevention; protection of victims; prosecution; evaluation. The National Action Plan attempts to create the necessary conditions for the Task Force on Combating Human Trafficking – where all relevant ministries, government bodies, the federal provinces, the social partners and specialized Non-Governmental organizations are represented – to combat human trafficking effectively. The National Action Plan 2018–2020 has, among many others, the goal of tackling THB and labour exploitation in supply chains. Therefore, it contains, for the first time, specific measures to tackle THB and labour exploitation in supply chains. Namely, Action II.22. of the National Action Plan 2018–2020 foresees the measure "Examination of a possible cooperation with existing quality seals (like Fair Trade) to prevent human trafficking in supply chains."
Availability	ENG: https://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/european-foreign-policy/human-rights/combating-trafficking-in-human-beings/ DEU: https://www.bmeia.gv.at/fileadmin/user_upload/Zentrale/Aussenpolitik/Menschenrechte/Nationaler_Aktionsplan_2018-2020.pdf

V. BELGIUM

Name of Resource	1. Guide – Fighting Social Dumping in Public Procurement and Concessions
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Belgium
Enacting authority	Chancellery of the Prime Minister of Belgium
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The Belgian Federal Government has strengthened its measures to combat social dumping in the context of public procurement and concessions. The guide covers these measures and is addressed to all contracting authorities in Belgium. Most of them concern the procurement procedure. The guide also proposes recommendations on measures to fight against social dumping during the execution of contracts. The prevention of human trafficking through public procurement is discussed in section 4 of the guide.
Availability	FRA: http://www.publicprocurement.be/fr/documents/guide-de-lutte-contre-le-dumping-social-dans-les-marches-publics-et-les-concessions NLD: https://www.publicprocurement.be/sites/default/files/documents/social_dumping_nl_003_2.pdf

Name of Resource	2. National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Belgium
Enacting authority	Government of Belgium
Entry into force / date of approval	23 June 2017
Description	The National Action Plan is set to contribute to Belgium's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda for 2030 and particularly, SDG 8 and SDG 12. The "Business and Human Rights" National Action Plan was established in conjunction with the updating of the 2006 Federal Action Plan on "Corporate Social Responsibility". Supply chains aspects are being discussed, inter alia, in Action point 1 (Develop a toolkit for companies and organizations on human rights), Action point 13 (Strengthen and monitor the respect for human rights in public procurement), Action point 14 (Evaluate the Belgian label to promote socially responsible production), Action point 15 (Incorporate the principle of "due diligence" into the management of the company, also in the terms of human rights) and Action point 19 (Promote best practice of SMEs that adopt responsible supply chain management, especially through the «CSR Compass» tool).
Availability	FRA: https://www.sdgs.be/sites/default/files/publication/attachments/plan_daction_national_entrepises_et_droits_de_lhomme_2017.compressed.pdf NLD: https://www.sdgs.be/sites/default/files/publication/attachments/nationaal_actieplan_ondernemingen_en_mensenrechten_2017.compressed.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Public Procurement Act of 2017
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Belgium
Enacting authority	Government of Belgium
Entry into force / date of approval	20 May 2019
Description	The Belgium Public Procurement Act of 2017 requires that suppliers and sub-contractors comply with environmental, social and labour laws, and allows for failure to do so to be used as a ground for exclusion. The public buyer can require a specific label as evidence of human rights compliance for goods and services.
Availability	FRA: https://www.publicprocurement.be/fr NLD: https://www.publicprocurement.be/nl ENG: http://www.publicprocurement.be/nl/publicprocurementbe-english-0

Name of Resource	4. Toolbox Socially Responsible Workwear: A Guide for Public Purchasers
Type	Guide
Country / jurisdiction	Belgium/Flanders
Enacting authority	Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities and the City of Ghent
Date of publishing	June 2018
Description	The toolbox is a guide for a sustainable procurement policy for local authorities in Flanders. The aim is to reach local governments to raise the bar on general purchasing policies and to strive for fairer production processes with suppliers, purchasers and consumers. It highlights the importance of responsible production in regards to SDG12.
Availability	ENG: https://stad.gent/sites/default/files/article/documents/ToolboxSocResWorkwear_1406.pdf

VI. BRAZIL

Name of Resource	1. Ministry of Labour and Employment Decree No. 540/2004 on Transparency List of Slave Labour
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Enacting authority	Ministry of Labour and Employment of Brazil
Entry into force / date of approval	2004
Description	The 'dirty list' (lista suja) is an important means of eradicating slave labour in Brazil, and has spawned other important activities undertaken by civil society groups and the private sector, namely the Study on the Slave Labour Production Chain and the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labour. The 'dirty list' consists of a register of names of employers (persons or legal entities) caught exploiting workers in conditions analogous to slavery. Once included in the register, an employer will be monitored for two years. If, during this time, the offence does not occur again, all fines arising from the inspection have been paid and all labour and social security compensations have been remunerated, the employer's name may be removed from the 'dirty list'. The fact that an employer included on the 'dirty list' has been convicted provides fundamental information for banks in evaluating the economic and social risks of their dealings with that employer.
Availability	ENG: http://reporterbrasil.org.br/2015/09/transparency-list-of-slave-labor-includes-names-of-employers-caught-perpetrating-that-crime/

Name of Resource	2. Second National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labour (2008)
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Enacting authority	National Committee for Eradication of Slave Labour, Special Secretariat for Human Rights
Entry into force / date of approval	17 April 2008
Description	While the First Plan emphasized the institutional coordination essential to those actions taken to combat slave labour up until 2008, the second National Plan focuses on specific actions, first and foremost with regard to the effective eradication of the practice. Economic pressure on employers using slave labour is therefore one of the document's main objectives. It highlights the need to restrict access to credit for those employers included on the dirty list', and that this must involve both public financial institutions and private ones. On the subject of economic sanctions, the Second Plan stresses the need to prohibit such employers from participating in the public sector. The 66 actions set out in the Second Action Plan are based on the demands of civil society, and should: lead to prevention measures and reinsertion of workers; emphasize matters related to land reform and coordination of government actions in the fight against slave labour by extending social policies such as income transfer programmes to freed workers; and highlight the need to involve the business sector in addressing the problem. The Plan also grants the Mobile Inspection Unit a broader field of action, in that a complaint will no longer be needed before it can inspect a farm in areas with high incidence of forced labour. Several of the Plan's measures aim to eradicate the illegal recruitment of workers, most notably by the establishment of local employment agencies in the areas from which forced labourers are recruited.
Availability	ENG: https://accountabilityhub.org/provision/second-national-plan-for-eradication-of-slave-labour/ POR: https://reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/novoplanonacional.pdf

VII. BULGARIA

Name of Resource	1. National Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking 2017–2021
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Bulgaria
Enacting authority	National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
Entry into force / date of approval	2016
Description	The National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2017–2021 is Bulgaria's main policy document that sets out the priorities and objectives related to the effective and long-term prevention of the crime and its effects. It aims to create a comprehensive policy regarding human trafficking, which will regulate the type and system of measures, through which it will reach operative, effective and efficient horizontal and vertical coordination and interaction between all agencies, institutions and organizations, including the civil sector involved with the work on this problem.
Availability	BUL: https://antitraffic.government.bg/bg/help#national_strategy

Name of Resource	2. National Program for preventing and counteracting trafficking in human beings and victim protection
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Bulgaria
Enacting authority	National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
Entry into force / date of approval	2019
Description	The National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings develops and presents a yearly program for preventing and counteracting trafficking in human beings and victim protection. This program is subject to approval by the Council of Ministers. The National Program includes seven sections and also tackles the issue of prevention of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation.
Availability	ENG: https://antitraffic.government.bg/en/about

VIII. CANADA

Name of Resource	1. Requirements for the ethical procurement of apparel
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Canada
Enacting authority	Public Services and Procurement Canada
Entry into force / date of approval	7 September 2018
Description	The Ethical Procurement of Apparel Policy requires that suppliers self-certify that they and their direct Canadian and foreign suppliers comply with a set of eight fundamental human and labour rights. Among these rights are freedom from child labour, forced labour, discrimination and abuse, as well as access to fair wages and safe working conditions.
Availability	ENG: https://buyandsell.gc.ca/policy-and-guidelines/policy-notifications/PN-132 FRA: https://achatsetventes.gc.ca/politiques-et-lignes-directrices/avis-relatifs-aux-politiques/AP-132

Name of Resource	2. National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking 2019–2024
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Canada
Enacting authority	Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada
Entry into force / date of approval	4 September 2019
Description	Canada's National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking (National Strategy) is a whole-of-government approach that brings together federal initiatives under one strategic framework that aligns with the internationally recognized pillars of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. It also introduces a new focus area, "empowerment", to enhance support and services to victims and survivors of human trafficking. The National Strategy demonstrates Canada's commitment to incorporating more victim-centred, trauma-informed and culturally-relevant approaches to policies, programs and training to better counter this crime. Informed by stakeholder consultations, the National Strategy builds on existing federal anti-human trafficking initiatives and includes an enhanced suite of new initiatives to strengthen the Government of Canada's efforts to address human trafficking both domestically and abroad. These include measures to: increase public awareness, education, and capacity-building to prevent the victimization of vulnerable and marginalized populations; encourage ethical behaviours by suppliers within the federal procurement supply chain; strengthen the ability to identify and protect victims of human trafficking; improve criminal justice system experiences for victims and survivors; and improve domestic and international partnerships to bolster Canada's collective response.
Availability	ENG: https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/2019-ntnl-strtgy-hmnn-trffc/2019-ntnl-strtgy-hmnn-trffc-en.pdf FRA: https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/2019-ntnl-strtgy-hmnn-trffc/2019-ntnl-strtgy-hmnn-trffc-fr.pdf

IX. CHILE

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan on Human Rights and Business
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Chile
Enacting authority	Government of Chile
Entry into force / date of approval	21 August 2017
Description	Chile's National Human Rights and Business Action Plan follows the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights adopted in 2011 as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015. The policy was developed by the Chilean Social Responsibility Council for Sustainable Development, which was composed of representatives from both public and private sectors. One of the actions of the National Action Plan is to prevent forced labour resulting from debt-bondage, human trafficking or any other coercive means depriving employees to freely leave the workplace. The document emphasizes the obligation of the government to protect human rights in order to achieve sustainable economic development.
Availability	ENG: https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/NATIONAL%20ACTION%20PLAN%20ON%20BUSINESS%20AND%20HUMAN%20RIGHTS_.pdf SPA: https://minrel.gob.cl/minrel/site/artic/20171109/asocfile/20171109170236/plan_de_accion_nacional_de_ddhh_y_empresas.pdf

X. COLOMBIA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan on Human Rights and Businesses
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Colombia
Enacting authority	Council for Human Rights of Colombia
Entry into force / date of approval	2014
Description	Colombia's National Plan of Action on Human Rights and Business is a public policy instrument of 3 years, formulated to ensure respect for human rights in business activities aligned with the National Human Rights Strategy 2014–2034 and the Guidelines for a Public Business Policy and Human Rights published in 2014. This plan arises from the need to harmonize the protection of human rights with the economic development of activities that the State promotes. The document is divided into three sections: The States' obligation to protect human rights against eventual third party impacts, including business enterprises; The companies' responsibility for respecting human rights as a "world conduct standard", applicable to and enforceable against all companies; The need to proactively act in respect of risks and impacts suffered by people due to business activities, and to provide access to remedies.
Availability	ENG: https://globalnaps.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/pna-colombia-english.pdf SPA: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/PNA_Colombia_9dic.pdf

Name of Resource	2. National Human Rights Strategy 2014–2034
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Colombia
Enacting authority	Presidential Programme on Human Rights of Colombia
Entry into force / date of approval	2014
Description	Colombia's National Human Rights Strategy is developed in the framework of the country's efforts to consolidate a national regulatory framework of International Humanitarian Law consistent with international standards in the Colombian context. One of the chapters of the strategy concerns Human Rights and Public Businesses, the objective is to ensure that business activities in Colombia are respectful of human rights and contribute to the development of the country from a sectoral, territorial and institutional perspective.
Availability	SPA: http://historico.derechoshumanos.gov.co/Observatorio/Publicaciones/Documents/140815-estrategia_web.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Guidelines for a Public Business Policy and Human Rights
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Colombia
Enacting authority	Presidential Programme on Human Rights of Colombia
Date of publishing	July 2014
Description	These guidelines have been developed by the public and private sector as a framework for companies operating in Colombia on how to respect human rights. Its aim is to be used as a unifying and guiding document that ensures that public, private and mixed investment projects generate development that respects the rights of all citizens. The objective of the lines of action contained in this strategy is for the private sector to learn how to manage risks and ensure compliance with human rights so as to develop sustainable economic development.
Availability	SPA: http://www.derechoshumanos.gov.co/Observatorio/Publicaciones/Documents/2014/140724-lineamientos-politica_web.pdf

Name of Resource	4. Guide on Socially Responsible Public Procurement
Type	Guidance on policy/legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Colombia
Enacting authority	Colombia Compra Eficiente, Colombia's Public Procurement System
Date of publishing	November 2018
Description	This guide highlights that human rights due diligence in the Public Procurement System reduces the risk of human rights violations in the performance of contracts and future legal actions, provides transparency to the processes and contributes to sustainable development in social and economic terms. Additionally, it allows suppliers to demonstrate that they undertook reasonable measures to avoid any participation in the violation of human rights.
Availability	SPA: https://www.colombiacompra.gov.co/sites/cce_public/files/cce_documents/cce_guia_cp_socialmente_responsables.pdf

XI. CZECH REPUBLIC

Name of Resource	1. National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic 2016–2019
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Czech Republic
Enacting authority	Government of the Czech Republic
Entry into force / date of approval	2016
Description	Trafficking in human beings is primarily in the form of sexual and labour exploitation in the Czech Republic. The goal of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2016–2019 is to reduce the scope for committing this crime with regard to its current trends, dynamics and development through a system of interrelated measures. For the following period, emphasis is placed on stepping up the offensive and coordinated approach of the relevant state authorities, particularly in the area of detection, due diligence, as well as assistance to victims, especially in cases of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation and trafficking in children.
Availability	ENG: http://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/thb-national-strategy-2016-2019-fin-pdf.aspx

Name of Resource	2. National Action Plan for Business and Human Rights 2017–2022
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Czech Republic
Enacting authority	Department of Security Policy and Crime Prevention of the Government of the Czech Republic
Entry into force / date of approval	June 2017
Description	This Action Plan takes stock of past processes and measures being carried out in business and human rights in the Czech Republic. The aim of this document is to raise awareness of the concept of business and human rights so that businesses are able to ensure due diligence and prevent labour exploitation.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/NationalActionPlanCzechRepublic.pdf CES: https://narodniportal.cz/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/narodni_akci_plan_byznys_a_lidskaprava.pdf

XII. DENMARK

Name of Resource	1. The Danish Financial Statements Act
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Enacting authority	Government of Denmark
Entry into force / date of approval	1 January 2009
Description	Since 2009, the Financial Statements Act, cf. Section 99a, has required approximately 1,100 of the largest Danish companies and all state-owned limited liability companies to report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in their annual reports. The regulation was revised in 2015 to implement Directive 2014/95/EU as regards to disclosure of non-financial information by certain large undertakings and groups (the CSR Directive). Again in 2018, the Danish Parliament passed a bill ensuring that in the future the same companies must also explicitly state in their annual reports which measures they are taking on environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery matters and to report if they do not have such measures in place. It must be stated for each policy area how the undertaking puts its CSR policy into practice, and any systems or procedures in this respect must be described. Details must also be given of the due diligence processes applied, if the undertaking uses such processes. The revised regulation includes a larger scope of companies than required after the directive because the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act section 99 a applies to large undertakings that are subject to the requirements in accounting class C, and to all undertakings that are subject to the requirements in accounting class D (i.e. to listed companies and to state-owned limited liability companies, irrespective of their size).
Availability	DAN: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=209390#ide22fd45a-cfda-4397-a673-d2f40ceb82af

Name of Resource	2. Danish Act on a Mediation and Complaints-Handling Institution for Responsible Business Conduct
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Enacting authority	Government of Denmark
Entry into force / date of approval	1 November 2012
Description	The Act mandates the establishment of the Danish Mediation and Complaints-Handling Institution for Responsible Business Conduct (NCP Denmark), the Danish OECD national contact point for responsible business conduct. NCP Denmark deals with cases against Danish companies relating to non-compliance of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, such as violations of human and labour rights in Danish companies and in their value chains. Furthermore, NCP Denmark raises awareness of what responsible business conduct entails.
Availability	ENG: https://businessconduct.dk/file/298159/act-on-mediation.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Danish National Action Plan – implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Enacting authority	Government of Denmark
Entry into force / date of approval	2013
Description	The purpose of the National Action Plan on the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is to summarise the dedicated initiatives on business and human rights which have been taken by the Danish government since the UN endorsement of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The intention of the document is to give a complete overview on the implementation of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Denmark. The initiatives in the Danish government's Action Plan on Business and Human Rights are focused on preventing and mitigating adverse impacts on human rights by Danish companies at home and abroad. The supply chains topic is currently being discussed in regards to the Danish government's expectation of companies. The government will provide effective guidance on how to respect human rights, utilizing the recommendations from the Council for CSR on the corporate responsibility to respect, overview the implementation of the state's duty to protect. The Danish government also will employ the Counsel for CSR's recommendations on the state duty to protect and promote human rights in commercial transactions.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/Denmark_NationalPlanBHR.pdf

Name of Resource	4. Managing the risk of hidden forced labour – a guide for companies and employers
Type	Guidance on policy/legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Enacting authority	Danish Centre against Human Trafficking, National Board of Social Services
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The guide has been prepared in consultation with a number of different stakeholders and is intended to provide recommendations on as an awareness, business risk management and practical prevention tool. It includes checklists, which companies can apply to conduct risk assessment, risk management and prevention. The guide encourages self-regulation and action and provides measures which companies can apply in order to avoid unintentionally being associated with cases of hidden forced labour, which may result in serious reputational damage and police investigations.
Availability	ENG: http://www.virk.cmm.dk/en DAN: http://www.virk.cmm.dk/

Name of Resource	5. Avoid hidden forced labour – Guidelines for businesses and employers
Type	Handbook/Tools for businesses and public procurement, Guidance on policy/ legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Enacting authority	Danish Centre against Human Trafficking, National Board of Social Services
Date of publishing	2019
Description	This updated edition of the guide has been prepared in consultation with relevant stakeholders and partners, as well as with support from the Nordic Council of Ministers. The guidelines provide a concise handbook on managing the risk of forced labour in supply chains for private companies, employers and public organizations. The handbook has been designed as a practical tool with checklists. It encourages self-regulation and provides measures that companies can apply in order to avoid unintentionally being associated with cases of hidden forced labour, which may result in serious reputational damage and police investigations.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cmm.dk/test/portlets/tvangsarbejde-diverse-filer/2018avoid-hidden-forced-labour-2013-guidelines-for-businesses-and-employers2019.pdf DAN: https://www.cmm.dk/test/portlets/tvangsarbejde-diverse-filer/undga-skjult-tvangsarbejde-guidelines-til-virksomheder-og-arbejdsgivere.pdf

XIII. ESTONIA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan for Preventing Violence
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Estonia
Enacting authority	Ministry of Justice of Estonia
Entry into force / date of approval	26 February 2015
Description	The National Strategy refers to supervision of the labour market, including joint controls of the labour inspectors, police officers and tax and customs board in order to find irregularities on the work places and problems arising in the supply chains and with the foreign workforce. It also addresses the need to solve the supervision over the facilitation of the job places. In addition to the strategy, several seminars held on corporate social responsibility and on the safe supply chains matter for employers over the years of the implementation of the strategy, namely some of the recent guidelines are brought out from the international cooperation on the field: 1) Guidelines using the materials from Denmark about sustainable supply chains in Estonia; 2) Guidelines worked out with the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control in 2019.
Availability	ENG: https://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/strategy_for_preventing_violence_for_2015-2020.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Preventing Workplace Exploitation through Responsible Entrepreneurship
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	Estonia
Enacting authority	NGO Living for Tomorrow
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The aim of the informational guide is to encourage fair and responsible employment and corporate social responsibility. This guide is focused on the employer and the importance of safety and security in working conditions, fair wages, and optimal working hours for employees. It also provides information on the human rights and information regarding the rights of the worker.
Availability	EST: http://lft.ee/admin/upload/files/Trykis_LFT_voldik_TooalaseEkspluateerimiseEnnetamine_A3_121016.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Shady Business: Uncovering the business model of labour exploitation
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	Estonia
Enacting authority	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia, University of Tartu, Center for the Study of Democracy, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
Date of initiative	2019
Description	This tool describes the business model of human trafficking and labour exploitation outlining how different legitimate business structures may be used to hide and implement labour exploitation, and highlighting the links between labour exploitation, trafficking and economic crimes. The business model is presented in the form of a visual map and a series of visualisations demonstrating the report's findings by identifying the schemes used as well as weak points in the supply chain where the risk of trafficking and related crimes may increase. This tool also highlights the links between labour exploitation and trafficking and other economic crimes such as large-scale tax evasion, fraudulent bookkeeping, corruption, and unfair competition as well as the complexities of the resulting illicit flows. The model is developed based on data collected in Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland and Latvia in the context of the EU-funded FLOW-project in the spring of 2019.
Availability	ENG: https://www.heuni.fi/material/attachments/heuni/reports/fAYydTH9l/Shady_business._Uncovering_the_business_model_of_labour_exploitation.pdf

XIV. FINLAND

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Finland
Enacting authority	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment of Finland
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2014
Description	In the introduction, the Finnish National Action Plan states: "Companies should also critically assess the activities of their contractual partners – for instance, in supply chains – and to react to the shortcomings detected." The National Action Plan also makes reference to supply chains in the chapter on expectations towards companies and support service while discussing clarification of due diligence, in the chapter devoted to raw materials, and in the chapter on public procurement – the state as an economic operator, sub-section Socially Responsible Public Procurement.
Availability	ENG: https://tem.fi/documents/1410877/3437254/National+Action+Plan+for+the+implementation+of+the+UN+guiding+principles+21102014.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Guide to socially responsible public procurement
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Finland
Enacting authority	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment of Finland
Date of publishing	21 November 2017
Description	The guide describes, through practical examples, how social aspects can be taken into account at different stages of a procurement process. The guide describes what kind of requirements are laid out for responsible procurement in the Act of Public Procurement and other relevant acts, and the approaches to social responsibility adopted by different contracting entities. The connection between public procurement and trafficking in human beings is mentioned in the sections on supplier sustainability requirements and abnormally low tenders.
Availability	ENG: http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/160318/TEM_oppaat_12_2017_guide_to_socially_responsible_EN_web_21112017.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y FIN: http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/80010/3_2017_Opas_Sosiaalisesti_vastuulliset_hankinnat_31052017_WEB.pdf SWE: http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/160319/TEM_oppaat_13_2017_Handledning_till_socialt_ansvarsfull_upphandling_21112017_WEB.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

XV. FIVE EYES

Name of Resource	1. Principles to Guide Government Action to Combat Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains
Type	Guidance on Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States of America
Entry into force / date of publishing	25 September 2018
Description	The Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK and the US, the so-called "Five Eyes" adopted a set of principles for nations to adopt in order to tackle modern slavery in global supply chains. The principles state that governments should take steps to prevent and address human trafficking in government procurement practices. Secondly, governments should encourage the private sector to prevent and address human trafficking in its supply chains. Thirdly, governments should advance responsible recruitment policies and practices. The fourth principle states that governments should strive for harmonization by making efforts to share information and work with other committed governments to align existing and proposed laws, regulations and policies to combat human trafficking in global supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/286369.pdf https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-agrees-principles-for-tackling-modern-slavery-in-supply-chains

XVI. FRANCE

Name of Resource	1. Law 2017–399 of 27 March 2017 on the duty of care of parent companies and ordering companies
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	France
Enacting authority	Parliament of France
Entry into force / date of approval	28 March 2017
Description	According to the law, all companies headquartered and employing more than 5,000 employees in France, or headquartered in France or abroad and employing more than 10,000 employees worldwide, must set up vigilance plans. A vigilance plan "includes reasonable vigilance measures to identify risks and prevent serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, health and safety of persons and environment resulting from the activities of the company and of the companies it controls, either directly or indirectly, as well as the activities of subcontractors or suppliers with whom an established business relationship is maintained." The content of the plan as defined by the law includes: Risks mapping intended for their identification, analysis, and ranking; Procedures for the assessment on a regular basis of the situation of subsidiaries, subcontractors, or suppliers with whom an established commercial relationship is maintained, taking into account the risk mapping; Adapted actions to mitigate risks or prevent serious harm; A mechanism for alerting and collecting alerts on the existence or the realization of risks, drawn up in consultation with the representative trade union organizations in the said company and: A mechanism for monitoring the measures implemented and evaluating their effectiveness.
Availability	FRA: https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2017/3/27/2017-399/jo/texte

Name of Resource	2. The National Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	France
Enacting authority	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
Entry into force / date of approval	April 2017
Description	The National Plan was drafted on the basis of recommendations issued by the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights, and work conducted by the National Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Platform. The plan focuses on the three Ruggie Principles: protect, respect, remedy. For each of its three pillars it presents the principles themselves, National Consultative Commission on Human Rights and National CSR Platform recommendations along with action already underway in France and proposals to strengthen their implementation. The supply chains aspect is reflected in the narrative part and the section on actions. For example, part I, section 3 on activities at the OECD level, the NAP describes the French NCP's active contribution to the G7's work on global supply chains in 2015, as well as France's financing of activities in support of the implementation of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas. Part II focuses on business responsibility to respect human rights, introduction: the NAP indicates that given the complexity of business responsibility to respect human rights, companies must continue developing tools and best practice to ensure human respect along their value chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/pnadh_version_finale_en_cle8ffacb.pdf FRA: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/3_-_pnadh_fr_version_finale_bandeau_cle0be656.pdf

XVII. GEORGIA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan on Human Rights 2018–2020
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Georgia
Entry into force / date of approval	March 2018
Enacting authority	Government of Georgia
Description	The Georgian Human Rights National Action Plan (NAP) includes a specific and detailed chapter on Business and Human Rights, which is incorporated within the broader Human Rights NAP. This chapter includes a commitment to developing a "comprehensive action plan on business and human rights 2018–20" and to undertake a national baseline assessment, raise awareness of corporate social responsibility, business and human rights, and ensure the participation of stakeholders in the development of corporate social responsibility.
Availability	ENG: https://globalnaps.org/country/georgia/

XVIII. GERMANY

Name of Resource	1. Kompass Nachhaltigkeit – Sustainability Compass
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Germany
Entry into force / date of approval	2010
Enacting authority	The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany
Description	The Compass Sustainability aims to motivate and support procurement managers in purchasing socially and ecologically sustainable products. The platform pursues this goal with a two-step approach: The Compass Sustainability provides information. The platform provides procurers with an overview of relevant topics of sustainable procurement and lists links to further information. The Compass Sustainability supports practical implementation. The platform provides examples of companies reporting on their experiences and providing relevant documents such as procurement guidelines.
Availability	DEU: http://kmu.kompass-nachhaltigkeit.de/nachhaltige-beschaffung/

Name of Resource	2. Plan of Action Partnership for Sustainable Textiles
Type	Policy / co-operation platform, knowledge / information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development
Entry into force / date of approval	17 April 2014
Description	The Partnership for Sustainable Textiles is a multi-stakeholder initiative with approximately 150 members from the fields of business, politics and the civil society. Together they are striving to improve the social and environmental conditions in the global textile production – from the production of raw materials for textile production to the disposal of textiles. The Textiles Partnership was founded in October 2014 in response to the deadly accidents in textile factories in Bangladesh and Pakistan. It was initiated by the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development. Today, members of the Textiles Partnership already cover about half of the German textile market. The partnership aimed to cover 75 percent of the market by 2018. Together, the Partnership members want to achieve social, ecological and economic improvements, as well as the entire textile supply chain.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/topics/health/booklet_textiles.pdf

Name of Resource	3. National Action Plan Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights 2016–2020
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Germany
Enacting authority	The Federal Government of Germany
Entry into force / date of approval	December 2016
Description	The Action Plan is intended to launch a process of creating a road map for the practical implementation of the Guiding Principles. Its aim is to pool the capacities of the various players from government, business, civil society and trade unions, particularly actively improving the human rights situation throughout supply and value chains in Germany and worldwide. The National Action Plan refers to the supply chain aspect on page 1, where it quotes the 2015 G7 Declaration section on accountability in the global supply chains. The objectives of the National Action Plan are: To make the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights applicable in practice for all players; To highlight duties and responsibilities of the state and business respectively; To guarantee policy coherence, and; To ensure that German business remains sustainable and competitive.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/NAP_Germany.pdf DEU: https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/blob/297434/8d6ab29982767d5a31d2e85464461565/nap-wirtschaft-menschenrechte-data.pdf

Name of Resource	4. The Sustainability Code: Benchmarking Sustainable Business
Type	Practical/implementation tool and platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE)
Date of publishing	July 2017
Description	The Sustainability Code is an internationally applicable reporting standard for topics relating to sustainability. The German Council for Sustainable Development adopted the Code on 13 October 2011 following a comprehensive preliminary review process together with stakeholders. After its successful introduction in Germany and against the backdrop of the European Directive on non-financial reporting by companies (2014/95/EU), the RNE established this reporting standard at European level as well. The code is a practical tool even for all those companies and organisational forms not subject to the reporting obligation for providing voluntary information on their measures related to the various environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability.
Availability	ENG: https://www.deutscher-nachhaltigkeitskodex.de/Home/Services/Glossar#S

XIX. IRELAND

Name of Resource	1. Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Ireland
Enacting authority	Department of Justice and Equality of Ireland
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2016
Description	The Second National Action Plan builds on Ireland's responses and commitment to work together with its partners to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings. It leverages and builds on international and domestic experience to date and provides for new initiatives in order to address trafficking in human beings in all its forms. The National Action Plan complements the commitments under Ireland's Second National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security and those set out in the Working Outline of the National Plan on Business and Human Rights. The Second National Action Plan Part 1 outlines the structures and policies Ireland has put in place to address trafficking in human beings and support it victims and the developments and evaluations that have informed the drafting of this second plan. Part 2 of the plan highlights the priorities identified by authorities to further address this issue and sets out clear targets for delivery. Measures related to supply chains are being discussed in sections on awareness-raising and training, awareness-raising and evaluation and demand reduction.
Availability	ENG: http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/JELR/Pages/human_trafficking

Name of Resource	2. National Plan on Business and Human Rights 2017–2020
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Ireland
Enacting authority	Government of Ireland
Entry into force / date of approval	November 2017
Description	The Plan is divided into three sections: section one sets out the international context and domestic consultative process which has informed the development of the National Plan. Section two summarises the current legislative and regulatory framework in Ireland. Section three contains the actions to be taken under the plan. A number of actions focus on policy coherence across all government departments and agencies while others are initial priority actions for the Business and Human Rights implementation group.

	Supply chains are discussed in the Foreword – "The impact of business activity on the enjoyment of human rights is increasingly recognised. For employees and customers this can be direct and immediate, but other persons may be affected indirectly, for example by supply chain decisions". Furthermore, supply chains are featured in section two on current legislative and regulatory framework, section three on actions – initial priorities for the Business and Human Rights Implementation Group and annex 1 – List of additional and ongoing actions to be carried out across Government.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dfa.ie/media/dfa/alldfawebsitemedia/National-Plan-on-Business-and-Human-Rights-2017-2020.pdf

Name of Resource	**3. Incorporating Social Considerations into Public Procurement**
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Ireland
Enacting authority	Office of Government Procurement
Entry into force / date of approval	December 2018
Description	The purpose of this Information Note is to help policy makers and practitioners understand how procurement can be used to facilitate the advancement of existing social policy objectives as well as the wider context and implications of including them in particular procurement projects. While THB and supply chains are not specifically called out, the note provides general guidance on incorporating any social consideration, of which THB can be one, into public procurement processes.
Availability	ENG: https://ogp.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/Social-Considerations-Information-Note-Final_12.12.2018.pdf

Name of Resource	**4. Circular 20/2019: Promoting the use of Environmental and Social Considerations in Public Procurement**
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Ireland
Enacting authority	Department of Public Expenditure and Reform
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2019
Description	The purpose of this circular is to promote the wider use of environmental and social considerations in public procurement. While the Circular pays particular regard to Green Public Procurement, it recognises that there are also possibilities for public bodies to deliver wider social aims through their procurement processes. While Trafficking of Human Beings is not specifically called out in the Circular it is regarded as falling within the area of social considerations and thus Government departments can refer to the circular to support consideration of THB in their public procurement. This is best done in conjunction with the Office of Government Procurement's Information Note on Incorporating Social Considerations into Public Procurement.
Availability	ENG: https://ogp.gov.ie/circular-20-2019-promoting-the-use-of-environmental-and-social-considerations-in-public-procurement/

XX. ITALY

Name of Resource	1. Italian National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2016–2021
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Italy
Enacting authority	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy
Entry into force / date of approval	15 December 2016
Description	The National Action Plan foresees that it will be implemented in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Agenda 2030. The National Action Plan refers to supply chains already in the Statement of Commitment: "To protect human rights, Italy undertakes to: (…) Reinforce, cooperate with and develop industrial relations between social partners and multi-stakeholders' initiatives to achieve better implementation of human rights in the conduction of economic activities, in specific business sectors and along the entire supply chain." Supply chains are also addressed in the sections on: • Government responses: current activities and future commitments; • Responsible business conduct and OECD Due Diligence; • Supporting business respect for human rights in conflict-affected areas; • Ensuring policy coherence.
Availability	ENG: http://www.cidu.esteri.it/resource/2016/12/49117_f_NAPBHRENGFINALEDEC152017.pdf ITA: https://cidu.esteri.it/resource/2016/12/49118_f_PANBHRITAFINALE15122016.pdf

XXI. KENYA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights for the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Kenya
Enacting authority	Government of Kenya
Entry into force / date of approval	June 2019
Description	This Action Plan details policy priority areas that the Kenyan government will focus on between 2019 and 2024 in a bid to ensure that all businesses, including state owned enterprises, respect human rights. The National Action Plan incorporates the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and focuses on five thematic issues identified by stakeholders, namely: Land and Natural Resources; labour rights; revenue transparency; environmental protection; and access to remedy. It outlines concrete commitments by the government for addressing adverse business-related human rights impacts under these themes. It does not create new obligations but restates those already recognised under the Constitution.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/2019_FINAL_BHR_NAP.PDF

XXII. LITHUANIA

Name of Resource	1. Lithuania's Action Plan on the Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Lithuania
Enacting authority	Government of Lithuania
Entry into force / date of approval	February 2015
Description	This document contains former, current and future actions and measures by the Lithuanian government regarding the implementation of the UN Principles on Business and Human Rights, as well as information regarding the provisions of national legislation pertinent to this field. The document specifies actions, planned or implemented measures, and legislative provisions intended to consolidate Lithuania's goal to defend human rights and to encourage businesses to ensure respect and responsibility in the field of human rights.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/Lithuania_NationalPlanBHR.pdf LIT: https://www.urm.lt/uploads/default/documents/uzienio_politika/zmogaus_teises/temos/verslas_ir_zmogaus_teise_planas.pdf

XXIII. LUXEMBOURG

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan of Luxembourg for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights 2018–2019
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Luxembourg
Enacting authority	Government of Luxembourg
Entry into force / date of approval	2018
Description	This document describes the international and national context which saw the adoption of the first edition of Luxembourg's National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles. It is prepared by the government, under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, within the framework of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights and on the basis of an in-depth dialogue with private sector non-governmental actors and civil society.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/LuxembourgNP_EN.pdf FRA: https://maee.gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/directions/d1/pan-entreprises-et-droits-de-l-homme/2018-2019/PAN-LU-entreprises-et-DH.pdf

XXIV. NETHERLANDS

Name of Resource	1. Agreements promoting International Responsible Business Conduct (RBC agreements)
Type	Agreement
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands
Enacting authority	Social Economic Council of the Netherlands, Dutch Government, Dutch Unions, Dutch NGOs (a.o. UNICEF, Oxfam), Dutch business sectors
Date of publishing	2014, SER advisory report; 2016 onwards RBC Agreements
Description	In 2014, the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands recommended concluding multi-stakeholder agreements promoting international responsible business conduct (RBC agreements) in high risk sectors. Since 2016 onwards ten Agreements were signed, amongst others for the clothing and textile sector, the food industry, insurance and pension sectors and the metal sector. Businesses, labour unions, NGOs, government are parties to the Agreements. Cooperation with other parties increases the leverage of businesses and provide support to identify, prevent and address negative impacts in their value chains, such as child labour, forced labour and freedom of association, in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
Availability	ENG: https://www.imvoconvenanten.nl/parties?sc_lang=en

Name of Resource	2. National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands
Enacting authority	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
Entry into force / date of approval	April 2014
Description	The aim of the current National Action Plan (NAP), based on the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), is to ensure companies protect human rights either directly or within supply chains. Five main points are addressed by the Action Plan: 1. Active role of the government 2. Policy coherence 3. Clarifying due diligence 4. Transparency and reporting 5. Scope for remedy. The current NAP was published in 2014 and therefore needs an update. The Dutch government starts a revision of the NAP at the end of 2019. The first step of the revision is a gap analysis. The revision will also include multi-stakeholder consultations.
Availability	ENG: https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/netherlands-national-action-plan.pdf NLD: https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/brochures/2014/05/28/nationaal-actieplan-bedrijfsleven-en-mensenrechten

Name of Resource	3. Child Labour Due Diligence Law
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands
Enacting authority	Parliament of the Netherlands
Entry into force / date of approval	13 November 2019
Description	The law requires Dutch companies or companies that sell products on the Dutch market to examine whether child labour occurs in their production chain (due diligence). If that is the case they should develop a plan of action to combat child labour and draw up a declaration about their investigation and plan of action. That statement will be recorded in a public register by a yet to be designated public authority. The Dutch Parliament and the Dutch Senate have approved the law. However, specific aspects of the law have to be worked out in more detail in lower level regulation. The Act will enter into application after the adoption of this regulation, this is not expected to happen before the end of 2021.
Availability	ENG: https://www.government.nl/documents/publications/2017/02/07/child-labour-duty-of-care

Name of Resource	4. Policy on the inclusion of a due diligence requirement in public contracts
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands
Enacting authority	Parliament of the Netherlands
Entry into force / date of approval	13 November 2019
Description	Dutch public procurement law recognizes the general principles of public procurement law (equal treatment, non-discrimination, mutual recognition, proportionality and transparency) and the general principles of Dutch civil law (including pre-contractual good faith). The Public Procurement Act 2012 (amended per 1 July 2016) applies to all public contracts. The Dutch Public Procurement Act is further detailed in the Public Procurement Decree (Aanbestedingsbesluit). The Proportionality Guide (Gids Proportionaliteit), Works Procurement Regulations 2016 (Aanbestedingsreglement Werken 2016) and the European Single Procurement Document / ESPD (Uniform Europees Aanbestedingsdocument / UEA) are part of the Public Procurement Decree.
Availability	NLD: *General:* https://www.pianoo.nl/en/public-procurement-law-netherlands *Example texts for public procurement contracts:* https://www.pianoo.nl/nl/document/14444/bestekteksten-internationale-sociale-voorwaarden *Model guidelines for companies:* https://www.pianoo.nl/nl/document/14142/handreiking-due-diligence-voor-bedrijven

XXV. NORWAY

Name of Resource	1. NBIM Investor Expectations on Children's Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Norges Bank Investment Management, a unit of the Central Bank of Norway
Entry into / date of publishing	14 January 2008
Description	The Norges Bank Investment Management Investor Expectations on Children's Rights specify investor expectations for corporate performance with regard to preventing child labour and promoting children's rights. They are especially directed towards corporations operating in high-risk sectors and high-risk countries. The expectations are based on criteria for preventive corporate action in regard to the worst forms of child labour, sustaining of the minimum age for labour, and promotion of children's welfare. The Norges Bank Investment Management Investor Expectations on Children's Rights strives to serve as a reference for investors who adhere to the principles of responsible investment, and can be used as an indicator of best business practices by corporations globally. The primary function of the expectations is not to blacklist or rank companies, but to serve as a point of departure for constructive dialogue between investors and companies, and to set a clear standard that companies globally must be expected to live up to.
Availability	ENG: https://www.nbim.no/globalassets/documents/ownership/2008/expectations-childrens-rights.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Walk the talk: Ensuring socially responsible public procurement
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Norway
Enacting authority	Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi), on request from the Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion
Date of publishing	2014
Description	The aim of the guide is to help public organizations integrate and mainstream socially responsible public procurement criteria in the procurement process. This will aid the promotion of workers' and human rights protection in the manufacturing of goods for public organizations. The function of the socially responsible public procurement criteria is to request and verify that suppliers to public organizations, have socially responsible supply chain management systems in place. Difi also has information, tools and templates for public procurement and human rights: https://www.anskaffelser.no/public-procurement/socially-responsible-public-procurement
Availability	ENG: http://www.respect.international/walk-the-talk-ensuring-socially-responsible-public-procurement/

Name of Resource	3. Business and Human Rights. National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Norway
Enacting authority	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2015
Description	The Action Plan is based on the white paper "Opportunities for All: Human Rights in Norway's Foreign Policy and Development Cooperation". The plan begins by describing developments in the field of corporate social responsibility and why the government considers this important. The plan has the same three-part structure as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: States' duty to protect against human rights abuse; The responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights; The responsibility of states and business enterprises to ensure effective remedy. The action plan includes a separate section on how public procurement can be leveraged to prevent human rights abuses.
Availability	ENG: https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/departementene/ud/vedlegg/mr/business_hr_b.pdf NOR: https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/departementene/ud/vedlegg/naringsliv/ud_naeringsliv_og_menneske_uu-versjon2.pdf

Name of Resource	4. Children's Rights. Expectations Towards Companies
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Norges Bank Investment Management, a unit of the Central Bank of Norway
Entry into force / date of publishing	7 April 2016
Description	The purpose of the document is to broadly set out the ways in which Norges Bank Investment Management, as a financial investor, expects companies to respect children's rights. Norges Bank Investment Management expectations are primarily directed at company boards and intended to serve as a starting point for its interaction with companies on the topic of children's rights.
Availability	ENG: https://www.nbim.no/contentassets/d3bda851912f4bcc832520cd93700699/childrens-rights-expectations.pdf

Name of Resource	5. Children's Rights Network
Type	Co-operation platform
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Norges Bank Investment Management, a unit of the Central Bank of Norway, UNICEF
Date	2017
Description	The Children's Rights Network was set up by Norges Bank Investment Management together with UNICEF and some of the top fashion companies such as H&M, Gucci, Saint Laurent, North Face and Wrangler. The goal of the network is to improve children's rights, whether they are exploited in the production of garments and shoes or impacted by the industry in other ways.
Availability	ENG: https://www.nbim.no/en/transparency/news-list/2017/unicef-and-the-fund-establish-childrens-rights-network/

Name of Resource	6. Difi High Risk List
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi),
Date	2018
Description	The Difi High Risk List contains information on high risk products. Products are defined as "high risk procurement" when there are systematic documented high risk of human rights abuse occurring in the supply chain, meaning the value chain from raw material extraction to component production until finishing assembling. The documentation is based on reports and studies by ILO and other relevant sources, such as reports from civil society, unions and academic organizations. To make the list relevant in the daily practice of public procurers, specific product categories from each product group have been selected based on Norwegian public procurement activities.
Availability	ENG: https://www.anskaffelser.no/public-procurement/socially-responsible-public-procurement/information-about-high-risk-products

XXVI. POLAND

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2016–2018
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Poland
Enacting authority	Council of Ministers of Poland
Entry into force / date of approval	17 August 2016
Description	The main objective of the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2016–2018 is to provide safeguards for effective THB countering in Poland and support of its victims. In this regard, particular objectives are the following: THB awareness-raising; Improvement of standards relating to support of THB victims (including minor victims); Raising of effectiveness of the institutions responsible for THB pursue through improvement legal tools/remedies, structures and adoption of the best practices; Development of skills/qualifications of representatives of the institutions and organisations involved in THB countering and support of its victims; Spreading of knowledge on THB as well as on the effectiveness of actions undertaken; Enhancing international co-operation.
Availability	ENG: http://kcik.pl/en/doc/NAP_2016-18_en.pdf POL: https://handelludzmi.eu/hl/baza-wiedzy/krajowy-plan-dzialan/6875,Krajowy-Plan-Dzialan-przeciwko-Handlowi-Ludzmi-na-lata-2016-2018.html

Name of Resource	2. Polish National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights 2017–2020
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Poland
Enacting authority	Council of Ministers of Poland
Entry into force / date of approval	29 May 2017
Description	The National Action Plan was created on the basis of the three pillars included in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The National Action Plan primarily aims to enhance the protection of human rights of individuals and to enable them to seek justice when their rights are violated by business. By describing the government's actions to promote corporate social responsibility, as well as referring to strategic documents in this area, the National Action Plan demonstrates a deliberate state policy of supporting businesses while stressing the need for human rights. The Polish National Action Plan makes reference to supply chains in the sections on responsible business conduct and human rights with regards to OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, dialogues and exchange of knowledge and experience in implementing corporate social responsibility and in the section devoted to education.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/PolandNationalPland_BHR.pdf POL: https://www.gov.pl/attachment/f267a1ad-ef85-449a-b86a-ccd43305e931

Name of Resource	3. National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2019–2021
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Poland
Enacting authority	Council of Ministers of Poland
Entry into force / date of approval	In progress
Description	The National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings is the main document concerning the system of preventing and combating trafficking in human beings in Poland. The National Action Plan is a governmental document adopted by the Council of Ministers, obliging its addressees to perform specified tasks for the purpose of combating trafficking in human beings. The NAP addressees are individual central administration units and other institutions and non-governmental organisations involved voluntarily in activities against trafficking in human beings in Poland. One of the most important implementation tasks included in the new NAP is effective elimination of forced labour. The task remains crucial, there is a need to determine an effective countering THB system, as well as a widespread society awareness-raising on the dangers of abusing persons to THB. In the NAP, an important concern is the development of qualifications and competencies of all system participants/stakeholders who are relevant and responsible for THB identification, protection and support for its victims.

Name of Resource	4. A guide for enterprises on prevention of forced labour – study in preparation
Type	A guide on enterprise
Country / jurisdiction	Poland
Enacting authority	Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy
Date of publishing	To be published in the I quarter of 2020
Description	Publication devoted to the problem of forced labour under development by the interdisciplinary working group of the Advisory Board on Sustainable Development and Corporate Social Responsibility an auxiliary body to the Minister of Development Funds and Regional Policy. The guide is a joint work of public administration experts, representatives of non-governmental organizations, scientists, trade unions as well as companies. This guide, addressed to companies, is helpful in preventing, detecting and responding to possible cases of forced labor, while also helping the victims themselves. It raises awareness of the risk of forced labour, especially when the company uses external forms of employment and in supply chains, while providing with practical tools to combat this crime: information leaflets, employee surveys, checklists when entering into cooperation with temporary work agencies or subcontractors, information on methods of verification and audits as well as recommendation on further steps if real risk of forced labour is identified.
Availability	POL: https://www.gov.pl/web/fundusze-regiony/grupa-robocza-ds-relacji-z-osobami-swiadczacymi-prace POL: http://pihrb.org/ ENG, RUS, UKR leaflets will be available at a later date.

XXVII. ROMANIA

Name of Resource	1. Methodological norms regarding mediation of employment, recruitment agency and protection of the Romanian citizens working abroad
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Romania
Enacting authority	Government of Romania
Entry into force / date of approval	Government decision 384 / 24 April 2001, subsequently amended and supplemented
Description	The regulations set up the conditions in which the Labour Inspectorate must have regard when register the activity of mediating the employment of Romanian citizens abroad. In this respect, the legal representative is obliged to provide, among others, documents or declaration on own responsibility stating that he was not definitively convicted of an offense against the person's liberty, trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable persons or deceptive, provided by the Criminal Code.
Availability	RON: http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/28049

Name of Resource	2. Labour Code, Law 53
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Romania
Enacting authority	Government of Romania
Entry into force / date of approval	Republished 18 May 2011, amended 2018
Description	Article 265 paragraph 2 of the Romanian Labour Code foresees imprisonment for three months to two years or a fine for accepting at work of a person who is staying illegally in Romania, knowing that she/he is a victim of human trafficking. If the labour can endanger victims' physical integrity or health, the penalty is six months to three years imprisonment. The court may also apply one or more complementary penalties such as: temporary or permanent closure, total or partial loss of the right of the employer to benefits, aid, or public subventions, denial of the right to public procurement etc.
Availability	RON: http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocumentAfis/216297

Name of Resource	3. Law on Public Procurement, No. 98
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Romania
Enacting authority	Government of Romania
Entry into force / date of approval	23 May 2016, amended 2018
Description	Article 164 of the Romanian Law on Public Procurement No. 98 foresees that an economic operator must be disqualified from the procurement procedure if there is a conviction rendered by a final court decision for the offence of trafficking in persons and exploitation of vulnerable persons. Likewise, in the standard tender documents, used by the contracting authorities in conducting their procurement procedures, there is a standard form "Statement regarding the non-compliance with the provisions of art. 164", to be completed and signed by participating economic operators.
Availability	RON: http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/178667

Name of Resource	4. National strategy for combating human trafficking 2018–2022 and Action Plan 2018–2020, Government Decision no. 861
Type	Policy/Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	Romania
Enacting authority	Government of Romania / National Agency against Trafficking in Persons
Entry into force / date of approval	31 October 2018
Description	Besides its role to set up priorities and objectives aiming to reduce the impact and the dimensions of trafficking in persons at national, the Strategy establishes the Implementation Monitoring Committee, consisting of decision-makers at the level of institutions involved (Secretary of State, General Inspector, Director) and coordinated by a State Secretary within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Secretariat of the Committee is provided by ANITP. Therefore, this inter-ministerial committee will be the central point in coordinating public action against trafficking in persons, including immediate measure in the field of supply chain.
Availability	RON: http://legislatie.just.ro/Public/DetaliiDocument/206645

XXVIII. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Name of Resource	1. List of unscrupulous employers
Type	Implementation tool, Monitoring / Enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	The Russian Federation
Enacting authority	Labour Inspectorate of the city of Saint Petersburg
Date of publishing	July 2019
Description	The Labour Inspectorate in the Russian city of Saint Petersburg publishes a list of reliable companies which are licensed and for which no serious complaints have been received from workers. They also publish a list of companies that have been known for not paying or delaying the payment of wages, and/or for mistreating workers etc. This information allows other companies and jobs seekers to avoid doing business or seek employment at companies where the risk of possible violations is an increased one. The list is available on the website.
Availability	RUS: https://git78.rostrud.ru/list/

XXIX. SERBIA

Name of Resource	1. Public Procurement Development Programme 2019–2023
Type	Legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Serbia
Enacting authority	Government of Serbia
Entry into force / date of approval	23 September 2019
Description	This programme creates more efficient implementation of public procurement procedures, reduction of costs and administrative procedures, protection of small and medium-sized enterprises from the negative consequences of centralization of public procurement. It also includes a more efficient protection of rights during the procedure. There is a focus on combating corruption, increasing transparency and ensuring that business entities, the public, the media and other stakeholders are cognisant about contract aware opportunities and about purchasers who have been awarded contracts.
Availability	SRP: http://www.ujn.gov.rs/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/1.-UJN-Program-UJN-2019-2023..pdf

XXX. SLOVAKIA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Slovak Republic for the years 2019–2023
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Slovakia
Enacting authority	Government of the Slovakia
Entry into force / date of approval	Approved on 6 November 2018
Description	National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings is the part of the National Programme for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for the years 2019–2023 which is based on international obligations, as well as the national needs for a coordinated approach in the fight against trafficking in human beings, oriented at the comprehensive and efficient fight against trafficking in human beings. This supports the development of a coordinated activity of all stakeholders within the framework of risk reduction and prevention of the crime of trafficking in human beings, as well as creating conditions for the provision of support and assistance to victims and provision of protection of their human rights, freedoms and dignity while considering the individual needs of every person. It includes tasks for stakeholders layered within the structure of 4Ps – partnership, prosecution, prevention and protection while one of the tasks focuses on joint controls of business entities based on the areas of business with potential danger of trafficking.
Availability	ENG: http://www.minv.sk/?information-centre-for-combating-trafficking-in-human-beings-and-for-crime-prevention

XXXI. SLOVENIA

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan of the Republic of Slovenia on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Slovenia
Enacting authority	Government of Slovenia
Entry into force / date of approval	November 2018
Description	The National Action Plan of the Republic of Slovenia on Business and Human Rights is intended to ensure that the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are implemented and it promotes respect for human rights in business operations at the national, regional and international levels. This Action Plan is intended to vertically align Slovenia's strategies, laws, and procedures with the UN Guiding Principles. The objective is also to ensure horizontal harmonization, i.e. that ministries and agencies regulating business practices have appropriate qualifications and equipment that they are aware of Slovenia's human rights obligations, and that human rights are respected in practice.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/Slovenia_EN.pdf SLO: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/Slovenia_Slovenian.pdf

XXXII. SOUTH KOREA

Name of Resource	1. Third National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights 2018–2022
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Republic of Korea
Enacting authority	State Council
Entry into force / date of approval	9 August 2018
Description	Chapter 8 of the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Republic of Korea sets its provisions regarding Business and Human Rights. The NAP incorporates the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and sets to establish and implement measures for corporate sustainability management, to incorporate social responsibility in public procurement, to protect human rights through multilateral international organizations, and to prevent human rights violations to local workers in Korean companies overseas.
Availability	ENG: https://globalnaps.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/3rd-hr-nap-of-republic-of-korea-2018-2022-chapter-8-bhr-only-by-khis-2018-11-24.pdf

XXXIII. SPAIN

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Spain
Enacting authority	Government of Spain
Entry into force / date of approval	July 2017
Description	The plan seeks to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights at a national level. The plan also takes into consideration the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development approved by the United Nations General Assembly, which invites companies to align their corporate business strategy with the development goals to seek added value that this may contribute to in developing countries. The plan contributes to strengthening the competitive advantage of Spanish companies in the global market and offers companies an optimal framework for developing their business operations, preventing and mitigating risks based on human rights and strengthening their capabilities in this regard.
Availability	ENG: https://globalnaps.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/spanish-action-plan-english-final-version-1.pdf SPA: http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/DerechosHumanos/Documents/170714%20PAN%20Empresas%20y%20Derechos%20Humanos.pdf

XXXIV. SWEDEN

Name of Resource	1. Sweden's Action plan for business and human rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Sweden
Enacting authority	The Government of Sweden
Entry into force / date of approval	August 2015
Description	The National Action Plan was developed to incorporate the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into practical action at national level. The plan responds to the European Commission's request that Member States draw up national action plans in this area. The Action Plan is also an important part of the government's heightened ambitions for foreign trade, through the export strategy, CSR and other areas. It is an equally important part of the government's relaunch of its Policy for Global Development and its efforts to contribute to the new global sustainable development goals. The Action Plan has been developed by the government in consultation with various stakeholders. The supply chains topic is discussed in the sections on the state duty to protect human rights and measures already taken in the field of business and human rights.
Availability	ENG: http://www.government.se/contentassets/822dc47952124734b60daf1865e39343/action-plan-for-business-and-human-rights.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Hållbar Upphandling – Sustainable procurement
Type	Guidance on policy
Country / jurisdiction	Sweden
Enacting authority	Swedish regions
Entry into force / date of publishing	August 2015
Description	Sweden's regions are responsible for ensuring that all residents have access to one good and well-functioning health care, dental care and public transportation. Since 2010, Sweden's regions have been engaged in one national cooperation to promote sustainable supply chains through sustainable public procurement methods. This document aims to ensure that the goods and services are procured are manufactured under durable and responsible conditions.
Availability	SWE: http://www.hållbarupphandling.se

Name of Resource	3. National Public Procurement Strategy
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Sweden
Enacting authority	Ministry of Finance, Government of Sweden
Entry into force / date of approval	2016

Description	The government has formulated seven policy objectives for the procurement strategy. The overall objective is that public procurement is a strategic tool for doing good business. The strategy states that public procurement drives innovation and promotes alternative solutions, public procurement should be environmentally responsible and contribute to a socially sustainable society. A sustainable society includes respect for human rights.
Availability	ENG: http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/globalassets/english/procurement/national_public_procurement_strategy_english_web.pdf

Name of Resource	4. Mapping Initiatives for Ethical Public Procurement in Europe
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Enacting authority	The National Agency for Public Procurement (Upphandlingsmyndigheten), Sweden
Entry into force / date of publishing	2017
Description	This report maps out ethical public procurement initiatives across the European Union and European Economic Area countries. The report identifies specific pressure points, strategies, and ethical public procurement initiatives implemented across Europe, as well as identifying existing challenges arising from these. Recommendations for improving working conditions in public procurement supply chains are presented. The report identifies that ethical public procurement is defined by various stakeholders in several ways. It appears that this term is not so widely used and is more commonly known as Socially Responsible Public Procurement.
Availability	ENG: https://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/globalassets/publikationer/rapporter/rapport_2017_6_mapping_initiatives_webb.pdf

Name of Resource	5. Sustainable Supply Chains – Guidelines contractual terms
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	Sweden
Enacting authority	National Secretariat for Sustainable Procurement
Date of publishing	20 May 2019
Description	The aim of these guidelines is to provide a clarification for the Swedish regions and what to expect from their suppliers, in regards to social and environmental responsibilities. It provides explanatory notes on sustainable supply chains' contractual terms and highlights the steps that a supplier needs to take in order to meet certain conditions. The guidelines are also intended for procurers who will be creating and following the requirements.
Availability	ENG: http://www.xn--hllbarupphandling-8qb.se/images/GuidelinesContractualTerms.pdf

XXXV. SWITZERLAND

Name of Resource	1. Report on the Swiss strategy for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Switzerland
Enacting authority	Federal Council of Switzerland
Date of publishing	9 December 2016
Description	The strategy focuses on the duty of the state to protect human rights and provide access to remedies. It contains 50 instruments aimed at ensuring that Swiss companies operating in Switzerland and abroad respect human rights, for example, by conducting awareness-raising events and training on the topic of business and human rights intended for Swiss companies, trade federations and chambers of commerce and ensuring that Swiss representations abroad raise companies' awareness of the issue. The report was drawn up following a broad consultation process involving the private sector, non-governmental organizations, social partners, the academic community and research institutes. The measures proposed in the strategy are set to be implemented on a four-year basis, synchronized with the legislative periods. The current strategy concerns the period 2016–2019. A revised strategy will be published in 2020. The supply chains aspect is being discussed in the sections on human rights criteria in public procurement at the federal level, human rights and due diligence, reduction in human rights risks attached to gold extraction and trading ect. The supply chain is also an important aspect of the brochure on due diligence procedures for Swiss SMEs in the field of human rights. The brochure gives Swiss SMEs a practical overview of the opportunities and challenges of responsible business conduct and provides an overview of the steps required to implement human rights due diligence. https://www.nap-bhr.admin.ch/napbhr/en/home/unternehmen/handlungsanleitungen/lignes/brochuresme.html
Availability	ENG: https://www.newsd.admin.ch/newsd/message/attachments/48579.pdf FRA: https://www.newsd.admin.ch/newsd/message/attachments/46598.pdf DEU: https://www.newsd.admin.ch/newsd/message/attachments/46597.pdf ITA: https://www.newsd.admin.ch/newsd/message/attachments/46922.pdf

XXXVI. THAILAND

Name of Resource	1. National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Thailand
Enacting authority	Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice of Thailand
Entry into force / date of approval	29 October 2019
Description	The National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights incorporates the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the UN Sustainable Development Goals into the Thai context. The NAP focuses on four areas: labour; community, land, natural resources, and the environment; human rights defenders; and International investments and transnational corporations. From the period 2019–2023, the document sets to create sustainable economic development with respect to human rights in the workplace.
Availability	ENG, THA: https://www.manushyafoundation.org/comments-on-the-nap-on-bhr

XXXVII. UNITED KINGDOM

Name of Resource	1. Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Parliament of the United Kingdom
Entry into force / date of approval	8 July 2004
Description	The Gangmasters Act 2004 aims to safeguard the welfare and interests of workers in agriculture, horticulture, shellfish gathering, and any associated processing and packaging. The Act came about after the death of at least 21 migrant cockle pickers in northwest England in 2004, an incident which raised public awareness of the exploitation of migrant workers in the United Kingdom agricultural and food processing sector. The Act establishes regulations and licensing procedures for anyone employing, placing or supervising a worker employed in the above-mentioned industries, as well as for employment agencies. It makes it a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment and/or a fine, for labour providers to operate without a license, employers to knowingly use the services of an unlicensed labour provider, and to obstruct the work of enforcement officers. The Act also established the Gangmasters Licensing Authority, a non-departmental public body that issues licenses and ensures compliance through inspections. The Authority provides informational material for workers in 18 different languages, and maintains a public list of labour providers who are licensed or who have applied for a license.
Availability	ENG: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/11

Name of Resource	2. The Gangmasters (Licensing Authority) Regulations 2005
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Entry into force / date of approval	1 April 2005
Description	The Regulations set up the Gangmasters Licensing Authority which licences gangmasters operating in areas covered by the Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004. The Regulations require the Authority to have a Board to direct its affairs and deal with membership of the Board, tenure of office of Board members, proceedings of the Board, establishment of Committees and Liaison groups, the employment of staff by the Authority, and the production of accounts and reports. The regulations also specify the principles to which the Authority must have when determining the criteria for assessing the fitness of any person to be the holder of a licence (or engaged by the holder of a licence and named or otherwise specified in a licence) and the licence conditions.
Availability	ENG: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/448/contents/made

Name of Resource	3. Good Business – Implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Government of United Kingdom
Date of initial launch	September 2013, updated May 2016
Description	The United Kingdom was the first country to produce a National Action Plan to implement the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. When the first National Action Plan was published on 4 September 2013, the government set out the belief that the promotion of business, and the respect for human rights, go hand in hand: "responsible action by the private sector on human rights is good for business and communities; it helps create jobs, customers and a sense of fairness; it contributes to a market's sustainability and therefore its potential to generate long-term growth". The updated document allows to: Record the achievements the Government has made, and actions taken, over the past two years; Reflect the developments which have taken place at the international level since the United Kingdom's National Action Plan was first published, including guidance on implementation and the experience of other countries; Set out the role Government can play in helping business to fulfil its responsibility to respect human rights, and in creating a secure, predictable, and fair environment for United Kingdom companies, wherever they operate; Support the role Government can play in supporting human rights defenders in this field and the provision of remedy which is available to those who feel they are victims of business-related human rights abuses.
Availability	ENG: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522805/Good_Business_Implementing_the_UN_Guiding_Principles_on_Business_and_Human_Rights_updated_May_2016.pdf

Name of Resource	4. Public Procurement and Human Rights in Northern Ireland
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Northern Ireland
Enacting authority	Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Entry into force / date of approval	November 2013
Description	The report considers the legal rules, policies and practices of public procurement in Northern Ireland, and evaluates the extent to which these respect human rights. This focus aims to: Ensure the engagement by public authorities of private companies whose practices meet human rights standards; Reduce the presence of forced labour in Northern Ireland; Ensure the protection of human rights in the delivery of public services; Address unequal treatment and harassment in the private as well as public sector in Northern Ireland; Encourage respect for human rights in the global supply chains of private companies. The report sets out the legal rules and principles that govern the conduct of public procurement in Northern Ireland, describes measures taken by public authorities in Northern Ireland to give effect to these rules and principles, and evaluates these measures against relevant human rights standards.
Availability	ENG: http://www.nihrc.org/uploads/publications/NIHRC_Public_Procurement_and_Human_Rights.pdf

Name of Resource	5. Public Sector Procurement, Sustainable Procurement Duty
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Scotland
Enacting authority	Scottish Parliament (sub-national)
Entry into force / date of approval	2014
Description	The sustainable procurement duty requires that before a contracting authority buys anything, it must think about how it can improve the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of the area in which it operates, with a particular focus on reducing inequality.
Availability	ENG: https://www.gov.scot/policies/public-sector-procurement/sustainable-procurement-duty/

Name of Resource	6. Transparency in Supply Chains etc. A practical guide
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	United Kingdom Home Office
Date of publishing	2015
Description	Section 54 of the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act 2015 requires certain organisations to develop a slavery and human trafficking statement each year. The slavery and human trafficking statement should set out what steps organisations have taken to ensure modern slavery is not taking place in their business or supply chains. The Transparency in Supply Chains etc. A practical guide, provides guidance on: Who is required to publish a statement; How to write a slavery and human trafficking statement; How to approve and publish the statement.
Availability	ENG: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/649906/Transparency_in_Supply_Chains_A_Practical_Guide_2017.pdf

Name of Resource	7. The Modern Slavery Act (2015)
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Parliament of the United Kingdom
Entry into force / date of approval	29 October 2015
Description	The Modern Slavery Act gives law enforcement the tools to fight modern slavery, ensure perpetrators can receive suitably severe punishments for these appalling crimes and enhance support and protection for victims. With regards to the topic of supply chains, the Act require businesses over a certain size to disclose what action they have taken to ensure there is no modern slavery in their business or supply chains each year.

	The Modern Slavery Act is in seven parts: Part 1 consolidates and clarifies the existing offences of slavery and human trafficking whilst increasing the maximum penalty for such offences; Part 2 provides for two new civil preventative orders, the Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order and the Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order; Part 3 provides for new maritime enforcement powers in relation to ships; Part 4 establishes the office of Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner and sets out the functions of the Commissioner; Part 5 introduces a number of measures focussed on supporting and protecting victims, including a statutory defence for slavery or trafficking victims and special measures for witnesses in criminal proceedings; Part 6 requires certain businesses to disclose what activity they are undertaking to eliminate slavery and trafficking from their supply chains and their own business; Part 7 requires the Secretary of State to publish a paper on the role of the Gangmasters Licensing Authority and otherwise relates to general matters such as consequential provision and commencement.
Availability	ENG: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/contents/enacted

Name of Resource	**8. Code of Practice Ethical Employment in Supply Chains**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Wales
Enacting authority	Government of Wales
Entry into force / date of approval	2016
Description	The Code of Practice has been established by the Welsh government to support the development of more ethical supply chains to deliver contracts for the Welsh public sector and third sector organisations in receipt of public funds. The code is designed to ensure that workers in public sector supply chains are employed ethically and in compliance with both the letter and spirit of United Kingdom, EU and international laws. The code covers the following employment issues: Modern Slavery and human rights abuses; Blacklisting; False self-employment; Unfair use of umbrella schemes and zero hours contracts; and Paying the Living Wage. In signing up to the code, organizations will agree to comply with 12 commitments designed to eliminate modern slavery and support ethical employment practices.
Availability	ENG: https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-09/code-of-practice-ethical-employment-in-supply-chains.pdf

Name of Resource	**9. Business and human rights: A five-step guide for company boards**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Equality and Human Rights Commission
Date of publishing	May 2016
Description	The guide is for boards of companies in the United Kingdom. It sets out five steps boards should follow in order for their companies to identify, mitigate and report on the human rights impacts of their activities. These steps will also help boards to reflect their leadership and fiduciary duties.

	The guide also provides advice on how boards can meet the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the global standard, which outline the role of business and governments in respecting human rights. The Guiding Principles do not create any new international legal obligations on companies, but they can help boards to operate with respect for human rights and meet their legal responsibilities set out in domestic laws. They are also supported by the UK government.
Availability	ENG: https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/business_and_human_rights_web.pdf

Name of Resource	**10. Modern slavery – A council guide**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	United Kingdom Local Government Association, United Kingdom Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner
Date of publishing	December 2017
Description	The purpose of this guide for councils is to increase awareness of modern slavery and provide clarity on their role in tackling it. In developing this, the Association's Safer and Stronger Communities Board has worked with the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner. It encourages the members to draw on the resources of the Commissioner and other local partners to help stop slavery and are grateful for their work and input.
Availability	ENG: https://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.United Kingdom/media/1201/modern-slavery-a-council-guide.pdf

Name of Resource	**11. Modern Slavery Assessment Tool**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Cabinet Office
Date of publishing	21 December 2017
Description	The Modern Slavery Assessment Tool is a modern slavery risk identification and management tool. This tool has been designed to help public sector organizations work in partnership with suppliers to improve protections and reduce the risk of exploitation of workers in their supply chains. It also aims to help public sector organizations understand where there may be risks of modern slavery in the supply chains of goods and services they have procured. Public sector organizations are encouraged to use the Modern Slavery Assessment Tool with existing suppliers.
Availability	ENG: https://supplierregistration.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/msat

Name of Resource	**12. Modern slavery contacts database**
Type	Capacity building, Registry / data base, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	United Kingdom Home Office

Date of publishing	15 October 2018
Description	By registering to the modern slavery contacts database, companies can get guidance and resources on producing a modern slavery statement. Every organization carrying out a business in the United Kingdom with a total annual turnover of £36 million or more is required to produce a modern slavery statement for each financial year of their establishment.
Availability	ENG: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/contacts-database-for-guidance-on-modern-slavery-reporting/contacts-database-for-guidance-on-modern-slavery-reporting

Name of Resource	**13. Procurement Guidance Note PGN 03/18 – Human Rights in Public Procurement**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Northern Ireland
Enacting authority	Department of Finance of Northern Ireland
Date of publishing	19 December 2018
Description	The Northern Ireland Public Procurement was approved by the Northern Ireland Executive in 2002. In approving the policy, the Executive took the decision that legislation was not necessary to ensure that Departments, their Agencies, Non-Departmental Public Bodies and Public Corporations complied with the policy. Instead, it considered that compliance could be achieved by means of administrative direction. Procurement Guidance Notes (PGNs) are the administrative means by which Departments are advised of procurement policies and best practice developments. They apply to those bodies subject to Northern Ireland Public Procurement Policy and also provide useful guidance for other public sector bodies. PGNs are developed by the Construction and Procurement Delivery, in consultation with the Centres of Procurement Expertise, and are subject to the approval of the Procurement Board.
Availability	ENG: https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dfp/PGN-03-18-Human-Rights-in-Public-Procurement.PDF

Name of Resource	**14. Guidance on publishing an annual modern slavery statement**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	United Kingdom Home Office
Date of publishing	12 March 2019
Description	The United Kingdom Home Office provides guidance on producing a modern slavery statement, including good practice recommendations and links to further resources. Certain commercial organizations must publish an annual statement setting out the steps they take to prevent modern slavery in their business and their supply chains. This is a requirement under Section 54 (Transparency in Supply Chains) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. This guidance helps identify if organisations need to publish a modern slavery statement and best practice guidance on producing a statement.
Availability	ENG: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/publish-an-annual-modern-slavery-statement

Name of Resource	15. Procurement Policy Note 05/19: Tackling Modern Slavery in Government Supply Chains
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Cabinet Office
Date of publishing	18 September 2019
Description	This Procurement Policy Note and guidance sets out how to identify and manage modern slavery risks in both existing contracts and new procurement activity. It applies to all central government departments, executive agencies and non-departmental public bodies. Other public sector contracting authorities may also wish to apply the approach.
Availability	ENG: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/830150/September_2019_Modern_Slavery_Guidance.pdf

Name of Resource	16. Crown Commercial Service Framework Contracts
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Crown Commercial Service
Date of publishing	August 2019
Description	The Crown Commercial Service (CCS), the largest public sector procurement organization in the United Kingdom, have carried out a risk assessment of their current and planned commercial agreements to identify which contracts are in the sectors and categories where there is greater risk of modern slavery occurring; compiled a list of high and medium risk framework contracts and have invited suppliers that are working under framework contracts in those sectors and categories where there is a greater risk of modern slavery to complete the Modern Slavery Assessment Tool. CCS will also be risk assessing their future framework contracts to ensure that the modern slavery risk is effectively identified and addressed in CCS's future procurement pipeline.
Availability	ENG: https://www.crowncommercial.gov.uk/

XXXVIII. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name of Resource	1. US Tariff Act of 1930, as amended
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	1930
Description	Section 307 of the Act prohibits the importation into the United States of merchandise mined, produced or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour, forced labour or indentured labour– including forced or indentured child labour (19 U.S.C. 1307). Such merchandise is subject to exclusion and/or seizure, and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer(s). According to implementing regulations (19 CFR § 12.42), when information, reasonably but not conclusively, indicates that merchandise within the purview of this provision is being imported, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may issue withhold release orders.
Availability	ENG: https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title19/pdf/USCODE-2010-title19-chap4.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Executive Order 13126—Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	President
Entry into force / date of approval	12 June 1999
Description	Executive Order 13126 is intended to ensure that US federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labour. That goal is consistent with current laws that, among other things, outlaw the importation of products made by forced or indentured child labour. Under procurement regulations implementing the Executive Order, federal contractors who supply products on a list published by the Department of Labor must certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labour was used to produce the items listed.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-products-print

Name of Resource	3. Trafficking Victims Protection Act, as amended
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	28 October 2000

Description	The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) is the landmark federal statute defining human trafficking and establishing a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking domestically and internationally. The TVPA established the Trafficking in Persons Office within the U.S. Department of State, the President's Interagency Task Force on Trafficking in Persons, and the Senior Policy Operating Group; authorized the State Department's annual Trafficking in Person's Report; authorized the provision of anti-trafficking foreign assistance programs by State and the U.S. Agency for International Development; and enshrined a victim-centred approach within U.S. law enforcement and immigration processes, among many other provisions. The TVPA, as amended, directs the Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, to carry out activities to monitor and combat forced labour and child labour in foreign countries, including: (1) developing a public list of goods believed to be produced by forced labour or child labour in violation of international standards; and (2) ensuring that such products are not imported into the United States. The National Defense Authorization Act, further supplemented this by stipulating that a contracting or grant officer of an executive agency who receives credible evidence that a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement has engaged in trafficking in persons or other prohibited activities is also required to promptly refer the matter to the agency's inspector general for investigation. Each such officer is required to compel a recipient to immediately inform the appropriate Inspector General of credible evidence of the recipient's violation of anti-trafficking requirements, and to fully cooperate in any subsequent audit, investigation, or corrective action. The TVPA criminalized forced labour, for whoever "knowingly benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in a venture which has engaged in the providing or obtaining of labor or services [by forced labor]"
Availability	ENG: https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?path=/prelim@title22/chapter78&edition=prelim

Name of Resource	**4. The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)**
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	26 September 2006
Description	The Act directs the Office of Management and Budget to ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website accessible by the public at no cost that includes for each federal award of federal financial assistance and expenditures (1) the amount; (2) information including transaction type, funding agency, the North American Industry Classification System code or Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number, program source, and an award title descriptive of the purpose of each funding action; (3) the name and location of the recipient and the primary location of performance; and (4) a unique identifier of the recipient and any parent entity.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/2590/text

Name of Resource	5. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	21 July 2010
Description	The Act amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to direct the Security and Exchange Commission to issue regulations requiring persons for which conflict minerals are necessary to the functionality or production of a product manufactured by that person to make annual disclosures of whether any such conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country. Requires the report, regarding any minerals that did originate in the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country, to describe: (1) due diligence measures taken on the source and chain of custody of such minerals; and (2) the products manufactured, or contracted to be manufactured, that are not Democratic Republic of Congo conflict free. Defines "Democratic Republic of Congo conflict free" as products that do not contain minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the DRC or an adjoining country. Instructs the Secretary of State to: (1) submit a strategy to Congress that addresses the linkages between human rights abuses, armed groups, mining of conflict minerals, and commercial products; (2) produce and update periodically a map of mineral-rich zones, trade routes, and areas under the control of armed groups in the DRC and adjoining countries ("Conflict Minerals Map"); and (3) publish in the Federal Register a notice of intent to declare a mineral a conflict mineral.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/4173

Name of Resource	6. The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	State of California, United States of America
Enacting authority	California State Senate
Entry into force / date of approval	1 January 2012
Description	The Act provides consumers with information about the efforts that companies are undertaking to prevent and root out trafficking in human beings and slavery in their product supply chains – whether in the U.S. or overseas. The Act requires large retailers and manufacturers doing business in California to disclose on their websites their "efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from [their] direct supply chain for tangible goods offered for sale." The law applies to any company doing business in California that has annual worldwide gross receipts of more than $100 million and that identifies itself as a retail seller or manufacturer on its California tax return. Companies subject to the Act must post disclosures on their websites related to five specific areas: verification, audits, certification, internal accountability, and training. The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act does not mandate that businesses implement new measures to ensure that their product supply chains are free from trafficking in human beings and slavery. Instead, the law only requires that covered businesses make the required disclosures – even if they do little or nothing at all to safeguard their supply chains. Companies subject to the Act must therefore disclose particular information within each disclosure category, and the Act offers companies discretion in how to do so.
Availability	ENG: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/cybersafety/sb_657_bill_ch556.pdf

Name of Resource	7. Executive Order 13627 – Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	President
Entry into force / date of approval	2 October 2012
Description	Executive Order 13627 strengthens protections against trafficking in persons in federal contracts by directing the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, working with the appropriate agencies, to amend federal contracting regulations to: Prohibit contractors and subcontractors from engaging in specific trafficking-related activities; Apply new, tailored compliance measures for larger contracts performed abroad. The Executive Order also establishes a process to identify industries and sectors that have a history of human trafficking and augments training and heightens agencies' ability to detect and address trafficking violations. The Executive Order stipulates that the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy will provide guidance to agencies on how to improve monitoring of and compliance with actions to prevent trafficking and will implement improved training for the federal acquisition workforce on policies and procedures for combatting trafficking.
Availability	ENG: https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2012/10/02/2012-24374/strengthening-protections-against-trafficking-in-persons-in-federal-contracts

Name of Resource	8. National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 – Title XVII: Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	2 January 2013
Description	Amends and supplements the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to expand the authority of a federal agency to terminate a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement that involve grantees or contractors who engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons. This includes grantees or contractors who: (1) engage in acts that directly support or advance trafficking in persons, (2) destroy an employee's immigration documents or fail to pay return transportation costs to an employee upon the end of employment, (3) solicit persons for employment under false pretences, (4) charge recruited employees placement or recruitment fees, or (5) provide inadequate housing conditions. The Act prohibits the head of an executive agency from entering into a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement valued at more than $500,000 unless a representative of the recipient of such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement certifies that the recipient has implemented a plan and procedures to prevent trafficking in persons. The Act also requires a contracting or grant officer of an executive agency who receives credible evidence that a recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement has engaged in trafficking in persons or other prohibited activities to promptly refer the matter to the agency's inspector general for investigation. The Act requires each such officer to require a recipient to

	immediately inform the appropriate Inspector General of credible evidence of the recipient's violation of anti-trafficking requirements, and to fully cooperate in any subsequent audit, investigation, or corrective action.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-bill/4310/text

Name of Resource	9. List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Approving authority	Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
Notice publishing date	1 December 2014
Description	ILAB maintains a list of products and their source countries which it has a reasonable basis to believe are produced by forced or indentured child labour, pursuant to Executive Order 13126. This List is intended to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labour. Under 2018 procurement regulations, federal contractors who supply products on the List must certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labour was used to produce the items supplied.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/EO_Report_2014.pdf

Name of Resource	10. Resource Guide – The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	State of California, United States of America
Enacting authority	California Department of Justice
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The Resource Guide is intended to help companies subject to the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act by offering recommendations about model disclosures and best practices for developing disclosures on their efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from [their] direct supply chain for tangible goods offered for sale. In each disclosure category, the Guide discusses how a company can provide disclosures that comply with the law, as well as enhance consumers' understanding of its anti-trafficking effort.
Availability	ENG: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/sb657/resource-guide.pdf

Name of Resource	11. Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 22.17; Combating Trafficking in Persons
Type	Regulation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Entry into force / date of approval	2 March 2015

Description	This subpart prescribes policy for implementing Executive Order 13627 and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 – Title XVII: Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting. It provides additional anti-trafficking policies that prohibit contractors and subcontractors from engaging in prohibited practices. It applies to all new solicitations and awards. This "Combating Trafficking in Persons" clause applies to all new solicitations and awards. The clause describes nine prohibited trafficking activities, such as the prohibition against charging recruitment fees to employees; the prohibition against using misleading or fraudulent practices during recruitment of employees; making material misrepresentations regarding the key terms and conditions of employment; etc. Implementing Partners must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the complete list of prohibited activities.
Availability	ENG: https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/01/29/2015-01524/federal-acquisition-regulation-ending-trafficking-in-persons

Name of Resource	**12. Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015**
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	24 February 2016
Description	Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the importation to the United States of "all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour or/and forced labour or/and indentured labour." However, the original law included an exception for any imports not made "in such quantities in the United States to meet the consumptive demands of the United States." The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 eliminated the long-standing exception to the general prohibition on the importation of goods made with forced or indentured labour, including forced child labour, to meet the "consumptive demand" of the United States.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/114/plaws/publ125/PLAW-114publ125.pdf

Name of Resource	**13. Responsible Sourcing Tool**
Type	Practical/implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Developing organizations	State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Verité
Initiative launch date	16 May 2016
Description	The Responsible Sourcing Tool is a website created to help federal contractors, acquisitions personnel and any company visualize and understand the risks of human trafficking in supply chains, as well as the mechanisms to implement effective, comprehensive management systems to detect, prevent, and combat trafficking. The website contains an in-depth examination of 11 key sectors and 43 commodities at risk for human trafficking or trafficking-related practices, as well as 10 comprehensive, downloadable risk-management tools, and tailored tools for

	the seafood sector and the food and beverage sector. The tools include items such as a sample code of conduct, a sample vendor agreement, a tool on screening and evaluating labour recruiters, a sample supplier and subcontractor self-assessment, and a model compliance plan for the FAR. The resources and tools are not meant to be exhaustive or determinative, but should allow stakeholders and federal contractors in particular, to better focus their efforts in reducing or eliminating risks of human trafficking in supply chains.
Availability	ENG: http://responsiblesourcingtool.org/

Name of Resource	**14. Responsible Business Conduct. First National Action Plan for the United States of America**
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Approving authority	Secretary of State
Notice publishing date	16 December 2016
Description	Through partnerships with the private sector, labour groups, civil society, other governments, and international organizations, the United States has fought corruption overseas by encouraging companies to embrace high standards of responsible business conduct. To encourage these efforts, the United States launched its first-ever National Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct. This process is meant to enhance coordination within the U.S. government, push for higher standards and a more level playing field globally, and strengthen public-private coordination to help U.S. companies attain their responsible conduct goals in a variety of environments around the world.
Availability	ENG: https://mk0globalnapshvllfq4.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/NAP-USA.pdf

Name of Resource	**15. Child Labour Cocoa Coordination Group**
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Global
Enacting authority	Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), Child Labour Cocoa Coordination Group
Initiative launch date	2017
Description	ILAB was instrumental in the formation of the Child Labor Cocoa Coordinating Group (CLCCG) – an innovative public-private partnership with the aim of rooting out abusive labour practices in the cocoa supply chain. The CLCCG brings together the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well as representatives of the International Chocolate and Cocoa Industry to ensure that projects are complementary and sufficient resources are directed towards addressing priority needs. Since its establishment in 2010, the CLCCG has brought more stakeholders to the table – helping to spark dialogue and collaboration between governments, chocolate companies, civil society, and international organizations. The partnerships that have stemmed from the CLCCG have been seen as a model of coordination, collaboration, and information-sharing by governments and companies at home and abroad.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/child-forced-labor-trafficking/child-labor-cocoa

Name of Resource	16. Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains
Type	Traceability/practical tool, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Approving authority	Department of Labor
Notice publishing date	2017
Description	The Department of Labor's Comply Chain app targets companies and industry groups seeking to develop robust social compliance systems for their global production. Comply Chain provides practical, step-by-step guidance on eight critical elements of social compliance, and is designed for companies that do not have a social compliance system in place or those needing to strengthen their existing systems. An integrated social compliance system includes: engaging stakeholders and partners, assessing risks and impacts, developing a code of conduct, communicating and training across the supply chain, monitoring compliance, remediating violations, independent review and reporting performance. The app contains many examples of specific good practices that companies, industry groups, and multi-stakeholder initiatives have put in place in these eight areas.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/ilab/complychain/ ENG: https://www.dol.gov/general/apps/ilab-comply-chain

Name of Resource	17. Sweat & Toil: Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Around the World
Type	Report/Analysis, Research, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Approving authority	Department of Labor (DOL)
Notice publishing date	2017
Description	Sweat & Toil: Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Around the World is a comprehensive resource developed by DOL's International Labor Affairs Bureau (ILAB) documenting child and forced labour worldwide. Data and research in this Sweat & Toil app are taken from ILAB's three flagship reports: Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor; List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor; and List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor. Five things you can do with this app are: check countries' efforts to eliminate child labour; find child labour data; browse goods produced with child or forced labour; review laws and ratifications; and see what governments can to do end child labour.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/general/apps/ilab

Name of Resource	18. Sanctions for Forced Labor and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Type	Legislation/Sanctions
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	2 August 2017

Description	Federal legislation: Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, P.L. 115–44, further strengthened existing legislative sanctions authorities to combat forced labour and slavery overseas of North Koreans and established a rebuttable presumption that certain significant goods produced or manufactured via North Korean labour are subject to U.S. entry prohibitions. Various publications from the Department of State and the Treasury Department have provided program specific documents related to CAATSA.
Availability	ENG: https://www.state.gov/democratic-peoples-republic-of-korea-sanctions/

Name of Resource	**19. Executive Order – Zero Tolerance for Human Trafficking in City Service Contracts and Purchasing and Comprehensive Anti-trafficking Strategic Plan – City of Houston**
Type	Policy/Standard
Country / jurisdiction	City of Houston, Texas, United States of America
Enacting authority	City of Houston
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2017
Description	The City of Houston ("City") spends hundreds of millions of dollars of public funds yearly on goods and services. The City seeks to use best efforts so that taxpayer dollars do not contribute to trafficking in persons. The City recognizes its purchasing decisions can benefit or protect workers around the world and public safety and morals are served by avoiding expenditures that could be used to commit human rights violations and social and environmental harm. In its role as a market participant, the City seeks to assure the integrity of the procurement process is not undermined by substandard labour practices or purchase of services provided or goods made under exploitative or unsustainable conditions. The City of Houston has a robust anti-trafficking program and multi-pronged strategic plan, which has been credited as the nation's first comprehensive municipal response to human trafficking. This plan and other toolkits that focus on policy chances, outreach initiatives, and multi-media public awareness campaigns are downloadable. There are also mentorship programmes.
Availability	ENG: http://www.houstontx.gov/execorders/1-56.pdf ENG: https://humantraffickinghouston.org/

Name of Resource	**20. The Defense Contingency Contracting Handbook Version 5**
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense
Date of publishing	April 2017
Description	In Chapter 1 of the handbook, there is a section titled Combating Trafficking in Persons (TIP) that provides a general overview of the legal definition of trafficking, as well as the DoD's zero tolerance policy towards TIP. It includes policy and guidance that can be applied to all contracts and provides a step by step action procedure for those who are faced with a situation involving human trafficking.
Availability	ENG: https://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/ccap/cc/jcchb/DCC_Handbook_v.5_April2017.pdf

Name of Resource	21. 2018 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor
Type	Report/Analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Approving authority	Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
Date of publishing	2018
Description	The Department of Labor's annual Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor focuses on the efforts of certain U.S. trade beneficiary countries and territories to eliminate the worst forms of child labour through legislation, enforcement mechanisms, policies and social programs. The Report presents: findings on the prevalence and sectoral distribution of the worst forms of child labour in each country; country-specific suggestions for government action (since 2009); individual country assessments that identify where Significant, Moderate, Minimal, or No Advancement has been made (since 2011); the Report serves as a resource to foreign governments, NGOs, academics and policymakers working on labour and human rights issues. It helps inform Congress and Executive Branch agencies that formulate labour and trade policy and is an important resource for the Department in assessing future technical assistance and research priorities as it seeks to combat child labour around the world.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/child_labor_reports/tda2018/ChildLaborReportBook.pdf

Name of Resource	22. Interagency Task Force on Forced Labor in Fishing in International Waters
Type	Report/Analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Justice
Date of publishing	2018
Description	Senate Report (115–139) accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2018 (P.L. 115–141) directed the Department of Justice to lead a multi-agency task force to address the legal and jurisdictional issues related to forced labour in fishing in international waters. The goal is to convene federal agencies that handle law enforcement, labour law, and international issues to develop a report and recommendations for a coordinated response to address the complex legal and jurisdictional issues involved.
Availability	ENG: TBD at a later date.

Name of Resource	23. 2018 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor
Type	Report/Analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Approving authority	Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Department of Labor
Notice publishing date	2018

Description	The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) maintains a list of goods and their source countries which it has reason to believe are produced by child labour or forced labour in violation of international standards, as required under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and subsequent reauthorizations. The List of Goods Produced by child or forced labour comprises 148 goods from 76 countries, as of 20 September 2018. ILAB maintains the List primarily to raise public awareness about forced and child labour around the world and to promote efforts to combat them; it is not intended to be punitive, but rather to serve as a catalyst for more strategic and focused coordination and collaboration among those working to address these problems. Publication of the List has resulted in new opportunities for ILAB to engage with foreign governments to combat forced and child labour. It is also a valuable resource for researchers, advocacy organizations and companies wishing to carry out risk assessments and engage in due diligence on labour rights in their supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ILAB/ListofGoods.pdf

Name of Resource	**24. Port of Seattle Human Trafficking Strategy**
Type	Motion / Strategy
Country / jurisdiction	Seattle, United States of America
Enacting authority	Port of Seattle
Entry into force / date of approval	9 January 2018
Description	The Port of Seattle is committed to stopping human trafficking in King County, where hundreds of victims are identified each year. The county has a tangible role in stopping trafficking because of the status as both a large employer and as the manager of significant trade and travel facilities. Over the years, the organization has been a leader in directly addressing trafficking activities, raising awareness of the issue to local residents and collaborating with key partners to increase reach and impact.
Availability	ENG: https://www.portseattle.org/sites/default/files/2018-03/2018_01_09_RM_8a_amti_human_trafficking.pdf

Name of Resource	**25. Harvesting the future: Piloting the USDA's Guidelines for Eliminating Child and Forced Labor in Agricultural Supply Chains**
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Department of Labor, Nestlé, Olam, Balsu
Date of publishing	June 2018
Description	This report provides an analysis on Nestlé, the world's largest food and beverage company, and its two hazelnut suppliers in Turkey, Olam and Balsu, as it pilot-tested the United States Department of Agriculture Guidelines for Eliminating Child Labor and Forced Labor in Agricultural Supply Chains (USDA Guidelines) in Turkey's hazelnut supply chain. This project was a partnership between the three companies and the Fair Labor Association, funded by the United States Department of Labor. Hazelnuts are grown in the Black Sea region of Turkey. In

	the summer, tens of thousands of seasonal migrant workers, mostly from the Southeast region bordering Syria, travel across the country to harvest hazelnuts for 30–45 days. Children often work alongside their parents in the hazelnut gardens.
Availability	ENG: https://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/harvesting_the_future_june_2018.pdf

Name of Resource	**26. Anti-Trafficking Risk Management Best Practices & Mitigation Considerations Memorandum**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Office of Management and Budget
Date of publishing	21 October 2019
Description	The purpose of this memorandum is to enhance the effectiveness of anti-trafficking requirements in Federal acquisition, while helping contractors manage and reduce the burden associated with meeting these responsibilities. To achieve these dual goals, this memorandum describes anti-trafficking risk management best practices and mitigation considerations for acquisition officials and agency trafficking experts to take into account when working with the agency's contractors in order to address their obligations.
Availability	ENG: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/M-20-01.pdf

Name of Resource	**27. Maritime Security and Fisheries Enforcement (SAFE) Act**
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	20 December 2019
Description	The Maritime SAFE Act, Sections 3531–3563 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116–92), adds to and strengthens responses of the U.S. Departments of State and Commerce, and of the U.S. Coast Guard, to illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and related transnational organized crimes (including trafficking in persons). The Act provides for the Secretary of State, in consultation with Commerce and the Coast Guard, to deliver assistance, as appropriate, for law enforcement training in priority regions and states and capacity building for IUU fishing, customs and border security officials to conduct investigations and prosecutions. The act establishes a federal interagency working group on IUU fishing; and in a series of provisions under the subtitle "Combating Human Trafficking in Connection with the Catching and Processing of Seafood Products," and adds the Secretary of Commerce to the President's Interagency Task Force on Trafficking in Persons and requires a report to Congress on human trafficking, including forced labour, in the supply chains of seafood products imported into the United States.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/1269/text

Name of Resource	28. Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act, P.L. 116–358
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress
Entry into force / date of approval	29 January 2020
Description	Sections 741–744 require establishment within 90 days of enactment of the Act of a Forced Labour Enforcement Task Force to monitor U.S. enforcement of the prohibition under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The Task Force is to be chaired by the Secretary of Homeland Security and comprised of representatives from other federal agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of Labour.
Availability	ENG: https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/5430/text

Name of Resource	29. Worker Rights in Trade Preference Programs
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Office of the United States Trade Representative
Entry into force / date of approval	Ongoing
Description	The Office of the United States Trade Representative monitors and enforces countries' adherence to worker rights criteria under trade preference programs, including the Generalized System of Preference, established by the Trade Act of 1974, African Growth and Opportunity Act, Caribbean Basin Initiative, and Haiti HOPE.
Availability	ENG: https://ustr.gov/issue-areas/labor

Name of Resource	30. Worker's Rights Wallet Cards
Type	Guidance/Initiative
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense (DoD)
Date of publishing	Ongoing
Description	The DoD created wallet-sized cards that listed worker's rights and provides hotline information to report suspected Trafficking in Persons violations. Contractors are required to post these rights in employee work spaces in English and in any foreign language(s) spoken by a significant portion of the workface. The wallet-sized cards were translated into Arabic, Dari, Hindi, Malay, Nepali, Pashto, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu and distributed throughout U.S. military installations overseas.
Availability	ENG: https://ctip.defense.gov/Resources/Workers-Rights-Wallet-Cards/

Name of Resource	31. CTIP Awareness Posters
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense (DoD)
Date of publishing	Ongoing
Description	The Combating Trafficking in Persons managing office created posters to provide information on how and where to report TIP cases. The posters were translated into Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, Dari, English, French, Georgian, German, Hindi, Italian, Kazakh, Korean, Luganda, Malay, Nepali, Pashto, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai and Urdu and distributed to DoD offices and U.S. military installations within the U.S. and abroad.
Availability	ENG: https://ctip.defense.gov/Resources/DoD-TIP-Hotline-Posters/

B. INTERNATIONAL TREATIES, POLITICAL COMMITMENTS, REPORTS AND OTHER INITIATIVES BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. ACCORD ON FIRE AND BUILDING SAFETY IN BANGLADESH

Name of Resource	1. Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh
Type	Platform for co-operation, Monitoring and enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Bangladesh
Organization	ACCORD
Initiative launch date	15 May 2013
Description	The Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh (the Accord) is an independent, legally binding agreement between global brands, retailers and trade unions designed to build a safe and healthy Bangladeshi Ready Made Garment (RMG) Industry. The agreement was created in the immediate aftermath of the Rana Plaza building collapse that led to the death of more than 1100 people and injured more than 2000. In June 2013, an implementation plan was agreed upon, leading to the incorporation of the Bangladesh Accord Foundation in the Netherlands in October 2013. The agreement consists of six key components: A legally binding agreement between brands and trade unions to ensure a safe working environment in the Bangladeshi RMG industry; An independent inspection programme supported by brands in which workers and trade unions are involved; Public disclosure of all factories, inspection reports and corrective action plans; A commitment by signatory brands to ensure sufficient funds are available for remediation and to maintain sourcing relationships; Democratically elected health and safety committees in all factories to identify and act on health and safety risks; Worker empowerment through an extensive training programme, complaints mechanism and right to refuse unsafe work.
Availability	ENG: https://bangladeshaccord.org/

II. COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CoE)

Name of Resource	1. Compendium of good practices on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Council of Europe region
Organization	Council of Europe
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The compendium of good practices illustrates the positive impact of the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings on law, policy and practice across Europe, in the areas of the four pillars ("4Ps") of the Convention: prevention, protection of victims' rights, prosecution, and partnerships. The examples chosen have generally been selected on the basis of GRETA, having welcomed specific measures in the country evaluation reports. Care has been taken to present as wide a selection of countries as possible as well as presenting a balance of practice from countries of origin and destination. It is hoped that this compendium of good practices will highlight the kind of measures that can be taken by States Parties to successfully implement the Convention and will provide food for thought and direction in their future efforts. It is intended as a living document and will periodically be updated in the light of new developments stemming out of GRETA's monitoring of the Convention.
Availability	ENG: https://edoc.coe.int/en/trafficking-in-human-beings/7203-compendium-of-good-practices-on-the-implementation-of-the-council-of-europe-convention-on-action-against-trafficking-in-human-beings.html

Name of Resource	2. Human Rights and Business – Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Council of Europe region
Organization	Council of Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2016
Description	Building on the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 on human rights and business, a text that provides more specific guidance to assist member States in preventing and remedying human rights violations by business enterprises and also insists on measures to induce business to respect human rights. The recommendation elaborates on access to judicial remedy, drawing on Council of Europe expertise and legal standards in the field (civil and criminal liability, reduction of judicial barriers, legal aid, collective claims etc.). It puts special emphasis on the additional protection needs of workers, children, indigenous populations and human rights defenders.

Availability	FRA: https://edoc.coe.int/en/fundamental-freedoms/7301-droits-de-lhomme-et-entreprises-recommandation-cmrec20163-du-comite-des-ministres-aux-etats-membres.html ENG: https://edoc.coe.int/en/fundamental-freedoms/7302-human-rights-and-business-recommendation-cmrec20163-of-the-committee-of-ministers-to-member-states.html

III. COUNCIL OF THE BALTIC SEA STATES (CBSS)

Name of Resource	1. Guidelines to Prevent Abusive Recruitment, Exploitative Employment and Trafficking of Migrant Workers in the Baltic Sea Region
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Baltic Sea States region
Organization	Council of the Baltic Sea States
Date of publishing	June 2014
Description	The aim of the guidelines is to address and tackle the different forms of exploitation and trafficking of migrant workers in the Baltic Sea region that were identified as problematic in the joint ADSTRINGO research report "Exploitation of Migrant Workers in Finland, Sweden, Estonia and Lithuania: Uncovering the Links between Recruitment, Irregular Employment Practices and Labour Trafficking". The guidelines provide action-oriented recommendations and practical guidance to enhance prevention of trafficking for forced labour, especially through addressing the specific mechanisms that foster abusive and exploitative recruitment and employment of migrant workers in the Baltic Sea region. More specifically, they intend to contribute to: Promoting decent work conditions and protecting fundamental rights at work; Strengthening enforcement of existing labour standards, especially in sectors prone to exploitation and employing migrant labour; Fostering a level playing field for ethical recruiters and employers; Promoting strategic partnerships among public authorities, businesses, trade unions and NGOs in the prevention of abuse and exploitation at national, regional and international level.
Availability	ENG: http://www.cbss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ADSTRINGO-Guidelines.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Guidelines for Municipalities – Stepping Up Local Action Against Human Trafficking
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Baltic Sea States region
Organization	Council of the Baltic Sea States
Date of publishing	December 2015
Description	The general aim of the guidelines is to provide local actors with the knowledge and right tools to strengthen their role in the work against human trafficking and increase the effectiveness of the anti-trafficking actions by ensuring proper and timely victim identification, adequate and sustainable assistance and protection.

	The specific goals of the guidelines are to: Promote victims' rights; Improve awareness of human trafficking among local actors; Highlight some of the promising practices that have been developed in the region and beyond where municipalities and/or local authorities play a prominent role in addressing trafficking and protecting victims; Involve local actors in combating human trafficking at the local level by addressing common challenges and providing specific action points to overcome the problems and to improve the counter trafficking measures.
Availability	ENG: http://www.cbss.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Guidelines-for-Municipalities-ENG.pdf

IV. EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Name of Resource	1. Liability in subcontracting processes in the European construction sector
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
Date of publishing	12 November 2008
Description	Against a backdrop of increased European and national policy attention regarding the issue of subcontracting, Eurofound has conducted the research by analysing existing national legislation on liability in subcontracting processes in the construction sector. The report underlines the significant differences that exist between the various national liability regulations in place in the eight Member States under consideration (Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain). The varying legal tradition and industrial relations cultures in the countries covered mean that research results are highly specific to each national situation and that few elements are transferable. This comparative report is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the subject of liability in subcontracting processes. Chapter 2 provides a detailed overview of the national laws and actors involved in the eight Member States in respect of liability arrangements and largely concerning wages, social security and financial matters. Chapter 3 examines the practical implementation of the liability arrangements and the effectiveness of the instruments as regards the centre of responsibility for discharging employees' entitlements and also in combating bogus subcontracting practices. Chapter 4 makes some concluding remarks and gives an assessment of the recommendations and options for policymakers and social partners, based on the findings reported in chapters 2 and 3.
Availability	ENG: https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/report/2008/labour-market/liability-in-subcontracting-processes-in-the-european-construction-sector

Name of Resource	2. Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Parliament
Entry into force / date of approval	17 April 2014
Description	The directive sets out rules on the use of public contracts for the provision of works, supplies or services by companies or individuals and the exemptions which can be applied. According to article 57 (Exclusion grounds), contracting authorities shall exclude an economic operator from participation in a procurement procedure where they have established or are otherwise aware that that economic operator has been the subject of a conviction by final judgment for child labour and other forms of trafficking in human beings.
Availability	BUL, ELL, ENG, EST, CES, DAN, DEU, FIN, FRA, HRV, HUN, ITA, LAV, LIT, MLT, NLD, POL, POT, RON, SLK, SLV, SPA, SWE: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32014L0024

Name of Resource	3. Corporate Social Responsibility. National Public Policies in the European Union – Compendium 2014
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Commission
Date of publishing	September 2014
Description	This compendium is one of the outcomes of the Peer Reviews on Corporate Social Responsibility that took place throughout 2013. The compendium brings together the most up to date information arising from country presentations and discussions at the Peer Reviews, as well as from existing National Action Plans on Corporate Social Responsibility and on Business and Human Rights (including those under preparation). The supply chains aspects are being discussed especially in chapter 5 “Human Rights and Responsible Supply Chain Management” and chapter 11 “Sustainable Public Procurement”.
Availability	ENG: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/corporate-social-responsibility-national-public-policies-european-union-compendium-2014

Name of Resource	4. Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Parliament

Entry into force / date of approval	5 December 2014
Description	The directive requires certain large companies to disclose relevant non-financial information to provide investors and other stakeholders with a more complete picture of their development, performance, position and their activity impact. The directive applies to certain large companies and groups with more than 500 employees. Such companies are required to give a review of policies, principal risks and outcomes. If companies do not have a policy on one of these areas, the non-financial statement should explain why not. On the topic of supply chains, the directive mentions that "The non-financial statement should also include information on the due diligence processes implemented by the undertaking, also regarding, where relevant and proportionate, its supply and subcontracting chains, in order to identify, prevent and mitigate existing and potential adverse impacts".
Availability	BUL, ELL, ENG, EST, CES, DAN, DEU, FIN, FRA, HRV, HUN, ITA, LAV, LIT, MLT, NLD, POL, POT, RON, SLK, SLV, SPA, SWE: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0095

Name of Resource	**5. Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting up a Union system for supply chain due diligence self-certification of responsible importers of tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold originating in conflict-affected and high-risk areas**
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	European Parliament
Organization	European Parliament, European Council
Entry into force / date of approval	20 May 2015
Description	The main objective of the regulation is to help reduce the financing of armed groups and security forces through mineral proceeds in conflict-affected and high-risk areas by supporting and further promoting responsible sourcing practices of EU companies in relation to tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold originating from such areas. The regulation builds on existing international due diligence frameworks and principles. The regulation sets up a Union system for supply chain due diligence self-certification in order to curtail opportunities for armed groups and security forces to trade in tin, tantalum and tungsten, their ores, and gold. It is designed to provide transparency and certainty as regards to the supply practices of importers, smelters and refiners sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The regulation also lays out the supply chain due diligence obligations of the EU importers who choose to be self-certified as responsible importers of minerals or metals containing or consisting tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold.
Availability	BUL, ELL, ENG, EST, CES, DAN, DEU, FIN, FRA, HRV, HUN, ITA, LAV, LIT, MLT, NLD, POL, POT, RON, SLK, SPA, SLV, SWE: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2017-0090+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN

Name of Resource	6. European Parliament resolution of 12 May 2016 on implementation of the Directive 2011/36/EU of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims from a gender perspective
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Parliament
Entry into force / date of approval	12 May 2016
Description	The EU Directive 2011/36/EU lays out minimum common rules for determining offences of trafficking in human beings and punishing offenders. It also provides for measures to better prevent this phenomenon and to strengthen the protection of victims. The European Parliament, at point 57 of the resolution, highlights the effectiveness of awareness-raising schemes in educating consumers to select products from corporations that ensure a slavery-free supply chain, but notes that this in itself is not enough to reduce demand for THB.
Availability	BUL, ELL, ENG, EST, CES, DAN, DEU, FIN, FRA, HRV, HUN, ITA, LAV, LIT, MLT, NLD, POL, POT, RON, SLK, SLV, SPA, SWE: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+TA+P8-TA-2016-0227+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN

Name of Resource	7. Council Conclusions on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	Council of the European Union
Date of publishing	20 June 2016
Description	The Council adopted conclusions on business and human rights on the fifth anniversary of the adoption of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), the main comprehensive framework providing the international community with the tools to address human rights violations by businesses. Through the Conclusions, the Council reaffirmed the EU's strong and active engagement to prevent abuses and ensure remedy worldwide, and to ensure the UNGPs' implementation. The Council encouraged EU Institutions and Member States to address their responsibilities as commercial actors (e.g. in public procurement) and when supporting or partnering with businesses (e.g. through export credit, trade promotion, or subsidies for the private sector). The Council called on the Commission to consider what support can be provided to public authorities covered by the revised EU Procurement Directives, through tools and guidance for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles, the OECD Guidelines and the ILO Tripartite Declaration.
Availability	ENG: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/council_conclusions_on_business_and_human_rights_foreign_affairs_council.pdf

Name of Resource	8. Communication from the European Commission. Guidelines on non-financial reporting (methodology for reporting non-financial information) (2017/C 215/01)
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Commission
Entry into force / date of approval	5 July 2017
Description	The guidelines are supporting companies in fulfilling their reporting obligations under the EU non-financial disclosure requirements and will promote smart company reporting. The adoption of the guidelines supplements the already existing EU rules on non-financial reporting (Directive 2014/95/EU). Companies falling within its scope have to disclose relevant information on policies, risks and results in to regards environmental matters, social and employee-related aspects, as well as respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery issues, and diversity on the boards of directors. The guidelines reflect current best practices and the most recent developments, including lessons from the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Climate Agreement, the industry-led Task Force on climate-related financial disclosures set up by the Financial Stability Board, and the on-going work of the High-Level Group on Sustainable Finance established by the European Commission in the context of the Capital Markets Union initiative. The guidelines are voluntary and do not extend the scope of current rules in any way.
Availability	BUL, ELL, ENG, EST, CES, DAN, DEU, FIN, FRA, HRV, HUN, ITA, LAV, LIT, MLT, NLD, POL, POT, RON, SLK, SLV, SPA, SWE: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52017XC0705%2801%29

Name of Resource	9. Shadow EU Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Organization	European Parliament Working Group on Responsible Business Conduct
Date of publishing	March 2019
Description	The purpose of this Action Plan is the creation of a systematic and coherent approach on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in all relevant policy areas while maintaining sufficient flexibility so as to respond to new challenges as they arise. The plan covers a period of 6 years (2019–2024). This EU Action Plan is based on the expectation that all business enterprises domiciled or conducting business within the EU and/or member state (MS) jurisdiction respect human rights throughout their operations. The EU is committed to provide the necessary structures for businesses to fulfil their responsibilities for human rights and to ensure access to remedy in cases where harm has occurred. On the topic of supply chains, Objective 4 of the Action Plan sets to strengthen public communication on the possible risks and impacts of business operations on human rights and environment within and outside of the EU through supply chains, as well as reviewing the EU's Custom Code with the aim to allow full supply chain disclosure.
Availability	ENG: https://responsiblebusinessconduct.eu/wp/2019/03/19/shadow-eu-action-plan-on-business-and-human-rights/

V. G7 EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT MINISTERS

Name of Resource	1. G7 Ministerial Declaration: Action for Fair Production
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	G7
Organization	G7 Employment and Development Ministers
Date of adoption	13 October 2015
Description	The declaration includes steps towards implementation of measures aimed at achieving responsible supply chains, such as: Strengthening responsible supply chain management, particularly in SMEs; Support for transparency initiatives for consumers and public procurement agencies; Promote multi-stakeholder initiatives, particularly in the textile sector; Capacity-building in developing countries; Establishment of the Vision Zero Fund at the ILO in 2016; Strengthening the OECD NCP dispute resolution system.
Availability	ENG: http://www.respect.international/g7-ministerial-declaration-action-for-fair-production/

VI. G20 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT MINISTERS

Name of Resource	1. G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	G20
Organization	G20 Labour and Employment Ministers
Date of adoption	11 September 2014
Description	The G20 ministers committed to taking action to improve occupational safety and health on the country-level and collective measures, taking into account each country's national context, including promoting responsible business practices and effective supply chain engagement to improve occupational safety and health, with reference to United Nations, International Labour Organization, and OECD guidelines and standards, as appropriate. The ministers further commit to reviewing progress with respect to adopted measures during future G20 presidencies. The declaration also encourages countries to consider ratification of relevant International Labour Organization conventions and to make effective use of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, International Labour Organization Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, and the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/multilateral-system/g20/WCMS_307551/lang--en/index.htm

VII. GENEVA CENTRE FOR DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES (DCAF)

Name of Resource	1. Legislative Guidance Tool for States to Regulate Private Military and Security Companies
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The Guidance Tool was developed as a response to growing challenges in national regulation of the private security industry. Its aim is to provide guidance to parliamentarians, lawmakers, members of oversight committees and other actors in national legislative processes who are in the process of updating or developing national regulation related to private military and security companies. The Guidance Tool is structured around key challenges and proposes recommended content to incorporate into legislation regarding private military and security companies and private security companies, illustrated by examples of real-life good practices from different regions of the world.
Availability	ENG: https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Legislative-Guidance-Tool-EN_1.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Guidance Tool for Contracting Private Military and Security Services
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces
Date of publishing	2017
Description	The Contract Guidance Tool supports actors in incorporating international human rights law and international humanitarian law into contracting practices related to the procurement of private military and/or security services. The main aims of the tool are: To provide simple, concise and practical guidance for states, international organizations, humanitarian organizations and NGOs on structuring their contracts and contracting procedures for private military and/or security services, drawing on international norms and standards; To raise awareness on the key role of effective contracting processes which integrate respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law, based on lessons and good practices from existing contracting procedures.
Availability	ENG: http://www.mdforum.ch/pdf/contract-guidance-tool.pdf

VIII. INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION GROUP AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (ICAT)

Name of Resource	1. Preventing Trafficking in Persons by Addressing Demand
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)
Date of publishing	September 2014
Description	The paper is the second in a series of policy papers elaborated jointly by the member organizations of the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons. Its purpose is to provide guidance to organizations and practitioners by mapping out the dimensions of this demand as it relates specifically to trafficking in persons for labour exploitation, as well as highlighting strategies that can be used to address this aspect of the problem. The paper proceeds to identify concrete steps that can be taken by different actors to effectively reduce the demand. The paper concentrates specifically on demand that contributes to trafficking for labour exploitation in the context of the production of goods and/or services. The paper thus excludes trafficking for other purposes (including forced marriage, begging, forced criminality and organ removal), each of which has particular nuances. Furthermore, the paper does not address demand that contributes to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The paper does however make frequent reference to forced labour. While forced labour and trafficking for labour exploitation are not fully synonymous – not all forced labour involves trafficking and not all trafficking for labour exploitation amounts to forced labour – they both result from similar demand factors. Further, many relevant initiatives against exploitative labour practices are framed in terms of forced labour rather than trafficking in persons.
Availability	ENG: http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2014/ICAT_Demand_paper_FINAL.pdf

IX. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

International Labour Organization

Name of Resource	1. R203 – Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)
Type	Policy recommendations
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	11 June 2014
Description	The recommendation provides detailed technical and practical guidance to States on the implementation of Protocol 29 in the areas of prevention, protection, and access to justice and remedies, such as compensation, enforcement, and international cooperation. The recommendation supplements both Protocol 29 and the Forced Labour Convention. As a non-binding instrument, Recommendation 203 is not open to ratification. Provisions of Recommendation 203 include: Regulating labour recruiters and employment agencies, and eliminating recruitment fees charged to workers; Supporting the private sector to address the risks of forced labour in their own operations, as well as those of their suppliers; Immediate and long-term assistance for victims, taking into account the safety of the victims and their family members, and the protection of their privacy and identity, regardless of the victims' willingness to cooperate in criminal or other proceedings; A reflection and recovery period for foreign victims, as well as temporary or permanent residence permits and access to labour markets, irrespective of their legal status; and International cooperation to prevent and address the use of forced labour by diplomatic personnel.
Availability	ARA, DEU, ENG, FRA, RUS, SPA, ZHO: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NOR::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3174688

Name of Resource	2. Global Labour Recruitment in a Supply Chain Context
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The paper is the result of a yearlong inquiry into possible courses of action that would address the recruitment governance gap, with particular attention to the abuses that affect a large number of workers. It only lightly touches on problems with recruitment and the factors impeding its regulation that are well-documented elsewhere. Instead, it seeks to explain why the market for recruitment operates as it does and to propose responses that address those market factors directly. It is written with recruitment from Mexico to the United States in mind, but its goal is also to offer insights relevant to other origin and destination corridors that share some of the key features of the Mexico-U.S. setting.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_377805.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Regulating labour recruitment to prevent human trafficking and to foster fair migration: Models, challenges and opportunities
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The purpose of the paper is to contribute to a better understanding of international labour standards and their application with regards to labour recruitment, regulatory models and approaches aimed at preventing human trafficking and exploitation of workers in the recruitment process and models of enforcement to ensure compliance with national law and international standards. Special emphasis is put on the protection of migrant workers in the context of cross-border recruitment and placement. The paper aims to present a basic framework for identifying emerging good practices for further discussion. As such, it can also be used as a preliminary baseline for the implementation of the second strategic objective of the International Labour Organization's Fair Recruitment Initiative–strengthening laws, policies and enforcement mechanisms to protect workers from abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices. While the extent and manifestations of those abuses have been extensively covered by other reports, there is now a need to focus on emerging practices to enhance protection of workers from abuse, especially in the context of cross-border migration. The paper is primarily a descriptive presentation of international labour standards and national laws, regulations and enforcement mechanisms. It focuses in particular on private recruiters and employment agents. It is presented as a work in progress to solicit feedback and comments to further enhance research design and develop a rigorous baseline against which progress can be measured in the future.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_377813.pdf

Name of Resource	4. Combating Forced Labour: A Handbook for Employers and Business
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organizations	International Labour Organization, International Organisation of Employers
Date of publishing	25 June 2015
Description	The Employers' Handbook on forced labour offers updated guidance to employers on what forced labour is, how to detect it and effective ways to combat it, thereby ensuring that business operations remain free of such practices. In a series of seven booklets, the handbook provides guidance on preventive and remedial action, reviews good practice in combating forced labour, and presents information relevant to senior business managers, human resource personnel, sourcing and social compliance staff, social auditors and others. Booklet 6 gives a set of practical reference guides that identify some of the concrete measures and benefits that companies can take to address forced labour and trafficking.
Availability	ENG, ZHO: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_101171/lang--en/index.htm

Name of Resource	5. How to do business with respect for children's right to be free from child labour: ILO-IOE child labour guidance tool for business
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organizations	International Labour Organization, International Organization of Employers
Date of publishing	15 December 2015
Description	The Child Labour Guidance Tool was created as a resource for companies to meet the due diligence requirements laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as they pertain to child labour. The guidelines aim to improve global supply chains governance, due diligence and remediation processes to advance the progressive elimination of child labour. They focus on the three "H's": Hiring: end the practice of hiring children; Hazards: eliminate hazardous child labour; Hours: reduce the working hours of any children above the minimum age to ensure that they do not work more than the number of hours allowed under national law for light work and regular work. The Guidance Tool explores what is expected of companies when seeking to prevent and address impacts deep in the supply chain, including working together with other actors, particularly governments. The Guidance Tool refers to the relevant international standards of the ILO, and reflects the experiences of individual companies that are working to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
Availability	ARA, ENG, FRA, SPA: http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_27555/lang--en/index.htm

Name of Resource	6. Harkin-Engel Protocol (Cocoa Protocol) Framework of Action to Support Implementation of the Harkin-Engel Protocol
Type	Legislation, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	US, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana
Organization	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	2016
Description	The Harkin–Engel Protocol, sometimes referred to as the Cocoa Protocol, is an international agreement aimed at ending the worst forms of child labour (according to the International Labour Organization's Convention 182) and forced labour (according to ILO Convention 29) in the production of cocoa, the main ingredient in chocolate. The Protocol's Framework of Action aims to significantly reduce the worst forms of child labour in coca producing areas of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through collaboration with key stakeholders to provide and support remediation services for children removed from the worst forms of child labour, including education and vocational training, protective measures to address issues of occupational safety and health related to cocoa production, and livelihood services for the households of children in cocoa growing communities; the establishment and implementation of a credible and transparent sector-wide monitoring system across cocoa growing regions in the two countries; and the promotion of respect for core labour standards.
Availability	ENG: https://cocoainitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Cocoa_Framework_of_Action_9-12-10_Final-1-1.pdf

Name of Resource	7. Report IV – Decent work in global supply chains. International Labour Conference, 105th Session, 2016
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The report offers an important opportunity for the International Labour Organization constituents to gain a better understanding of how engagement in global supply chains can contribute to sustainable development, inclusive economic growth and decent work for all. Many studies have explored the economic and trade dimensions of global supply chains; however, less attention has been paid to the implications for employment, working conditions and labour rights, including freedom of association and collective bargaining. The report therefore has an original contribution to participate in the global debate.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_468097.pdf

Name of Resource	8. Promoting Decent Work in Global Supply Chains in Latin America and the Caribbean. Key Issues, Good Practices, Lessons Learned and Policy Insights
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	January 2016
Description	The study has been conducted to increase understanding and provide an overview of key questions around the operation and impacts of Global Supply Chains in Latin America and the Caribbean and also as an input to the background document for the 2016 International Labour Conference General Discussion. The report is based on a desk-based review, drawing upon existing studies of global supply chains to examine their impacts and implications for the development of domestic firms, their contribution to productive transformation and structural change and their impacts on the quantity and quality of jobs in the Latin America and the Caribbean region. It situates the expansion of global supply chains in the region within an analytical framework that recognizes both the economic and social upgrading dimensions and the impacts also on both firms and workers. Special attention is given to the mechanisms for governing the terms and conditions of engagement between firms and workers in the global supply chains, with the aim of identifying ways to jointly pursue the goals of raising competitiveness and of promoting productive employment and decent work.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_503754.pdf

Name of Resource	9. Sectoral Studies on Decent Work in Global Supply Chains
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	6 April 2016
Description	The report comprises a comparative analysis of good practices by multinational enterprises in the four sectors to help understand constituents' capacity-building needs and identify potential areas for future work. The analysis carried out under this project helped inform the 2016 discussion and feed into the preparations and possible follow-up to the International Labour Conference discussion. The report examines good practices and voluntary initiatives to promote decent work. These initiatives vary in their scope and governance, particularly regarding social dialogue and worker representation, which affects their potential to promote decent work within the chemical global supply chains. The report uses a methodological approach based on a review of voluntary initiatives and an analysis of primary and secondary documentation including media reports and academic literature.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/publications/WCMS_467295/lang--en/index.htm

Name of Resource	10. Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930
Type	International legal norms
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	November 2016
Description	The protocol obligates state parties to provide protection and appropriate remedies, including compensation, to forced labour victims and to sanction the perpetrators. It also obligates state parties to develop "a national policy and plan of action for the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour".
Availability	ARA, DEU, ENG, FRA, RUS, SPA, ZHO: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:P029

Name of Resource	11. General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	1 December 2016
Description	The objective of these non-binding International Labour Organization general principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment is to inform the current and future work of the International Labour Organization and of other organizations, national legislatures, and the social partners on promoting and ensuring fair recruitment.

	These principles and guidelines are derived from a number of sources. The primary sources are international labour standards and related International Labour Organization instruments. Other sources and good practices have also been consulted. The principles and guidelines are intended to cover the recruitment of all workers, including migrant workers, whether directly by employers or through intermediaries. They apply to recruitment within or across national borders, as well as to recruitment through temporary work agencies, and cover all sectors of the economy.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/fair-recruitment/WCMS_536755/lang--en/index.htm

Name of Resource	**12. Work in Fishing Convention No. 188 (2007)**
Type	International legislation / policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	16 November 2017
Description	The Work in Fishing Convention sets the basic standards of decent work in the fishing industry. Convention No. 188 sets out binding requirements to address the main issues concerning work on board fishing vessels, including occupational safety and health and medical care at sea and ashore, rest periods, written work agreements, and social security protection at the same level as other workers. It aims to ensure that fishing vessels are constructed and maintained so that fishers have decent living conditions on board. The Convention helps prevent unacceptable forms of work for all fishers, especially migrant fishers. It provides for regulation of the recruitment process and investigation of complaints by fishers. This could help prevent forced labour, trafficking and other abuses. States ratifying Convention No. 188 commit to exercising control over fishing vessels, through inspection, reporting, monitoring, complaint procedures, penalties and corrective measures, and may then also inspect foreign fishing vessels visiting their ports and take appropriate action.
Availability	ARA, DEU, ENG, FRA, RUS, SPA, ZHO: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C188

X. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Name of Resource	**1. Labour Exploitation, Trafficking and Migrant Health: Multi-country Findings on the Health Risks and Consequences of Migrant and Trafficked Workers**
Type	Report / Analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Organization for Migration
Date of publishing	2015

Description	The objective of this study was to investigate the differences and similarities between the health needs and well-being of those who were identified as trafficked compared to other migrants working in the same labour market, who are not considered trafficked. This report derives from exploring the health and well-being of victims of trafficking across sectors and regions. This research demonstrates that the abuses reported by trafficking victims were also reported by a high number of migrant workers.
Availability	ENG: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/labour_exploitation_trafficking_en.pdf RUS: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/labour_exploitation_trafficking_rus.pdf

Name of Resource	**2. Remediation Guidelines for Victims of Human Trafficking in Mineral Supply Chains**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Organization for Migration
Date of publishing	March 2018
Description	The Remediation Guidelines provide concrete, operational guidance to downstream companies and their business partners to ensure victims of exploitation are adequately protected and assisted when harm has occurred. They assume the existence of due diligence and management systems to guide corporate supply chain response. The Guidelines, however, go beyond due diligence and provide practical guidance on how to take incidents forward when victims have been identified in the supply chain. They apply to situations where an allegation has been made and substantiated through an already existing incident review and complaint mechanism. They assume that a violation has occurred and that remediation is appropriate. They focus on non-State remediation mechanisms whereby businesses can work together with State and non-State actors to offer victims operational-level grievance mechanisms. The aim of these mechanisms is for individuals and communities who may be adversely impacted by business operations to lodge their grievance, resolve legitimate claims and access remedies, if appropriate.
Availability	ENG, FRA, SPA, ZHO: https://publications.iom.int/books/remediation-guidelines-victims-human-trafficking-mineral-supply-chains

Name of Resource	**3. Migrants and their Vulnerability to Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and Forced Labour**
Type	Report / Analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Organization for Migration
Date of publishing	2019
Description	A new study, examines the connection between migration and modern slavery, and focuses on which migrants are most vulnerable, and in what circumstances, to modern slavery.

	The report explores various sites of vulnerability where migrants are particularly susceptible to human trafficking, forced labour and modern slavery. These include private dwellings, border crossings, irregular migration routes and conflict zones. The report illustrates that migrants are most vulnerable to exploitation in situations where the authority of the State and society are unable to protect them. It also analyses the characteristics of victims that are thought to contribute to their vulnerability. In addition, the study explains some characteristics of offenders, including worldviews that allow them to rationalize the exploitation of others. Lastly, the study looks at examples of enabling environments or contexts, such as restrictive immigration policies, that engender or exacerbate vulnerability. The report examines the recent research literature through a crime prevention lens in order to identify a set of salient features that can help understand the relevant connections between migration and vulnerability to forced labour, human trafficking and modern slavery.
Availability	ENG: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrants_and_their_vulnerability.pdf

Name of Resource	**4. Theory of change. Working Together to End Migrant Worker Exploitation in Business Operations and Supply Chains**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Organization for Migration
Date of publishing	13 March 2019
Description	This study examines the root causes of exploitation, forced labour, and vulnerabilities among migrant workers, identifying activities to address them. It proposes that action towards tackling human and labour rights challenges faced by migrant workers in international supply chains must result from a combined effort between various stakeholders, including brands, suppliers, recruitment agencies, civil society, governments and academia. The study proposes an approach based on necessary action and results across six outcome areas: Knowledge, Recruitment Fees, Culture, Governance, Effective Remedy and Transparency. Establishing that no single public or private sector actor can drive change alone, it recognizes the complexity of exploitation in international supply chains and that related challenges cannot be resolved by one organization.
Availability	ENG: https://crest.iom.int/sites/default/files/document/iom2019_crest_theory_of_change.pdf

Name of Resource	**5. Migrant Workers Fair Recruitment and Treatment Guidelines**
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	H&M Group and International Organization for Migration
Date of publishing	10 December 2019

Description	H&M Group and IOM created guidelines in order to promote cooperation and mutual assistance in relation to the ethical recruitment and protection of migrant workers in global supply chains. Unethical recruitment practices and gaps in the governance of labour migration are leading risks that face migrant workers in the global economy. Fee-charging to workers, fraud during the hiring process, the confiscation of personal documents: these are all-too-common abuses that migrants encounter during the hiring process. There is no better time than now to address these challenges. Sustainable Development Goal 10, Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries, highlights safe migration and migrant workers as priorities for engagement. The guidelines seek to contribute to address the working conditions of migrant workers on the ground in its sourcing countries and collaborate with IOM to address the systemic and governance challenges ahead.
Availability	ENG: https://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/masterlanguage/CSR/Policies/Migrant%20workers%20Recruitment%20and%20Treatment%20Guideline.pdf

XI. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISAITON FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO)

Name of Resource	1. ISO 26000 Guidance on social responsibility
Type	Standard, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Organization for Standardization
Entry into force / date of approval	2010
Description	The international standard provides guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location, on: Concepts, terms and definitions related to social responsibility; The background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility; Principles and practices relating to social responsibility; The core subjects and issues of social responsibility; Integrating, implementing and promoting socially responsible behaviour throughout the organization and, through its policies and practices, within its sphere of influence; Identifying and engaging with stakeholders; and Communicating commitments, performance and other information related to social responsibility. The standard is intended to assist organizations in contributing to sustainable development. It is intended to encourage them to go beyond legal compliance, recognizing that compliance with law is a fundamental duty of any organization and an essential part of their social responsibility. It is intended to promote common understanding in the field of social responsibility, and to complement other instruments and initiatives for social responsibility, not to replace them.
Availability	ENG: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:26000:ed-1:v1:en

Name of Resource	2. ISO 20400: 2017 Sustainable procurement Guidance
Type	Standard, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Organization for Standardization

Date of publishing	April 2017
Description	The document provides guidance to organizations, independent of their activity or size, on integrating sustainability within procurement, as described in ISO 26000. It is intended for stakeholders involved in, or impacted by, procurement decisions and processes. The document assists organizations in meeting their sustainability responsibilities by providing an understanding of: What sustainable procurement is; What the sustainability impacts and considerations are across the different aspects of procurement activity; How to implement sustainable procurement. The document is applicable to any organization, public or private, regardless of its size and location. It is intended to be understood by any stakeholder involved in, or impacted by, procurement decisions and processes. The implementation of the document takes into account the particular context and characteristics of each organization, scaling the application of the concepts to suit the size of the organization. The adoption of this document by large organizations promotes opportunities for small and medium-sized organizations in their supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.iso.org/standard/63026.html

XII. INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFEDERATION (ITUC)

ITUC CSI IGB

Name of Resource	1. Supply Chains Resources Hub
Type	Information / knowledge platform
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Trade Union Confederation
Date of release	2015
Description	The resource is dedicated to promote the work of unions and allies in the fight for decent work in supply chains. Interested parties can post their reports, stories of workers and the organization of campaigns that could be supported.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ituc-csi.org/supply-chains-resources-hub

Name of Resource	2. Inside the global supply chains of 50 top companies
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Trade Union Confederation
Date of release	2016
Description	The report analyses a business model with a global footprint that covers almost every country in the world and profiles 25 companies with headquarters in Asia, Europe, and the United States. The report includes five recommendations for companies to address the issues of global supply chains: Supply chain – know whom you contract from and publish this; Safe work – inspect sites, fix hazards and recognise workers' right to safety committees; Secure work – end short- term contracts; Minimum living wages – pay wages on which people can live with dignity; Collective bargaining – for wage share and decent wages and working conditions.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/pdffrontlines_scandal_en-2.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Modern Slavery in Company Operation and Supply Chains: Mandatory transparency, mandatory due diligence and public procurement due diligence
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Trade Union Confederation, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre
Date of publishing	September 2017
Description	The paper sets out what leading governments are already doing to insist global businesses does more to eradicate modern slavery. It draws from this experience to set out how these uncoordinated actions could become a robust and harmonised international standard for national legislations. The report reviews existing or emerging legislation that addresses modern slavery in companies' operations and supply chains. It focuses on three related areas of legislation: mandatory transparency, mandatory due diligence and public procurement.
Availability	ENG: https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/Modern%2520slavery%2520in%2520company%2520operation%2520and%2520supply%2520chain_FINAL.pdf

XIII. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

OECD BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Name of Resource	1. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2011
Description	The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are far reaching recommendations for responsible business conduct that 44 adhering governments – representing all regions of the world and accounting for 85% of foreign direct investment – encourage their enterprises to observe wherever they operate. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are recommendations addressed by governments to multinational enterprises operating in or from adhering countries. They provide non-binding principles and standards for responsible business conduct in a global context consistent with applicable laws and internationally recognised standards.

	The guidelines are a multilaterally agreed and comprehensive code of responsible business conduct that governments have committed to promoting. The guidelines' recommendations express the shared values of the governments of countries from which a large share of international direct investment originates and which is home to many of the largest multinational enterprises. The guidelines aim to promote positive contributions by enterprises to economic, environmental and social progress worldwide.
Availability	ARA, CES, ENG, FIN, FRA, DEU, IND, ITA, NLD, NOR, POL, POR, RUS, SLK, SLV, SPA, SWE, TUR, ZHO: http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/guidelines/

Name of Resource	**2. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High–Risk Areas**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas is an example of a collaborative government-backed multi-stakeholder initiative on responsible supply chain management of minerals from conflict-affected areas. Its objective is to help companies respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral sourcing practices. The guidance is also intended to cultivate transparent mineral supply chains and sustainable corporate engagement in the mineral sector with a view to enabling countries to benefit from their mineral resources and preventing the extraction and trade of minerals from becoming a source of conflict, human rights abuses, and insecurity. With its supplements on tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, the OECD Guidance provides companies with a complete package to source minerals responsibly in order for trade in those minerals to support peace and development, not conflict.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, JPN, KOR, TUR, SPA, ZHO: http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/mining.htm

Name of Resource	**3. The OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Mineral Supply Chains**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The OECD Due Diligence Guidance provides detailed recommendations to help companies respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral purchasing decisions and practices. This Guidance is for use by any company potentially sourcing minerals or metals from conflict-affected and high-risk areas. The OECD Guidance is global in scope, and applies to all mineral supply chains.

	The 3rd Edition of the OECD Due Diligence Guidance was published in April 2016. This booklet contains the OECD Council Recommendation, the text of the Guidance, the 3Ts Supplement and the Gold Supplement. The updated version clarifies that the Guidance provides a framework for detailed due diligence as a basis for responsible supply chain management of minerals, including tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold, as well as all other mineral resources.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, JPN, KOR, TUR, SPA, ZHO: http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/mne/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Minerals-Edition3.pdf

Name of Resource	**4. OECD–FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Food and Agriculture Organization
Date of publishing	March 2016
Description	The OECD and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization have developed guidance to help enterprises observe standards of responsible business conduct to ensure that their operations do not lead to adverse impacts and contribute to sustainable development. The OECD-FAO Guidance proposes: a model enterprise policy outlining the company standards; a framework for risk-based due diligence; a description of the major risks faced by enterprises; a guidance for engaging with indigenous peoples.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, SPA, UKR, ZHO: http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/rbc-agriculture-supply-chains.htm

Name of Resource	**5. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2017
Description	The guidance supports enterprises to implement the due diligence recommendations contained in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Guidance is aligned with the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, relevant ILO Conventions and Recommendations and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy. Together with its modules on due diligence for specific risk areas, the guidance provides enterprises with a complete package to operate and source responsibly in the garment and footwear sector.

	The guidance builds on the in-depth reports of the National Contact Points of France and Italy on the implementation of the OECD Guidelines in the textile and garment sector and the leading initiatives from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. It seeks to respond to statements made in June 2013 and 2014 by the National Contact Points following the tragic collapse of Rana Plaza.
Availability	ENG, FRA, JPN, POL, RUS, ZHO: http://www.oecd.org/industry/inv/mne/responsible-supply-chains-textile-garment-sector.htm

Name of Resource	**6. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	9 February 2017
Description	The Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct is based on the recommendations contained in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. In relation to human rights impacts, including impacts on the human rights of workers, it seeks to align with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, relevant ILO Conventions and Recommendations, and the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy. The guidance is not intended to reinterpret the guidelines but seeks to provide practical support to enterprises on their implementation by providing a plain language explanation of the due diligence recommendations and associated provisions in the guidelines. The guide can also serve as a reference for stakeholders to understand the measures businesses are recommended to take with regard to managing their impacts. It may be used by National Contact Points for the OECD Guidelines in order to promote the Guidelines.
Availability	ARA, ENG, FIN, FRA, ITA, JPN, NLD, RUS, SPA, ZHO: http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Responsible-Business-Conduct.pdf

Name of Resource	**7. Promoting Sustainable Global Supply Chains: International Standards, Due Diligence and Grievance Mechanisms**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group
Date of publishing	February 2017
Description	The OECD and the International Labour Organization, with inputs from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group, have drafted the complementary issue notes on sustainable supply chains at the request of the G20 German presidency. The paper addresses the economic and social impact of global supply chains, particularly in the G20 countries, the opportunities and challenges for ensuring that global supply chains maximize their contributions to sustainable growth and decent work, and some of the public and private governance measures already undertaken in that regard.

	The paper addresses ways in which to achieve and strengthen responsible business conduct, focusing on key multilateral frameworks, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the ILO Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, as well as on domestic legal and policy frameworks aimed at promoting sustainable supply chains; guidance on due diligence, and grievance mechanisms for victims of adverse impacts related to business operations.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-berlin/documents/genericdocument/wcms_556985.pdf

Name of Resource	**8. Responsible business conduct for institutional investors. Key considerations for due diligence under the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	29 October 2019
Description	The paper helps institutional investors implement the due diligence recommendations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises in order to prevent or address adverse impacts related to human and labour rights, the environment, and corruption in their investment portfolios. The paper identifies key actions for asset managers and asset owners under each step of the due diligence process and includes discussion of key considerations, such as challenges, existing practices, or regulations specific to the investment sector which may impact due diligence approaches. The paper is part of the work the OECD undertakes to clarify expectations of responsible business conduct in the context of enterprises operating in the financial sector. It describes due diligence approaches relevant for institutional investment managers and asset owners. It does not outline specific approaches for entities that facilitate investment. However, it may be a useful reference for these entities as well since the recommendations of the OECD Guidelines are also applicable to them.
Availability	ENG, GER, POL, UKR: https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/rbc-financial-sector.htm

XIV. ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

Name of Resource	**1. Decision No. 557 OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	24 July 2003

Description	The OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings is a strategic, long-term toolkit. It comprises advanced and comprehensive recommendations in the areas of prosecution, prevention, protection, coordination and partnerships. Taking into account the highly complex nature of human trafficking, these recommendations have been designed to help the participating States in their efforts to eradicate trafficking in human beings. On topics related to prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains, the Action Plan recommends to the OSCE participating States adopting or reviewing laws, administrative controls and procedures relating to the licensing and operation of sectors of business that, according to intelligence, may be involved in trafficking, such as employment, tourist, au pair, adoption or mail-order bride agencies, as well as hotels and escort services. In addition, the Action Plan advises OSCE participating States increasing awareness of other relevant target groups, including policy makers, law enforcement officers, and other relevant professionals such as medical, social services and employment officials, and in the private sector, to trafficking in human beings, to enhance their readiness to address it adequately and to strengthen their institutional capacity to counter it.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA, RUS, SPA: https://www.osce.org/actionplan

Name of Resource	**2. Decision No. 8/07 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	30 November 2007
Description	The decision calls on the OSCE participating States to: consider ensuring that contractors who knowingly use subcontractors involved in trafficking for labour exploitation can be held accountable for that crime; develop programmes to curb the fraudulent recruitment used by some employment agencies that can make persons more vulnerable to being trafficked; ensure effective sanctions when employers or recruitment agencies create situations of debt bondage; ensure effective complaint procedures where individuals can report in a confidential manner circumstances that might be indicative of a situation of trafficking for labour exploitation, such as exploitative working and living conditions.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA, RUS, SPA: https://www.osce.org/mc/29464

Name of Resource	**3. Decision No. 1107 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: One Decade Later**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	6 December 2013

Description	The Addendum complements the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings adopted in 2003 and supplemented in 2005, and provides the OSCE participating States with an updated toolkit to combat all forms of trafficking in human beings (THB). The Addendum helps to address the current and emerging THB trends and patterns, as well as the most pressing challenges related to the prosecution of the crime, its prevention, and protection of trafficked persons. In its structure, the Addendum follows the example of the Action Plan by addressing the "three Ps" (Prosecution, Prevention and Protection) in three separate sections. In addition, it is complemented by a new section on Partnerships. With regards to prevention of THB in supply chains, the Addendum recommends to OSCE participating States to consider incorporating, or, as applicable, implementing, "zero-tolerance" policies or other similar standards in government procurement of goods and services and to encourage the private sector, trade unions and relevant civil society institutions, to promote codes of conduct to ensure the protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of workers throughout the supply chain in order to prevent the exploitative situations that foster trafficking in human beings.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA, RUS, SPA: https://www.osce.org/addendum

Name of Resource	**4. Ministerial Declaration on Combating All Forms of Human Trafficking**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	7 December 2011
Description	The declaration encourages OSCE participating States to work with the business sector to apply principles of due diligence and transparency in assessing and addressing risks of exploitation throughout supply chains and ensuring that workers have access to mechanisms for the redress and remedy of abusive practices. It also encourages the dissemination and implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Similarly, encourages governments to consider incorporating similar standards, including "zero-tolerance" policies, in government procurement of goods and services.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA, RUS, SPA: https://www.osce.org/mc/86373

Name of Resource	**5. Ending Exploitation. Ensuring that Businesses do not Contribute to Trafficking in Human Beings: Duties of States and the Private Sector**
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Date of publishing	November 2014
Description	The Occasional Paper, the seventh in a series of Occasional Papers published by OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, outlines the measures that businesses can take to ensure that trafficking in human beings does not occur in their workplaces or those

	of their suppliers. It also reviews the obligations of the OSCE's participating States to regulate business activities and to enable businesses to take appropriate action to stop human trafficking from occurring. It provides a series of recommendations for OSCE participating States. The paper also discusses what happens when businesses do not take action to stop human trafficking in supply chains and provides examples of legislation requiring supply chains transparency.
Availability	ENG, RUS: http://www.osce.org/secretariat/126305

Name of Resource	**6. Resolution on Responsibility to Combat Human Trafficking in Government Contracts for Goods and Services**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	OSCE Parliamentary Assembly
Entry into force / date of approval	2015
Description	The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly urges the OSCE to review existing requirements and ensure that OSCE contracts for goods and services only go to businesses that have in place the appropriate policies, audits, reporting procedures, and recruitment safeguards to prevent human trafficking in their supply chains. The resolution calls on the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, in consultation with the Co-ordinator for Economic and Environmental Activities, to consult with participating States to develop a handbook on best practices for companies to prevent human trafficking in their supply chains. The document also invites participating States to encourage all businesses to adopt policies and procedures to prevent labour trafficking in their supply chains.
Availability	ENG: http://old.oscepa.org/meetings/annual-sessions/2015-helsinki-annual-session/2015-helsinki-final-declaration/2287-12

Name of Resource	**7. Survey Report 2016 of Efforts to Implement OSCE Commitments and Recommended Actions to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The Survey is an overview of the status of current efforts to implement the anti-trafficking commitments and recommended actions to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings across the OSCE region. The added value of the survey is long-term, since it serves as a baseline against which progress will be measured in three to four years, when the survey will be repeated. The survey is focusing on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, the prosecution of trafficking crimes, as well as the protection of victims of trafficking. As such, it was not intended to cover all areas of the OSCE Action Plan to

	Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and its 2013 Addendum. Rather, the survey emphasizes those areas in the response to trafficking in human beings about which information is currently limited. The supply chains topic is being covered in section "Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings", in particular in sub-sections on identifying and addressing trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation, government and private sector procurement and international labour recruitment and placement.
Availability	ENG: http://www.osce.org/secretariat/289951

Name of Resource	**8. Decision No. 6/17 Strengthening Efforts to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	8 December 2017
Description	The decision recommends OSCE participating States to encourage the private sector to adopt policies and procedures to prevent all forms of human trafficking, to be actively involved in multi-stakeholder efforts, to develop awareness about the risks of human trafficking and to take into account best practices such as establishing independent monitoring, verification and certification mechanisms to document compliance with and implementation of codes of conduct or self-established ethical standards, including through providing incentives for businesses to act with due diligence and transparency to prevent the abuse and exploitation of workers throughout their supply chains and to enable a level playing field for responsible companies. In addition, the decision calls on participating States to promote policies, in complementarity with national legislation, that take into account whether businesses are taking appropriate and effective steps to address the risks of human trafficking, including with regards to their subcontractors and employees, when considering the awarding of government contracts for goods and services.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA, RUS, SPA: https://www.osce.org/chairmanship/362096

Name of Resource	**9. Decision No. 7/17 Strengthening Efforts to Combat all Forms of Child Trafficking, Including for Sexual Exploitation, as well as Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation of Children**
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	8 December 2017
Description	The subject of supply chains is being discussed at point 4 of the decision, which calls on OSCE participating States to prevent all forms of child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, including in tourist destinations, through education and awareness-raising, and to work with the private sector and civil society to raise awareness among the tourism industry, as well as business travellers and tourists, to help eliminate demand that fuels child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA, RUS, SPA: http://www.osce.org/chairmanship/362016

Name of Resource	10. Model Guidelines on Government Measures to Prevent Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	13 February 2018
Description	The aim of these model guidelines is to provide a practical tool to assist OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in implementing concrete measures to prevent trafficking in human beings in supply chains. The publication highlights how States can implement legislation and policies that promote transparency to ensure that public supply chains are free from trafficked labour; and promote the fair and ethical recruitment of workers. For each area of focus, the document summarizes common policy concerns and provides operational guidance for addressing issues at national and regional levels, offers the following specific guidance and presents guidelines to achieve these goals. The document concludes by outlining implementation strategies for the guidelines provided, including monitoring and effective regulations as key tactics that states can employ. The suggested strategies and considerations identify a number of recommended activities and measures that can be initiated at the national level.
Availability	ENG, FRA, GER, ITA, RUS, SPA: https://www.osce.org/secretariat/371771

XV. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA)

Name of Resource	1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations General Assembly
Entry into force / date of approval	September 2015
Description	The agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. The agenda recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The supply chains topic is discussed in Goal 5.2 and Goal 8.7. Goal 5.2 focuses on elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation. Goal 8.7 recommends countries to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025, end child labour in all its forms.
Availability	ARA, ENG, FRA, RUS, SPA, ZHO: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld

XVI. UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT (UNGC) AND BUSINESS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (BSR)

Name of Resource	1. UN Global Compact – Supply Chain Sustainability – Guide to Traceability
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Global Compact, BSR
Date of publishing	April 2014
Description	The purpose of the guide is to provide an overview of the importance of traceability for sustainability purposes, outline the global opportunities and challenges it represents and summarize practical steps for implementing traceability programmes within companies. The guide is primarily aimed at supply chains, procurement, sourcing and sustainability professionals who seek to improve the sustainability of their companies' supply chains, and who are considering traceability. Individuals already engaged in traceability in some way and those who are new to the topic will gain value from this guide. This guide is divided into three sections: In Part 1, the guide defines traceability and explores its history, benefits and challenges, including an overview of current collaborative schemes on traceability; In Part 2, the guide demonstrates a model for best practice in traceability, and provides an overview of the different models of traceability and the global initiatives operating in the arena; In Part 3, the guide provides guidance to companies around the world, large and small, on how to effectively engage in traceability.
Availability	ENG: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/supply_chain/Traceability/Guide_to_Traceability.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Supply Chain Sustainability – A Practical Guide for Continuous Improvement, Second Edition
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Global Compact, BSR
Date of publishing	June 2015
Description	This second edition of Supply Chain Sustainability: A Practical Guide to Continuous Improvement is aimed at reflecting the new and emerging trends in this area since its original launch in 2010 as well as ensuring the inclusion of and alignment with relevant standards and initiatives. Featuring numerous updated and new examples of good corporate practice, the guide remains a valuable tool to provide companies with practical guidance on how to develop a sustainable supply chain programme based on the values and principles of the UN Global Compact and assists businesses in setting priorities for action that will lead to continuous performance improvement.

	The guide is intended to help companies of all sizes, both those who are new to and those experienced in supply chain sustainability, to apply the UN Global Compact Ten Principles throughout their supply chains and to integrate sustainability into their business strategies. It is designed for individuals with oversight of and input on corporate sustainability, procurement and supply chain priorities and practices. Case studies and examples throughout the guide provide an overview of how companies have implemented supply chain sustainability programmes.
Availability	BEN, DEU, ENG, HIN, JPN, POR, TUR, SPA, ZHO: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/library/205

XVII. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)

Name of Resource	1. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy / Recommendation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
Entry into force / date of approval	2011
Description	The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) is an instrument consisting of 31 principles implementing the United Nations 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' framework on this issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. Developed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Guiding Principles provided the first global standard for preventing and addressing the risk of adverse impacts on human rights linked to business activity, and continue to provide the internationally accepted framework for enhancing standards and practice regarding business and human rights. On 16 June 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed the Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, making the framework the first corporate human rights responsibility initiative to be endorsed by the United Nations. The UNGPs encompass three pillars outlining how states and businesses should implement the framework: the state duty to protect human rights; the corporate responsibility to respect human rights; access to remedy for victims of business-related abuses.
Availability	ARA, DEU, ENG, FRA, RUS, SPA, ZHO: https://www.unglobalcompact.org/library/2

Name of Resource	2. Principles for responsible contracts. Integrating the management of human rights risks into state-investor contract negotiations. Guidance for Negotiators
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Date of publishing	2015
Description	This publication identifies 10 key principles to help integrate the management of human rights risks into contract negotiations on investment projects between host State entities and foreign business investors. This publication has been developed specifically for use by state and business negotiators with a view to ensuring that projects bring benefits to people and that their potential adverse impact is managed appropriately. It should also be of interest to those who are not directly involved in the negotiations, such as oversight bodies, civil society organizations, individuals and communities that may be affected by investment projects, institutional and private lenders, and insurers.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Principles_ResponsibleContracts_HR_PUB_15_1_EN.pdf FRA: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Principles_ResponsibleContracts_HR_PUB_15_1_fr.pdf RUS: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Principles_ResponsibleContracts_HR_PUB_15_1_ru.pdf

Name of Resource	3. UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework
Type	Risk assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Initiative launch date	February 2015
Description	The UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework is a comprehensive guidance for companies to report on human rights issues in line with their responsibility to respect human rights. The Reporting Framework provides a concise set of questions to which any company should strive to have answers in order to know and show that it is meeting its responsibility to respect human rights in practice. It offers companies clear and straightforward guidance on how to answer these questions with relevant and meaningful information about their human rights policies, processes and performance.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ungpreporting.org/

Name of Resource	4. Guidance on National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights
Date of publishing	November 2016
Description	This guidance of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights (UNWG) provides recommendations on the development, implementation and update of National Action Plans (NAPs) on Business and Human Rights. The document is designed to serve as a reference guide for all stakeholders involved in NAP processes. It is based on the recognition that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' approach to NAPs. NAPs may be stand-alone documents or integrated with other relevant frameworks.
Availability	ENG: https://mk0globalnapshvllfq4.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/guidance-on-national-action-plans-on-business-and-human-rights.pdf

XVIII. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

Name of Resource	1. Model Law Against Trafficking in Persons
Type	Guidance for legislation/policy drafting
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
Date of publishing	2009
Description	The Model Law against Trafficking in Persons was developed to assist states in implementing the provisions contained in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Model Law contains all the provisions that states are required or recommended to introduce into their domestic legislation by the Protocol. The distinction between mandatory and optional provisions is indicated in the commentary to the law. The Model Law covers not only the criminalization of trafficking in persons and related offences, but also the different aspects of assistance to victims and the establishment of cooperation among different state authorities and non-governmental organizations. Each provision is accompanied by a detailed commentary, providing several options for legislators, and also legal sources and examples.
Availability	ENG: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNODC_Model_Law_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf

Name of Resource	2. The Role of Recruitment Fees and Abusive and Fraudulent Recruitment Practices of Recruitment Agencies in Trafficking in Persons
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The purpose of the paper is to examine the relationship between recruitment fees and other abusive and fraudulent practices of recruitment agencies and trafficking in persons, with a particular focus on criminal justice measures to address this relationship. While there have been numerous incidents of abusive recruitment practices and subsequent labour exploitation reported in all parts of the world, little is known about how states respond to the phenomenon and whether they use their anti- trafficking legislation to prosecute persons involved in such recruitment practices. The paper examines the state practice with a view to highlighting lessons learned and providing recommendations on how to adequately respond to the issue.
Availability	ENG: https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2015/Recruitment_Fees_Report-Final-22_June_2015_AG_Final.pdf

XIX. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

Name of Resource	1. Resolution 2331 (2016) Maintenance of international peace and security
Type	International legislation / policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Security Council
Entry into force / date of approval	20 December 2016
Description	The resolution condemns, in the strongest terms, all instances of human trafficking in areas affected by armed conflict. The resolution condemned the sale of, or trade in, persons seized by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh), including Yazidis and persons belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, as well as trafficking in persons by Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army and other groups for purposes of sexual slavery, and exploitation and forced labour. It stressed that human trafficking contributed to other forms of transnational organized crime, which could exacerbate conflict and foster insecurity and instability. United Nations agencies are recommended at Point 24 of the Resolution to mitigate the risk of contributing to trafficking in persons in armed conflict through procurement and supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/resolution/resolution-2331-2016/Resolution-2331-2016-en.pdf

Name of Resource	2. Resolution 2388 (2017) Maintenance of international peace and security – trafficking in persons
Type	International legislation / policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Security Council
Entry into force / date of approval	21 November 2017
Description	The resolution reaffirmed the condemnation, in the strongest terms, of all instances of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, who made up the vast majority of all trafficking victims in areas affected by armed conflict. The resolution also gives greater consideration to how peacekeeping and political missions could help host states in combatting human trafficking. It also requested that the UN Secretary General ensure the inclusion of trafficking in assessments of country situations and in the training of mission personnel, which would help in identifying, confirming, responding and reporting on situations of trafficking. The resolution calls upon United Nations system organizations to enhance transparency in their procurement and supply chains and step up their efforts to strengthen protections against trafficking in persons in all United Nations procurement and to that effect, request major suppliers to establish and implement anti-human trafficking policies and disclose information on measures taken to counter trafficking in persons in their operations and supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/S/RES/2388(2017)

XX. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

Name of Resource	1. The Children's Rights and Business Atlas
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nation Children's Fund
Date of publishing	2009
Description	The Children's Rights and Business Atlas helps businesses and industries assess potential and actual impacts on the lives of children and guides the integration of children's rights into due diligence practices and procedures. Using publicly available country data and industry analysis, and practical due diligence tools and guidance, the Children's Rights and Business Atlas equips businesses with insights needed to assess and manage their impact on the rights of children in the workplace, marketplace and community and environment – and target due diligence approaches.
Availability	ENG: https://www.childrensrightsatlas.org/

Name of Resource	2. UNICEF's Child Rights and Mining Toolkit. Best practices for addressing children's issues in large-scale mining
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Children's Fund
Date of publishing	January 2017
Description	The Toolkit is designed to assist any of those in the mining sector who are responsible for designing and implementing strategies related to social and environmental performance at the project level. It provides 10 concise tools for improving social and environmental performance towards respecting and advancing children's rights. Tool 1 Impact Assessment and Tool 2 Stakeholder Engagement provide cross-cutting guidance that can be applied to any of the other areas. Each tool can be used independently for specific purposes, according to the company's needs and circumstances. Toolkit supplements existing guidance, handbooks and standards. It provides additional information tailored to mining companies, in reference to the resources that are highlighted in each tool. The issues related to supply chains are being discussed in the chapter on working conditions in the supply chain and management of on-site contractors and chapter on protecting children from sexual violence.
Availability	ENG: https://www.unicef.org/csr/files/FINAL_Child_Rights_and_Mining_Toolkit_060217.pdf

Name of Resource	3. Child Rights and Security Checklist
Type	Analysis tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	United Nations Children's Fund, Government of Canada, Barrick Gold
Date of publishing	19 April 2017
Description	The checklist identifies 14 criteria for companies and governments to assess the extent to which their security frameworks are attentive to and protective of children's rights. The checklist indicates whether each criterion is applicable to companies, governments, or both, and includes references to resources that assist users in gaining a fuller understanding of the relevant issues and norms. The checklist can be used in a variety of situations. It may be completed on a standalone basis, or the content may be incorporated into other Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights-related risk assessments or security and human rights audits. It also may be used in conjunction with other tools to assess children's rights and VPs implementation, such as the UNICEF publication "Child Rights and Mining Toolkit. Best practices for addressing children's issues in large-scale mining".
Availability	ENG, FRA, SPA: https://www.unicef.org/csr/extractives_resources.html

XXI. WORLD BANK GROUP

Name of Resource	1. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards
Type	Policy/standards
Country / jurisdiction	International
Organization	The World Bank
Entry into force / date of approval	2017
Description	The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework sets out the World Bank's commitment to sustainable development, through a Bank Policy and a set of Environmental and Social Standards that are designed to support borrowers' projects, with the aim of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The Framework comprises: A Vision for Sustainable Development, which sets out the Bank's aspirations regarding environmental and social sustainability; The World Bank Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Bank; and The Environmental and Social Standards, together with their annexes, which sets out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects. The Environmental and Social Standards set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing.

Availability	ARA, ENG, FRA, RUS, SPA, ZHO: https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework

XXII. WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEC)

Name of Resource	1. Hedging Risk by Combating Human Trafficking: Insights from the Private Sector
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	World Economic Forum
Dare of publishing	18 February 2015
Description	The publication is intended to function as a toolkit for companies interested in adopting practices that will limit sexual and labour trafficking. It provides an overview of current trends, initiatives and partnerships in the private sector. In doing so, it focuses on how technology is helping raise awareness and target traffickers, the critical role that corporate leadership plays, and the importance of employee-led initiatives. The publication is designed to help companies share best practices so they can mitigate their risks and help eliminate this heinous practice. In this first of the series, the authors highlight insights and technology-driven interventions in the hospitality, finance, and transportation industries.
Availability	ENG: https://www.weforum.org/reports/hedging-risk-combating-human-trafficking-insights-private-sector

C. CIVIL SOCIETY, NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR AND ACADEMIA

I. NGOS AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Name of Resource	1. A Guide to Traceability: A Practical Approach to Advance Sustainability in Global Supply Chains
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Business for Social Responsibility
Date of publishing	9 April 2014
Description	This guide provides an overview of the importance of traceability for sustainability purposes, outlines the global opportunities and challenges it represents, and summarizes practical steps for implementing traceability programme within companies. Research for this guide revealed that traceability is a tremendously impactful tool for advancing sustainability objectives, but it still has a long way to go before it is an integral part of sustainable supply chain management and used widely by companies. At present, only a very small percentage of commodities are traceable on sustainability attributes.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bsr.org/en/our-insights/report-view/a-guide-to-traceability-a-practical-approach-to-advance-sustainability-in-g

Name of Resource	2. Addressing Risks of Forced Labor in Supply Chains: Protecting Workers from Unfair Restrictions on their Freedoms at Work
Type	Practical/implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Fair Labor Association
Date of publishing	17 August 2017

Description	The brief focuses on best practices for identifying and eradicating forced labour at the supplier level. It explains the indicators of forced labour as incorporated into the Fair Labor Association (FLA) code, provides examples of risks and violations reported by the FLA's on-the-ground assessors, and offers recommendations of proactive and cooperative steps that brands can take to ensure that suppliers do not engage in or tolerate trafficking and forced labour.
Availability	ENG: http://www.fairlabor.org/report/addressing-risks-forced-labor-supply-chains

Name of Resource	3. Agents for change. How public procurers can influence labour conditions in global supply chains. Case studies from Brazil, Pakistan and Thailand
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	SwedWatch
Date of publishing	15 November 2016
Description	The report focuses on the social aspects of supply chains and examines how contracting authorities in the EU can use social criteria to improve labour conditions in countries where poor labour standards are rife. The report draws on experiences and lessons learned from the Swedish public market in the hope that they may prove useful to policy-makers and contracting authorities in other countries. The report also aims to provide Sweden's own purchasing authorities with an overview of risks and opportunities. Case studies presented review labour conditions in: 1) Pakistani factories that produce surgical instruments; 2) Thai poultry factories; and 3) Brazilian coffee farms, and illustrate how Swedish contracting authorities have used social criteria (or not).
Availability	ENG: http://www.swedwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/82_Agents-for-Change-enkelsidor.pdf

Name of Resource	4. An Ethical Framework for Cross-Border Labor Recruitment: An Industry/Stakeholder Collaboration to Reduce the Risks of Forced Labor and Human Trafficking
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verité, Manpower Group

Date of publishing	2012
Description	The Ethical Framework for Cross Border Labor Recruitment offers a set of specific operational practices ("Standards of Ethical Practice") for recruitment firms that operate across borders. These practices are reinforced by a Verification and Certification system to document compliance and provide essential information to third parties and potential business partners. The framework, including the verification process, is designed as a remedy to the current institutional fragmentation of the cross-border recruitment marketplace, where employers, recruiters, and their local and regional subcontractors may operate in different jurisdictions with limited accountability to one another, to regulators, or to workers. The framework creates a set of credentials and information for third parties that will help eliminate unscrupulous brokers.
Availability	ENG: https://www.verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ethical_framework_paper.pdf

HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEA

Name of Resource	**5. An Introduction & Commentary to the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights & their Implementation in the Maritime Environment**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Human Rights at Sea
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The commentary explains how and why the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights should apply throughout the maritime environment to all business enterprises and in all business operations throughout the maritime supply chain, both on land and at sea. It highlights risks, delivers case studies and identifies pertinent examples, including references to existing business and human rights policies, and their application. The publication also provides background to the increasingly common requirement for consideration and use of Human Rights Impact Assessments in the business sector, as highlighted by the European Commission's guidelines on the analysis of human rights in impact assessments as part of the Better Regulation agenda adopted by the Commission in May 2015. The publication offers some key self-help guidance as part of basic management actions that can be taken to address implementation of business and human rights in an enterprise.
Availability	ENG: https://www.humanrightsatsea.org/business-and-human-rights/

Name of Resource	6. Beyond SB 657: How Businesses Can Meet and Exceed California's Requirements to Prevent Forced Labor in Supply Chains
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Organization	The Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking
Date of publishing	January 2013
Description	The report provides guiding principles for companies required to comply with California's anti-trafficking law and for any company working to eliminate forced labour from their supply chains. Key elements of the report include details on: tracing and verification of product supply chains; quality supplier audits; approaches to prevention; internal accountability standards; mapping high risk areas; empowerment of workers and vulnerable communities; employee and management training, and; public posting of a company's engagement towards eliminating human trafficking and slavery within supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/new-report-helps-companies-meet-and-exceed-requirements-to-eliminate-human-trafficking-from-supply-chains/

Name of Resource	7. Clean Clothes Campaign
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Clean Clothes Campaign
Date of initial launch	1989
Description	Clean Clothes Campaign is an international alliance dedicated to improving working conditions and empowering workers in the global garment and sportswear industries. It brings together trade unions and NGOs covering a broad spectrum of perspectives and interests, such as women's rights, consumer advocacy and poverty reduction. As a grass-roots network of hundreds of organizations, both in garment-producing and in consumer markets, the Campaign can identify local problems and objectives and transform them into global actions. Clean Clothes Campaign develops campaign strategies to support workers in achieving their goals.
Availability	ENG: https://cleanclothes.org/

Name of Resource	8. Clear Wave: transparency business-labelling initiative
Type	Certification/standards' assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Lithuania
Organization	Clear Wave
Date of initial launch	2007
Description	Clear Wave is a transparency business-labelling initiative. The main objective of the initiative is to encourage a transparent and ethical Lithuanian business practice. Companies involved in this project assume the responsibility for the creation of a responsible and transparent way to operate, and to encourage their business partners to: take transparent and fare participation in the tenders (public procurement) – without corruption to their organizers and members of the jury, without resorting to illegal financial and non-financial measures to gain advantage against other participants; comply with the laws of the Republic of Lithuania and fairly pay the fees and taxes provided; maintain transparent accountability and payment to their employees.
Availability	ENG: https://unic.org.ua/en/partners/10/

Name of Resource	9. Compliance Report Update: Cal-Comp Electronics, Thailand
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Thailand
Organization	Electronics Watch
Date of publishing	October 2018
Description	This report documents research conducted by Electronics Watch from 2016 to 2018, based on interviews with recruitment agents and migrant workers from Myanmar working at Cal-Comp's two major production facilities in the Samut Sakorn and Petchaburi Provinces of Thailand. This research shows that whilst there has been considerable improvements in treatment of migrant workers at these two facilities, Cal-Comp remains far from complying with ethical recruitment standards as stated in the RBA Code of Conduct. As a result, migrant workers are still at risk of forced labour. Whilst remaining in compliance with Thailand's migration laws, systematic exploitation of migrant workers has arisen in Cal-Comp's migrant worker recruitment channels, resulting in non-compliance with Myanmar's prescribed limits on fees that can be charged to migrating workers.

	Electronics Watch makes an update report on the situation as well as a Remedy Proposal for Cal-Comp Workers, which can be found here: http://electronicswatch.org/ca/proposta-de-soluci%C3%B3-per-a-les-persones-treballadores-de-cal-comp-tail%C3%A0ndia-febrer-2019_2556087.pdf?disposition=attachment
Availability	ENG: http://electronicswatch.org/en/public-procurement-human-rights-due-diligence-a-case-study-of-the-swedish-county-councils-and-the-dell-computer-corporation-february-2016_2456642.pdf

Name of Resource	**10. Compliance Report: Foxconn in Pardubice, Czech Republic**
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Czech Republic
Organization	Electronics Watch
Date of publishing	April 2017
Description	This report is a follow-up to the April 2016 Factory Risk Assessment: Foxconn at Pardubice, Czech Republic (Electronics Watch Risk Assessment) and the Hewlett Packard (HP) findings reported in July 2016 and December 2016. It assesses labour rights compliance in Foxconn´s Pardubice factory based on Czech labour law, ILO and EU labour standards binding in the Czech Republic, and the HP Supplier Code of Conduct. Part I offers an overview of the investigatory findings, which are explained in detail in the body of the report. Annex I includes a simplified but comprehensive review of findings, as well as recommendations for improvements.
Availability	ENG: http://electronicswatch.org/compliance-reports-foxconn-in-pardubice-czech-republic-june-2018_2541758.pdf

Name of Resource	**11. Corporate approaches to tackling modern slavery**
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Ethical Trading Initiative, Hult International Business School
Date of publishing	16 October 2015
Description	The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) and Ashridge Centre for Business and Sustainability at Hult International Business School partnered to lead the research into company perspectives and responses to the risks of modern slavery in their global supply chains — against a backdrop of increasing global human rights legislation and reporting requirements.

	The report reflects an overview of current practice in the companies who volunteered to participate in a survey. It is not a guide for good practice, nor an assessment of companies' readiness or capacity to meet the requirements of new legislation. Instead, it draws on valuable insights from a group of companies that are likely to be further along in their thinking and practice than others.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ethicaltrade.org/resources/corporate-approaches-tackling-modern-slavery

Name of Resource	**12. Corporate Compliance with the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Organization	Development International
Date of publishing	2 November 2015
Description	The study focuses on the first disclosure law addressing human trafficking and slavery within the global marketplace – the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 (CA-TISCA). CA-TISCA requires human trafficking and slavery-pertinent disclosure statements from large corporate earners operating in the state. The degree of corporate disclosure compliance with CA-TISCA was systematically evaluated by individually assessing qualifying companies' statements as disclosed against eight compliance criteria based on the law's core requirements, resulting in a compliance score, and seven indicators regarding affirmative conduct, yielding an affirmative score. The study reveals that, overall, compliance performance greatly varies between companies. The average disclosure compliance score was 60 %. Forty-one (41 %) percent of companies were found to have a corporate disclosure score on or above the 70 % mark.
Availability	ENG: http://media.wix.com/ugd/f0f801_0276d7c94ebe453f8648b91dd35898ba.pdf

Name of Resource	**13. Database & Analysis of Company Reporting**
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Human Rights Reporting and Assurance Framework Initiative, co-facilitated by Shift and Mazars
Date of initial launch	August 2016

Description	The United Nations Guiding Principles Reporting Database is an independent, public resource developed by Shift that makes it possible for anybody to see what some of the world's largest companies say about human rights. By shining a light on companies' existing reporting about their human rights practices, the source aims to increase awareness of both lagging and leading practices, thereby incentivizing improvements that can make a real difference in the lives of people affected by business.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ungpreporting.org/database-analysis/

Name of Resource	**14. Enable Training toolkit on addressing child labor and forced labor in agricultural supply chains**
Type	Practical/implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Fair Labor Association
Date of publishing	12 December 2018
Description	The Fair Labor Association developed the Enable Training Toolkit to prepare sustainability managers, master trainers, and field-level practitioners to apply components of the USDA Guidelines for Eliminating Child Labor and Forced Labor in Agricultural Supply Chains in the context of their own organizations. It aids in the understanding of implementing a human rights due diligence programme. The Enable Toolkit contains six training modules, a facilitator's guide, presentation slides, and a participant manual. The toolkit provides guidance to companies and suppliers who are interested in adopting the USDA Guidelines or similar responsible sourcing frameworks, and supports fulfilment of emerging regulatory requirements on supply chain mapping and the abolition of child labour issues in supply chains. The EnableToolkit is based on a modular approach and can be conducted consecutively or as independent courses.
Availability	ENG: http://www.fairlabor.org/report/training-toolkit-addressing-child-labor-and-forced-labor-agricultural-supply-chains

Name of Resource	**15. Engaging the private sector to end human trafficking. A resource guide for NGOs**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands
Organization	La Strada International, Somo
Date of publishing	October 2015

Description	The Resource Guide provides guidance and background information for anti-trafficking NGOs in Europe on the role of the private sector in trafficking in human beings. It provides facts and figures on human trafficking and forced labour in Europe, an explanation of the overlaps and differences in the legal definitions of human trafficking and forced labour, as well as numerous case studies on human trafficking and forced labour in Europe throughout the text. It also provides some strategic guidance on whether and how anti-trafficking organizations can best engage with the private sector, if they choose to involve this new stakeholder in their work.
Availability	ENG: https://www.somo.nl/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Resource-Guide-Egnaging-the-Private-Sector-to-End-Human-Trafficking.pdf

Name of Resource	**16. Ethical Trading Initiative Base Code**
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Ethical Trading Initiative
Date of publishing	2018
Description	The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) has developed a code of labour practice – the 'Base Code' – reflecting the most relevant international standards with respect to labour practices which will be used as the basis of its work. ETI member companies are expected to adopt the Base Code, or to adopt their own code so long as it incorporates the Base Code. The Base Code which is accompanied by a set of general principles concerning implementation provides a foundation for the ETI's philosophy of learning. Member companies must require that suppliers meet agreed standards within a reasonable timeframe, and that performance in this regard is measured, transparent and, ultimately, a precondition to further business.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ethicaltrade.org/eti-base-code

Name of Resource	**17. Fair Hiring Toolkit**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verité
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The Fair Hiring Toolkit offers tools, guidance, and approaches to support the responsible recruitment and hiring of migrant workers in global supply chains.

	In the Fair Hiring Toolkit, investors will find material that can be used to support investor campaigns, corporate advocacy, shareholder dialogue and investment analysis. Readers will find material relating to corporate codes of conduct, training and capacity building, reporting and transparency, and social auditing, with each focused on preventing the risks of recruiter-led forced labour and protecting migrant workers. These tools can help evaluate a company's level of risk and commitment; and support advocacy to improve corporate policies, programmes and performance against exploitation in the supply chain.
Availability	ENG: http://helpwanted.verite.org/helpwanted/toolkit

Name of Resource	18. Forced Labour Risk Determination and Mitigation
Type	Analysis tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Made in a Free World
Initiative launch date	2011
Description	Forced Labour Risk Determination and Mitigation is a software product that gives insight into the complex web of global business-to-business commerce and locates specific hot spots of risk in a supply chain for any industry. Forced Labour Risk Determination and Mitigation provides companies with a clear blueprint to mitigate their risk of unknowingly investing in suppliers who exploit forced or child labour.
Availability	ENG: https://madeinafreeworld.com/

Name of Resource	19. Guide for the protection and promotion of human rights in public contracting
Type	Guidance for policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Spain
Organization	International Institute for Nonviolent Action, Servei Civil International, Nexes
Date of publishing	2017
Description	This guide was developed for public administration bodies, especially in the Catalan region, on how to include the protection of human rights in their public procurement processes, in particular vis-a-vis suppliers beyond the already recognized clauses. The purpose of the guide is to promote a more just, sustainable, and social world where human rights violations do not go unpunished. The guide is intended for the use of the local administration of Catalonia, including municipal companies with public majority participation. This does not prevent the guide from becoming a reference text for the other local entities in Spain.
Availability	ENG: http://993responsable.org/en/

Name of Resource	20. Guide to buying responsibly
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Ethical Trading Initiative
Date of publishing	7 September 2017
Description	This Guidance focuses on companies and their purchasing practices, drawing on the findings of a collaborative supplier survey run in partnership between the joint ethical trading initiatives and the International Labour Organization, with support from SEDEX. The guide includes best practice examples and outlines the five key business practices that influence wages and working conditions.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ethicaltrade.org/resources/guide-buying-responsibly

Name of Resource	21. Guidelines for the Evaluation of Workers' Human Rights and Labour Standards
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Global Unions Committee on Workers' Capital
Date of publishing	May 2017
Description	The Committee on Workers' Capital Guidelines for the Evaluation of Workers' Human Rights and Labour Standards are a comprehensive set of key performance indicators for investors to evaluate companies' social performance. They were developed in response to concerns that investors are not equipped with tools to adequately scrutinize social issues, such as labour relations in their environmental, social and governance analysis. The guidelines are inspired by key international norms, standards and frameworks, including the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ILO Fundamental Conventions. The indicators are grouped in ten themes: workforce composition, social dialogue, workforce participation, supply chain, occupational health and safety, pay levels, grievance mechanisms, training and development, workplace diversity, and pension fund contributions for employees.
Availability	ENG: https://www.workerscapital.org/cwc-guidelines-for-the-evaluation-of-workers-human-rights-and-labour-standards

Name of Resource	22. Inclusive Labour Monitoring System
Type	Monitoring / Assistance
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Issara Institute
Date of initiative	2019
Description	Issara's Inclusive Labour Monitoring approach allows for the continuous monitoring of workplaces across partners' extended supply chains through direct engagement with workers who report issues and seek assistance through the Issara hotline and other smartphone-enabled worker voice channels. Issara worker voice channels are true worker voice, they capture worker feedback for the purpose of driving remediation and responsiveness to workers.
Availability	ENG: https://www.issarainstitute.org/inclusive-labour-monitoring

Name of Resource	23. IRMA Responsible Mining Certification
Type	Certification/standards assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)
Initiative launch date	2018
Description	The IRMA Standard is targeted at industrial-scale mines. The IRMA Certification goal is to establish a multi-stakeholder and independently verified responsible mining assurance system that improves social and environmental performance. IRMA is a multi-commodity assurance programme for responsible mining that embraces a multi-stakeholder approach for developing credible standards as well as a commitment to independent verification. There are five key sectors with a stake in the environmental and social performance of mining: mining companies; jewellery, electronics and other downstream users of mining products; environmental and human rights non-profits; organizations representing affected communities; and labour.
Availability	ENG: http://www.responsiblemining.net/certification/

Name of Resource	24. KnowTheChain
Type	Traceability/practical tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Humanity United, the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, Sustainalytics, Verité
Date of initial launch	2016
Description	KnowTheChain is a resource for companies and investors to understand and address forced labour risks within their global supply chains. KnowTheChain uses benchmarking as a tool to identify and share best practices, and as a way to harness the competitive nature of markets to create a "race to the top" that encourages companies to adopt standards and practices that protect the worker's well-being. KnowTheChain's goal is to inform companies' and investors' decision-making, and enable companies to operate more transparent and responsible supply chains.
Availability	ENG: https://www.knowthechain.org/about-us/

Name of Resource	25. Legal Case Map
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, Liberty Asia
Date of initial launch	2017
Description	The Case Map displays the geographic spread of key business and human rights lawsuits, as well as selected complaints under the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It provides summaries of the proceedings, along with information on the countries and issues involved, legislation used and dates. Search results can be filtered by these criteria, allowing a tailored search.
Availability	ENG: https://business-humanrights.org/en/corporate-legal-accountability/case-profiles/legal-case-map

Name of Resource	26. Model Sweatfree Procurement Policy
Type	Policy implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Sweat Free Purchasing Consortium
Date of publishing	2012
Description	The Sweatfree Purchasing Consortium's model, Sweatfree Policy, is designed to assist governmental entities in developing their own sweat free policies. It is intended to alert governmental entities to issues that affect the procurement of apparel, textiles, and laundry services, and guide them as they develop policies governing those procurements. It is not intended to serve as an exhaustive treatment of requirements and rules for application. Rather, governmental entities should feel free to use it as a starting point for development of a specific policy that complies with their own policies, statutes and regulations.
Availability	ENG: http://buysweatfree.org/model_policy

Name of Resource	27. Modern Slavery Registry
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Business and Human Rights Resource Centre
Date of initial launch:	2017
Description	This Registry is a resource for everyone in business, civil society and government wanting to eradicate modern slavery. The Registry can be used to review companies' efforts. The Registry will be highlighting the better-informed company statements as examples of analysis and commitment to be emulated. The free, transparent and accessible registry is a tool for the public, civil society, parliamentarians, government, investors and others to review and analyse the statements companies are making under the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act.
Availability	ENG: https://www.modernslaveryregistry.org/

Name of Resource	28. Practical Guide for Socially Responsible ICT-Procurement
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	WEED – World Economy, Ecology & Development
Date of publishing	October 2015
Description	The practical guide aims to assist public procurers by showing practical examples. It presents practical examples of public entities from all across Europe, integrating social criteria in their ICT tenders and pursuing different approaches to control compliance. This includes both specific tenders (and the respective templates), structural measures and external assistance.
Availability	ENG: http://www2.weed-online.org/uploads/practical_guide_ict_procurement_en.pdf

Name of Resource	29. Products of Slavery
Type	Practical/implementation tool, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Anti-Slavery International
Date of initiative	2009
Description	The aim of the Products of Slavery is to raise awareness about the scale of slavery and provide information about countries and goods produced with forced labour and child labour. The Products of Slavery visualization uses the best available data to show the magnitude of slavery that can occur at different stages, from the production of raw materials such as cocoa or cotton, the manufacture of goods such as garments, toys or fireworks.
Availability	ENG: https://www.productsofslavery.org/

Name of Resource	30. Public Procurement and Human Rights Due Diligence to Achieve Respect for Labour Rights Standards in Electronics Factories: A Case Study of the Swedish County Councils and the Dell Computer Corporation
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Electronics Watch
Date of publishing	February 2016
Description	A sector-specific case example – the Swedish County Councils' in-depth review of the human rights policies and due diligence of its IT contractor, Atea, and subcontractor, Dell, to respect workers' rights has helped increase both companies' capacity to manage their supply chains responsibly. The County Councils' experience in this case contains valuable lessons for other public sector buyers that seek to ensure compliance with international labour rights standards in their global supply chains by holding contractors accountable for any failure in investigating and addressing labour rights violations.
Availability	ENG: http://electronicswatch.org/en/public-procurement-human-rights-due-diligence-a-case-study-of-the-swedish-county-councils-and-the-dell-computer-corporation-february-2016_2456642.pdf

Name of Resource	31. Purchasers Guide for Addressing Labor and Human Rights Impacts in IT Procurements
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Green Electronics Council
Date of publishing	2017
Description	The Guide was created in order to provide institutional purchasers with guidance to assist them in procuring IT products from companies that are improving the social responsibility of their supply chains. The labour and human rights impacts addressed by this guide are not unique to the IT sector and there are many labour and human rights related industry initiatives, standards and regulatory requirements. The Guide does not seek to be an exhaustive source of these, nor does it claim to address all negative labour and human rights impacts found within the many tiers of a supply chain. Instead, the Guide is focused on purchasers and providing them both procurement questions and examples of supplier supporting documentation so that they can leverage their purchasing power to address pressing labour and human rights impacts while also meeting their goal of a successful procurement.
Availability	ENG: https://greenelectronicscouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Purchasers_Guide.pdf

Name of Resource	32. Responsible Mica Initiative 2018 Report
Type	Platform for co-operation, Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	India
Organization	Responsible Mica Initiative
Date of publishing	November 2018
Description	The Responsible Mica Initiative is a cross-sector association in which private, public and non-profit sectors collaborate to achieve a responsible supply chain relating to Mica. The initiative regroups stakeholders that acknowledge the need for more collaborative actions and concrete cross-industry actions in order to scale up these individual initiatives for long-term impact.
Availability	ENG: https://responsible-mica-initiative.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/RMI-2018-Annual-Report-reader-version.pdf

Name of Resource	33. Retailer Protocol for Handling Reported Cases of Modern Slavery in the United Kingdom Supply Chain
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Stronger Together
Date of publishing	November 2018
Description	This document establishes principles of good practice and a procedural protocol for retailers in responding to reported cases of forced labour, human trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of exploitation in their United Kingdom supply chain.
Availability	ENG: https://www.stronger2gether.org/product/retailer-protocol/

Name of Resource	34. SA8000® Standard
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Social Accountability International
Entry into force / date of approval	June 2014

Description	The SA8000® Standard is a social certification standard for factories and organizations across the globe. SA8000 measures social performance in eight areas important to social accountability in workplaces, anchored by a management system element that drives continuous improvement in all areas of the Standard. The Standard reflects labour provisions contained within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Labour Organization conventions. It also respects, complements and supports national labour laws around the world, and currently helps secure ethical working conditions for two million workers. The elements of the SA8000® Standard are: Child labour; forced or compulsory labour; health and safety; freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; discrimination; disciplinary practices; working hours; remuneration; and management system.
Availability	ENG: http://www.sa-intl.org/_data/global/files/SA8000Standard2014(3).pdf

Name of Resource	35. Slavery and Trafficking Risk Template
Type	Analysis tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Social Responsibility Alliance
Date of release	2017
Description	The Slavery and Trafficking Risk Template (STRT) is the free, open-source industry standard template used to assist companies in their efforts to comply with human trafficking and modern slavery legislation and improve their supply chain-related public disclosures. The STRT helps companies and their suppliers work together to build socially responsible supply chains by facilitating accurate data collection. The STRT facilitates human trafficking and modern slavery related data collection and analysis, helping companies and their supply chains work together to engage in more ethical operations. The data collected gives companies visibility into their supply chain operations and prioritizes due diligence and risk mitigation actions. The template was developed with support and input from a consortium of stakeholders involved in the STRT Development Committee.
Availability	ENG: https://www.socialresponsibilityalliance.org/

Name of Resource	36. Strengthening Protection Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal and Corporate Supply Chains
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Organization	Verité
Date of publishing	January 2015

Description	Verité has collected comprehensive data about global industries with a significant history or current evidence of human trafficking or trafficking-related activity, and has analysed the overlap between global supply chains deemed to be at risk for human trafficking and patterns of United States federal procurement. The results of Verité's research are presented in the Report. The report is not intended to provide specific guidance on U.S. President Executive Order Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts compliance, but it does provide the framework and resources necessary to understand the risk of human trafficking in global supply chains, and can help readers begin to assess the risk of human trafficking in particular federal supply chains.
Availability	ENG: http://verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/JTIP-Verite-ExecutiveOrder_13627.pdf

World Vision
For Children. For Change. For Life.

Name of Resource	**37. Supply Chain Risk Report – Child and forced labour in Canadian consumer products**
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Canada
Organization	World Vision Canada
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The report looks at Canada's connection to the issues of human trafficking, forced and child labour, by cross-referencing recent data on Canadian imports with the U.S. Department of Labor's List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor. It tracks the supply chains of large Canadian companies and industries to identify potential links to the "risky products" that may be reaching stores in Canada. As part of the research, authors tried to answer several fundamental questions: What are Canadian companies doing to reduce the chances that children are labouring in fields, factories, and fishing boats to produce their goods? How do companies know their efforts to prevent child and forced labour are working? What happens when they uncover problems in their supply chains? How are they sharing this information with consumers and investors?
Availability	ENG: http://nochildforsale.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Child-and-forced-labour-report_jun-08.pdf#

Swiss Coalition for Corporate Justice SCCJ

Name of Resource	**38. Swiss Responsible Business Initiative**
Type	Advocacy
Country / jurisdiction	Switzerland
Organization	Swiss Coalition for Corporate Justice
Initiative launch date	Developing

Description	In April 2015, 77 civil society organizations from Switzerland launched a popular initiative demanding greater responsibility for multinational corporations. The constitutional amendment proposed by the initiative is inspired by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, adopted by the Human Rights Council in 2011. It compels Swiss-based multinational companies to undertake human rights and environmental due diligence in all their business activities abroad. If a corporation does not fulfil its mandatory due diligence, it may be held accountable for abuses committed abroad by entities under its control.
Availability	DEU, ENG, FRA, ITA: http://konzern-initiative.ch/over-140000-signatures-for-the-swiss-responsible-business-initiative/?lang=en

Name of Resource	**39. Tackling Modern Slavery in Global Supply Chains Toolkit**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom, Global
Organization	Stronger Together
Date of publishing	May 2017
Description	This source is a comprehensive toolkit for employers and labour providers based outside the United Kingdom, to inform, equip and resource them to tackle human trafficking. The source includes practical advice on the specific steps to take across different areas of the businesses to effectively deter, detect and deal with labour exploitation in supply chains. Related sources: Tackling modern slavery in the United Kingdom, Business Toolkit: https://www.stronger2gether.org/product/toolkit-for-business-tackling-modern-slavery-in-businesses/ Tackling modern Slavery through Purchasing Practices: https://www.stronger2gether.org/product/tackling-modern-slavery-through-purchasing-practices-toolkit/ Tackling Forced Labour in Businesses Toolkit – International: https://www.stronger2gether.org/product/toolkit-tackling-forced-labour-in-businesses/
Availability	ENG: https://www.stronger2gether.org/product/toolkit-for-global-supply-chains/

Name of Resource	**40. Tackling Modern Slavery In Supply Chains – A Guide 1.0**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Walk Free Foundation, Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply, Verité
Date of publishing	September 2014

Description	The information in this resource is primarily aimed at procurement, supply chain and sustainability professionals in companies, organizations and governments. It is aimed at those who want concrete guidance on how to reduce or eliminate the risk of modern slavery occurring in their supply chains, either as a direct or indirect result of their procurement practices. For the purpose of simplicity, the Guide uses the term company, however the Guide is relevant to all governments and any other organization wishing to tackle slavery in their supply chains. Finally, the Guide is intended to be a comprehensive system of meaningful action to address modern slavery within an organization's operations and is designed for verification.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cips.org/Documents/Knowledge/Procurement-Topics-and-Skills/4-Sustainability-CSR-Ethics/Sustainable-and-Ethical-Procurement/tackling-modern-slavery-in-modern-supply-chains.pdf

Name of Resource	**41. The Behind the Brands Company Scorecard**
Type	Monitoring mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	OXFAM
Initiative launch date	2016
Description	The Behind the Brands Scorecard assesses the agricultural sourcing policies of the world's 10 largest food and beverage companies. It exclusively focuses on publicly available information that relates to the policies of these companies on their sourcing of agricultural commodities from developing countries. The initiative based its selection on companies with the largest overall revenues globally, as well as their position in the Forbes 2000 annual ranking, which measures companies on the basis of composite sales, assets, profits and market value. The ten companies assessed in the Scorecard (in order of company size) are Nestle, PepsiCo, Unilever, Mondelez, Coca-Cola, Mars, Danone, Associated British Foods, General Mills and Kellogg's.
Availability	ENG: https://www.behindthebrands.org/company-scorecard/

Name of Resource	**42. The European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ)**
Type	Platform for co-operation, knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Europe
Organization	The European Coalition for Corporate Justice
Initiative launch date	2006
Description	With 21 member groups representing over 250 organizations from 15 countries, the European Coalition for Corporate Justice is an European coalition bringing together campaigns and national platforms of NGOs, trade unions, consumer organization and academics in order to promote corporate accountability.

	The Coalition is guided by a vision of a sustainable world in which corporations' drive for profit is balanced with the interests of society at large, and where businesses respect human, social and environmental rights.
Availability	ENG: http://corporatejustice.org/

Name of Resource	43. The Fair Food Program / Fair Food Code of Conduct
Type	Policy, Platform for co-operation/advocacy, Monitoring / Enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Organization	Coalition of Immokalee Workers
Date of initial launch	2001
Description	The Fair Food Program emerged from the Coalition of Immokalee Workers' Campaign for Fair Food, a campaign to affirm the human rights of tomato workers and improve the conditions under which they labour. The work of the Fair Food Standards Council has produced a replicable, scalable model for expansion of the Fair Food Program beyond the Florida tomato industry. The Fair Food Program consists of several major elements, including: a wage increase supported by the "penny per pound" price premium participating buyers pay for their tomatoes; compliance with the human rights-based Code of Conduct, including zero tolerance for forced labour and sexual assault; worker-to-worker education sessions conducted by the CIW on the farms and on company time to insure workers understand their new rights and responsibilities; a worker-triggered complaint resolution mechanism leading to complaint investigation, corrective action plans, and, if necessary, suspension of a farm's participating grower status.
Availability	ENG: http://www.fairfoodstandards.org/resources/fair-food-code-of-conduct/

Name of Resource	44. The GoodElectronics Network
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Good Electronics
Initiative launch date	January 2014
Description	The GoodElectronics Network brings together networks, organizations and individuals that are concerned about human rights and sustainability issues in the global electronics supply chain. Members include trade unions, grassroots organizations, campaigning and research organizations, academia and activists. GoodElectronics and its members are not-for-profit only. The programme of the GoodElectronics network aims for three results: civil society organizations, including trade unions, are informed, supported and capacitated to play their role as a countervailing power in the electronics sector in order to empower precarious workers and address corporate abuse, both on the local

	and international levels; strengthened industrial relations involving trade unions and electronics companies have been established on both global and national levels; meaningful engagement between civil society and electronics companies and other relevant actors along the global electronics supply chain has developed.
Availability	ENG: https://goodelectronics.org/

Name of Resource	**45. The Nexus of Illegal Gold Mining and Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains – Lessons from Latin America**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verité
Date of publishing	July 2016
Description	The paper provides analysis of the risk of labour trafficking linked to illegal gold mining in Latin America, drawing upon in-depth field research carried out by Verité in Peru in 2012–2013 and in Colombia in 2015, and desk research carried out across the Latin American region.
Availability	ENG: http://www.verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Verite-Report-Illegal_Gold_Mining-2.pdf

Name of Resource	**46. The Partnership for Freedom**
Type	Platform for co-operation, Advocacy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Partnership for Freedom
Initiative launch date	2013
Description	The Partnership for Freedom is a public-private partnership to spur innovative solutions on human trafficking challenges. To support this mission, the Partnership for Freedom collaborates on a series of three Innovation Challenges to inspire, reward, pilot, and potentially scale constructive solutions to end trafficking and support survivors. The first Challenge, Reimagine: Opportunity, ran from 2013–2014 with the goal of improving the infrastructure of support for survivors of modern slavery in the United States. Winners implemented their projects from 2014–2016; The second Challenge, Rethink Supply Chains, launched in 2015 to surface, support, and share innovative applications of technology to address labour trafficking and exploitation in global supply chains; The third Challenge, Pathways to Freedom, was launched in spring 2017, and challenged local communities to address practices, policies, and perceptions so that every survivor of trafficking receives the respect, support, and opportunities that they deserve.
Availability	ENG: https://www.partnershipforfreedom.org/

Name of Resource	47. The Supply Chain Leadership Ladder 2.0
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Business for Social Responsibility
Date of publishing	15 May 2019
Description	The Supply Chain Leadership Ladder is a maturity model that BSR has developed for companies to evaluate and evolve their approach to supply chain sustainability. A better understanding of their current standing with regards to supply chain knowledge, management, and supplier engagement helps these companies to identify how and where they need to invest in their supply chain in order to drive competitive advantage. Supply chain sustainability, also known as responsible sourcing, sustainable sourcing, responsible supply, sustainable procurement, and by other names, continues to evolve, and as such, the approach needed to evolve as well.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bsr.org/en/our-insights/report-view/supply-chain-leadership-ladder-2.0

Name of Resource	48. UN Guiding Principles Assurance Guidance
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Human Rights Reporting and Assurance Framework Initiative, co-facilitated by Shift and Mazars
Date of publishing	March 2017
Description	This guidance is designed to help expert practitioners ensure that their work plays a valuable role in advancing the protection of workers, communities and other groups affected by business activities, protecting and creating value for the business in the medium to long term. This source offers guidance about the assurance of companies' human rights performance and reporting. This subject matter guidance serves two purposes: one, to help internal auditors assure companies' human rights performance, and two, to support external assurance providers' assurance of companies' human rights reporting.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ungpreporting.org/assurance/

Name of Resource	49. UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework with implementation guidance
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Human Rights Reporting and Assurance Framework Initiative, co-facilitated by Shift and Mazars
Date of initial launch	February 2015
Description	The UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework is a comprehensive guidance for companies to report on human rights issues in line with their responsibility to respect human rights. This responsibility is set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which constitutes the authoritative global standard in this field. The Reporting Framework provides a concise set of questions to which any company should strive to have answers to in order to know and show that it is meeting its responsibility to respect human rights in practice. It offers companies clear and straightforward guidance on how to answer these questions with relevant and meaningful information about their human rights policies, processes and performance. See also: Reporting Insights: https://www.ungpreporting.org/database-analysis/reporting-trends-and-insights/ Maturity Indicators & Methodology: https://www.ungpreporting.org/database-analysis/methodology/
Availability	ENG: https://www.ungpreporting.org/wp-content/uploads/UNGPReporting Framework_withguidance2017.pdf

Name of Resource	50. United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act Research
Type	Report/analysis, knowledge hub
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	WikiRate
Initiative launch date	2015
Description	The purpose of the initiative is to spur corporations to be transparent and responsive by making data on their social and environmental impacts useful and available to all. The platform is a place for everyone to bring together information on corporate practices on their response to the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act, evaluate it, and determine what gaps need to be filled.
Availability	ENG: https://wikirate.org/UK_Modern_Slavery_Act_Research

Name of Resource	51. Worker-driven Social Responsibility Network
Type	Report/analysis, knowledge hub, platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Worker-driven Social Responsibility Network
Initiative launch date	2015
Description	The Worker-driven Social Responsibility Network was founded by seven organizations: Business & Human Rights Resource Centre; Coalition of Immokalee Workers; Fair Food Standards Council; Migrant Justice; National Economic and Social Rights Initiative; T'ruah: The Rabbinic Call for Human Rights; Worker Rights Consortium. The Network seeks to build understanding of the Worker-driven Social Responsibility model among a wide range of relevant actors, provide support and coordination for worker-led efforts to replicate the model in new industries, and create a paradigm shift within the field to establish Worker-driven Social Responsibility as the baseline model for any workers' rights program within a global supply chain.
Availability	ENG: https://wsr-network.org/

II. PRIVATE SECTOR

Name of Resource	1. Achieving Reduction of Child Labor in Support of Education (ARISE)
Type	Platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Labour Organization, Japan Tobacco International, Winrock International
Initiative launch date	2011
Description	Achieving Reduction of Child Labor in Support of Education (ARISE) is a programme to help prevent and eliminate child labour in tobacco-growing communities where Japan Tobacco International does business. The partnership began in 2011, with much of that year devoted to building the partner relationships and developing the programme framework. The on-the-ground efforts began in Malawi and Brazil in early 2012 and in late 2012, in Zambia.
Availability	ENG: http://ariseprogram.org/en/

Name of Resource	2. ACT – Action, Collaboration, Transformation
Type	Platform for co-operation, Monitoring and enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	ACT
Date of initial launch	2017
Description	ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) is an agreement between global brands and retailers and trade unions to transform the garment and textile industry and achieve living wages for workers through industry-wide collective bargaining linked to purchasing practices. ACT is a global commitment on living wages in the sector that provides a framework through which all relevant actors, including brands and retailers, trade unions, manufacturers, and governments, can exercise their responsibility and role in achieving living wages. ACT members have agreed the following the principles: a joint approach is needed where all participants in global supply chains assume their respective responsibilities in achieving freedom of association, collective bargaining and living wages; agreement on a living wage should be reached through collective bargaining between employers and workers and their representatives, at national industry levels; workers must be free and able to exercise their right to organize and bargain collectively in accordance with International Labour Organization Conventions.
Availability	ENG: https://actonlivingwages.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ACT_COMMS_Factsheet_05-2019-WEB-1.pdf

Name of Resource	3. BlueView – Supply Chain Transparency to Protect People and Places
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Bluenumber
Initiative launch date	1 November 2017
Description	Bluenumbers were introduced at the UN in 2015 as a tool to track and measure the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a beneficiary-centric perspective. Bluenumbers can identify, enable and empower individuals, such as small farmers or conscious consumers. We help businesses trace their supply chains, verify and analyse their data, and generate evidence to support their sustainability claims. BlueView is a public good using anonymized Bluenumbers to show the location of people relative to global risks and impacts such as fires and burning, deforestation and other hazards. These data sets of people and organizations at locations enable instant understanding of who is impacting, or being impacted, in climate zones or human development.

	Companies and governments work with Bluenumber to reach farmers and workers in complex and dynamic supply chains. Bluenumbers are currently focused on smallholder palm oil farmers in Malaysia and garment factory workers in Bangladesh. To avoid data slavery, farmers and workers own their own data. Companies share non-competitive data from private Bluenumber supply chain maps, which provide full traceability to the last farmer or worker. The companies visualize who produces their products, and gains valuable insight and analysis to report on livelihoods, education, health and other indicators for human rights and development.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bluenumber.com/id/2017/11/01/blueview-supply-chain-transparency-to-protect-people-and-places/

Name of Resource	4. Business Actions Against Forced Labour
Type	Corporate Policy, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Consumer Goods Forum
Date of publishing	2017
Description	The publication, Business Actions Against Forced Labour, is a practical demonstration of the collaborative spirit between businesses, government, civil society and workers' organizations, showcasing concrete actions that are being taken to address and prevent forced labour in global supply chains. These actions include corporate efforts to implement Consumer Goods Forum's Priority Industry Principles, a set of principles that, when applied on a global scale, can help address the conditions that contribute to forced labour: every worker should have freedom of movement, no worker should pay for a job and nor worker should be indebted or coerced to work.
Availability	ENG: https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/initiatives/social-sustainability/key-projects/forced-labour/

Name of Resource	5. Construction and the Modern Slavery Act. Tackling Exploitation in the United Kingdom
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	The Chartered Institute of Building
Date of publishing	May 2018
Description	This report examines the United Kingdom's construction industry's response to the Modern Slavery Act and the systemic problems that effects the rights of domestic and foreign workers in the sector.
Availability	ENG: http://www.ciob.org/campaigns/tackling-modern-slavery-construction

Name of Resource	6. Corporate Human Rights Benchmark. Pilot Methodology 2016
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Corporate Human Rights Benchmark
Date of publishing	March 2016
Description	The benchmark was developed to provide a comparative year-on-year snapshot of the human rights performance of the largest 500 companies of the world, looking at the policies, processes and practices they have in place to systematize their human rights approach and how they respond in case of finding labour exploitation and other human rights abuses in their supply chain.
Availability	ENG: https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/CHRB_report_06_singles.pdf

Name of Resource	7. Daimler AG – Human Rights Respect System
Type	Corporate Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Daimler
Date of publishing	May 2018
Description	This corporate policy sets to ensure that Daimler's products contain only raw materials that have been mined and produced without human rights violations. Due to the complexity of the supply chains and the multitude of raw materials in their products, a risk-based and strategic approach is required. The Human Rights Respect System aims to recognize and avoid risks and possible negative effects of corporate action on upholding human rights at an early stage. The Human Rights Respect System will be used both in Daimler's supply chain as well as in their majority held entities. The System draws on Daimler's Compliance Management System, which consists of four steps: risk assessment, programme implementation, monitoring and reporting.
Availability	ENG: https://www.daimler.com/sustainability/responsible-conduct/human-rights/

Name of Resource	8. FM Global Resilience Index
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	FM Global
Date of initial launch	2018
Description	The FM Global Resilience Index is a data-driven tool that ranks 130 countries and territories according to their enterprise resilience to disruptive events. It aggregates 12 drivers of resilience into three factors (categories)—economic, risk quality and supply chain. The supply chain factor includes corruption control, quality of infrastructure, and quality of local suppliers and visibility of supply chain across a country. With the index, executives will be able to prioritize their enterprise risk management and investment/expansion decisions and gain powerful insights about risk and opportunities to guide their strategy in five key areas: determine which locales are most resilient to disruptive events; site new facilities or expand existing ones; select suppliers; evaluate established supply chains; identify customers who may be vulnerable.
Availability	ENG: http://www.fmglobal.com/research-and-resources/tools-and-resources/resilienceindex#!year=2016&idx=Index&handler=map

Name of Resource	9. HP Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard
Type	Policy/standard
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Hewlett Packard
Date of initial launch	2014
Description	The objective of this standard is to set forth the minimum requirements for the appropriate and ethical recruitment and management of foreign migrant workers by or on behalf of suppliers doing business with HP. The standard applies to all suppliers and supplier facilities globally that are involved in manufacturing HP's products, packaging, parts, components, subassemblies, and materials, or involved in processes related to that manufacturing, and all suppliers that provide services to or on behalf of HP.
Availability	ENG: http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/getpdf.aspx/c04484646.pdf

Name of Resource	10. Human Rights Outlook 2016
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verisk Maplecroft
Date of publishing	15 February 2016
Description	The report analyses the 10 most significant human rights issues impacting business among the recruitment of migrants and refugees into forced labour; a lack of information on labour practices deep within the supply chain; and inadequate oversight of suppliers, which could be the biggest threats to the brand reputation of global companies over the next year. The report identifies the primary emerging risk areas for companies with global supply chains and provides strategic insight into the human rights landscape to raise awareness of responsible procurement practices.
Availability	ENG: https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2016/02/15/human-rights-outlook-2016/

Name of Resource	11. Human Trafficking Risk Index
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Dun and Bradstreet
Date of publishing	2016
Description	The Human Trafficking Risk index provides insights into where potential human trafficking may exist deep within companies' supply chain – Dun & Bradstreet created this proprietary scoring index by "marrying" its corporate database –with more than 280 million company records – to data from the International Labor Affairs Bureau and the United Nations Department of State. Forced labour is more likely to occur in certain geographic regions and product sets, so the data creates an analytic index that evaluates the potential for one of company's suppliers to be involved in human trafficking based on the location of the supplier and the product or commodity type they provide. HTR creates an automated, repeatable, closed-loop process to proactively monitor the supply chain for potential human trafficking violations.
Availability	ENG: http://www.dnb-nederland.nl/human-trafficking-risk-index

Name of Resource	12. IWAY – IKEA code of conduct
Type	Corporate Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Date	2000
Organization	IKEA
Description	IWAY is the IKEA code of conduct, which specifies the requirements that the company places on suppliers of products and services and details what they can expect in return from IKEA. In addition to the main document, there are several industry-specific supplements and a special code of conduct for child labour. IKEA suppliers are responsible for communicating the content of the IKEA code of conduct to their employees and sub-suppliers.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ikea.com/ms/ar_QA/about_ikea/pdf/SCGlobal_IWAYSTDVers4.pdf

Name of Resource	13. Joint Audit Cooperation Supply Chain Sustainability Guidelines
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Joint Audit Cooperation
Date of publishing	June 2015
Description	The Joint Audit Cooperation is a collective of telecommunication companies aiming to promote safe and fair working conditions as well as responsible, social and environmental management by verifying, assessing and promoting sustainability standards and transfer of best practice across its supply chain. These JAC Sustainability Guidelines have been established to complement the respective supplier codes of JAC member companies. Suppliers are encouraged to implement the requirements contained in the guidelines and go further in implementing key performance indicators in this document to achieve compliance.
Availability	ENG: http://jac-initiative.com/download/jac-supply-chain-guidelines/

Name of Resource	14. Marks and Spencer – Forced Labour Toolkit for International Suppliers and Partners
Type	Toolkit
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Marks and Spencer
Date of publishing	2018
Description	This Toolkit supports international suppliers and franchise partners of Marks and Spencer to show leadership in tackling forced labour in their business practices, operations and supply chains. Increasing legal requirements and expectations from customers, consumers, employees, governments and stakeholders mean that responsible businesses need to put human rights and tackling forced labour at the heart of their business approaches.
Availability	ENG: https://corporate.marksandspencer.com/documents/plan-a-our-approach/mns-international-forced-labour-toolkit.pdf

Name of Resource	15. Marks and Spencer Interactive map
Type	Traceability/practical tool, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Marks and Spencer
Date of initial launch	2019
Description	The factories featured on this interactive map are contracted by M&S direct suppliers to produce finished goods which are ready for retail and bear the company's brand logos and marks. Included are all first-tier manufacturing sites which produce M&S branded clothing, clothing accessories, footwear, beauty, food, alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks, homeware, giftware and household products. Excluded are some small continental meat and artisanal cheese suppliers. Other lower tier factories used by M&S suppliers, for example those which manufacture fabric, yarn and primary food processors are also not included on the map. As a condition of trade, M&S requires all direct suppliers and contracted factories to join the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange (Sedex), a web-based database where suppliers disclose information (labour standards, health and safety, environmental) including self-assessments and site audit reports.
Availability	ENG: https://interactivemap.marksandspencer.com/

Name of Resource	16. Modern Slavery Index
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verisk Maplecroft
Date publishing	2018
Description	The Modern Slavery Index quantifies the risk of association with forced labour, bonded labour, human trafficking and child slave labour for businesses in 198 countries. The Modern Slavery Index assesses the risk to business of exposure to practices of slavery, servitude, trafficking in persons and forced labour. The index is specifically designed to help companies identify where the risk of modern slavery is greatest across their business and supply chain in order to better protect workers and comply with new and emerging legislation. The Modern Slavery Index forms part of Verisk Maplecroft's Human Rights Data Set, which features 31 risk indices covering civil and political rights, labour rights, human security, remedy, and development issues.
Availability	ENG: https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2017/08/10/20-eu-countries-see-rise-modern-slavery-risks-study/

Name of Resource	17. Nike Manufacturing map
Type	Traceability/practical tool, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Nike
Date of initial Launch	June 2019
Description	This interactive map showcases information on the independent factories and material suppliers used to manufacture NIKE products, including the name and location of each factory and the types of products they produce. For finished good facilities, the tool also includes information about the workers at each factory. More information on Nike's commitment to making product responsibly is available at https://purpose.nike.com/
Availability	ENG: http://manufacturingmap.nikeinc.com/

Name of Resource	18. Open Apparel Registry
Type	Traceability/practical tool; Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Open Apparel Registry
Date of initial launch	2019
Description	The Open Apparel Registry (OAR) is an open source map and database of global apparel facilities, their affiliations and OAR IDs assigned to each facility. The OAR enables users to: update and standardize facility names and addresses against the database; understand affiliations of current and prospect facilities to identify opportunities for collaboration; find potential new suppliers, listed with their credentials and affiliations; leverage the OAR ID as a unique and shared ID across software systems and databases
Availability	ENG: https://info.openapparel.org/

Name of Resource	19. Open Data Register committed to ending Modern Slavery and supply chain labour abuses
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	TISC REPORT
Initiative launch date	21 March 2016
Description	Tiscreport.org is an Open Data Register committed to ending modern slavery and supply chain labour abuses, joining with Transparency In Supply Chains (TISC) global reporting. As an open data initiative, it meets the compliance requirements of Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Companies can use the platform to: share their annual TISC statement;share their annual Welsh Government Ethical Employment in Supply Chains Code of Practice Commitments; check their supply chain for non-financial risks, from non-compliance with the Modern Slavery Act to corporate convictions; increase their transparency and visibility to companies over £36M turnover; upload their statement for free; add more companies to their portfolio; freely access data and reports.
Availability	ENG: https://tiscreport.org/what-were-doing

Name of Resource	20. Open SourceMap
Type	Traceability/practical tool; Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Sourcemap
Date of initial launch	2011
Description	Sourcemap is a provider of supply-chain visualization and transparency solutions. Sourcemap was launched in 2008 at MIT as a supply chain management platform rooted in transparency. Since 2011 the New York City-based start-up has been developing software and services needed to take companies on the journey to radical transparency. Today Sourcemap software runs the most powerful platforms for transparency and traceability on the market, including Open Sourcemap, the world's largest public repository of supply chains, the Open Factory Registry, a unique tool that matches the names and addresses of hundreds of thousands of factories around the world, and Sourcemap Enterprise: a suite of software for companies to manage their transparency trajectory in-house. Sourcemap Enterprise was the first platform designed to manage multi-tier supply chains, including advanced database technology that traces individual products from raw materials to end customers, and award-winning visualizations to make sense of it all.
Availability	ENG: https://www.sourcemap.com/ ENG: https://www.sourcemap.com/white-papers/ ENG: https://www.sourcemap.com/enterprise

Name of Resource	21. Primark Code of Conduct
Type	Code of conduct
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Primark
Date of publishing	February 2017
Description	Primark's Code of Conduct commits to sourcing its products and that its procurement is carried out in strict accordance with the Primark Code of Conduct which incorporates the United Nations Charter, Chapter IX, Article 55. All suppliers of products to Primark do so in accordance with this Code of Conduct. When suppliers breach this Code of Conduct, Primark sets to work with them to improve business standards and employee welfare. Primark reserves the right to terminate our arrangement with that supplier immediately for appropriate transgressions or where there is no willingness to make the necessary changes. The Code is a mandatory requirement that is subject to audit. In order to achieve this Primark, expects its suppliers to adopt an open attitude to the monitoring activities that will be implemented and to give all cooperation to its own and any third party auditors employed.
Availability	ENG: https://primark.a.bigcontent.io/v1/static/English-primark-code-of-conduct

Name of Resource	22. Primark Global Supply Chain Transparency Online Map
Type	Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Primark
Date of publishing	February 2017
Description	The factories featured on Primark's Global Sourcing Map are Primark's suppliers' production sites that represents over 95 % of Primark products for sale in Primark stores. A factory is detailed on the Map only after it has produced products for Primark for a year and has become an established supplier. During the first year, a factory has to demonstrate that it can consistently work to Primark's ethical standards, as well as meet the company's commercial requirements in areas such as quality and timely delivery. Each factory entry includes the site address, the number of workers and gender disparity. The information is reviewed and updated twice a year.
Availability	ENG: https://globalsourcingmap.primark.com/en

Name of Resource	23. Production Chain Monitoring Program
Type	Corporate initiative/risk assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Enacting authority	Brazilian Textile Retail Association/Social Accountability Accreditation Services
Date of initiative	13 August 2018
Description	The Brazilian Textile Retail Association (ABVTEX) represents Brazil's largest fashion retail chains that focuses on social responsibility, compliance and the promotion of decent work. This programme promotes a relationship between ABVTEX and the Social Accountability Accreditation Services (SAAS), the global accreditation body whose mission is to support the implementation of social and labour standards. The objective of the relationship is to collaborate in order to maintain the highest quality standard. The programme consists of the SAAS monitoring ABVTEX Program, which has been fighting the use of child and irregular foreign labour.
Availability	POR: https://www.abvtex.org.br/noticias/abvtex-firma-parceria-com-saas-organismo-de-acreditacao-global-para-evolucao-do-programa-de-monitoramento-da-cadeia-produtiva/ ENG: https://www.abvtex.org.br/en/noticias/abvtex-partnered-with-saas-global-accreditation-body-for-the-production-chain-monitoring-program-evolution/

Name of Resource	24. Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Business Alliance
Date of initial launch	1 April 2015
Description	The Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct is a set of standards on social, environmental and ethical issues in the electronics industry supply chain. The standards set out in the Code of Conduct reference international norms and standards including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labour Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ISO and SA standards, and many more.
Availability	ENG: http://www.responsiblebusiness.org/standards/code-of-conduct/

Name of Resource	25. Responsible Labour Initiative
Type	Platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Business Alliance
Date of initial launch	2004
Description	The Responsible Labour Initiative (RLI) is a multi-industry, multi-stakeholder initiative focused on ensuring that the rights of workers vulnerable to forced labour in global supply chains are consistently respected and promoted. RLI solutions are based on leading Responsible Business Alliance standards, programme and partnerships that will be extended to other industries through membership in the RLI and will work in conjunction with complementary solutions to better address these issues.
Availability	ENG: http://www.responsiblebusiness.org/initiatives/rli/

Name of Resource	26. Responsible Minerals Assurance Process
Type	Practical implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Minerals Initiative
Date of initial launch	June 2014

Description	The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP), formerly the Conflict-Free Smelter Program, is helping companies make informed choices about responsibly sourced minerals in their supply chains. Focusing on a "pinch point" in the global metals supply chain, the RMAP uses an independent third-party audit of smelter/refiner management systems and sourcing practices to validate conformance with RMAP protocols and current global standards. The audit employs a risk-based approach to validate smelters' company level management processes for responsible mineral procurement. Companies can then use this information to inform their sourcing choices. A list of smelters and refiners that meet the requirements of the audit standards are published on this website. The audit standards are developed according to global standards, including the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas and the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.
Availability	ENG: http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/responsible-minerals-assurance-process/

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Name of Resource	**27. Responsible Sourcing: London Metal Exchange Position Paper**
Type	Position paper
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	London Metal Exchange
Date of publishing	October 2018
Description	The London Metal Exchange is proposing that all of its brands undertake an assessment against the red flag indicators set out by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Any brands where this assessment indicates a higher risk in respect of metal sourcing practices would be expected to undertake an audit against an industry standard which has been shown to incorporate the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, or an equivalent. Furthermore, and given the greater industry focus on two specific metals (cobalt and tin), the LME will expect all brands of these metals to undertake such an audit. It is not the intention of the LME to publish its own standard; rather, it will allow those producers requiring an audit to elect an existing standard which has been independently assessed as being consistent with the OECD Guidance.
Availability	ENG: https://www.lme.com/en-GB/About/Responsibility/Responsible-sourcing

Name of Resource	28. Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) Best Practice Guidance
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	SEDEX
Date of publishing	April 2017
Description	The SMETA best practice guidance is a compilation of social audit best practices to help auditors achieve the consistency needed for social audits to be widely accepted by retailers and brands. It also helps organizations commissioning audits to specify the auditing methodology required. It provides guidance on conducting ethical trade (labour and human rights) audits including risk assessment, conducting audits, types of audits, corrective action plan format, worker interviews and engagement etc.
Availability	ENG: https://cdn.sedexglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Smeta-6.0-BPG.pdf

Name of Resource	29. Supply Chain Sustainability Procurement Guidance – How to embed best practice in your procurement when combating modern slavery
Type	Report / analysis; Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Supply Chain Sustainability School
Date of publishing	July 2016
Description	The aim of the Guide is to help organizations identify their risks, embed the modern slavery requirements within the prequalification and contracting process and finally support the auditing and supply chain management processes. It has been written for procurement professionals, sustainability advisors and individuals who make procurement decisions as well as those who support them. It provides guidance on how to address the issues relating to modern slavery through everyday procurement activities and has been specifically written for sectors covered by the Supply Chain Sustainability School. The Guide compliments or builds on existing guidance that has been published to date.
Availability	ENG: https://ccsbestpractice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/DocGo.Net-Supply-Chain-Sustainability-Procurement-Guidance-How-to-embed-best-practice-in-your-procurement-when-combating-modern-slavery.pdf

Name of Resource	30. The Environmental Justice Foundation's Charter for Transparency
Type	Charter, Report
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Environmental Justice Foundation
Date of publishing	November 2018
Description	Transparency in the fishing industry is the best weapon against the twin tragedies of illegal fishing and human rights abuse in the sector. EJF has collated ten simple principles for states to follow.
Availability	ENG: https://ejfoundation.org/reports/the-ten-principles-for-global-transparency

Name of Resource	31. The Responsible and Ethical Private Sector Coalition against Trafficking (RESPECT)
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Babson, the Global Initiative Against Organized Crime, International Organization for Migration
Date of initial launch	12 January 2018
Description	The initiative assembles key leaders, practitioners, and policy makers to identify solutions for public and private sector challenges surrounding modern slavery. RESPECT endeavours to add value by facilitating debate between diverse stakeholders, providing relevant contributions to the research basis, building linkages to other crimes, and developing effective public policy towards a more effective global response.
Availability	ENG: http://www.respect.international/

Name of Resource	32. The Sancroft-Tussell Report: Eliminating Modern Slavery in Public Procurement
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom, Global
Organization	Sancroft
Date of publishing	2017

Description	This report explores how central government's top contractors are facing the challenge of identifying and addressing modern slavery. It analyses the modern slavery reporting performance of the top 100 suppliers to central government, ranked by the value of contracts won by them in 2017. It goes on to set out the business case for companies to do more to eliminate modern slavery in their operations and supply chains, providing guidance to business on where, how, and why they should be taking effective action to manage modern slavery risk. It also touches upon the role of central government in incentivizing better performance by businesses. Analysis of performance was guided by the legal compliance of each modern slavery statement, and the degree to which the statement responded to the six suggested reporting areas as outlined in the Modern Slavery Act (MSA) itself. An overarching trend was the wide variance in both legal compliance and quality of published statements.
Availability	ENG: https://sancroft.com/2018/03/22/the-sancroft-tussell-report-eliminating-modern-slavery-in-public-procurement/

Name of Resource	33. VF Traceability initiative
Type	Traceability/practical tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	VF Corporation
Date of initial launch	2018
Description	VF's supply chain spans approximately 50 countries and thousands of contract suppliers. The company sets out to ensure that its products are made with responsibly sourced materials by tracing where they originated. VF's traceability initiatives intend to provide visibility into some of their most pressing supply chain issues and risks. VF partners with its suppliers to bring best practices to their businesses and help prevent any occurrence of human rights violations.
Availability	ENG: https://sustainability.vfc.com/our-impacts-efforts/responsible-sourcing/traceability

III. ACADEMIA, THINK TANKS AND INSTITUTES

Name of Resource	1. Advancing Respect for Labour Rights Globally through Public Procurement
Type	Research
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Journal	Politics and Governance Journal
Author	Martin-Ortega, Olga; Methven O'Brien, Claire
Date of publishing	14 December 2017

Description	Building on a limited emerging scholarship and policy developments, this article addresses how governments can influence workers' rights abroad via the terms of purchase contracts. Section 2 considers legal definitions of public procurement and distinguishes primary and secondary aims of procurement under key international and regional procurement regimes. Section 3 explores new international policy frameworks on responsible global value chains and supply chains, which by contrast appear to augur the greater use of public procurement to promote labour rights globally in future. Section 4 argues, supported by analysis of the limited examples available, that public buying has the potential to positively influence enjoyment of labour rights in practice. Section 5 reflects on what the more specific impacts of public procurement in this context may be, and how public buying should complement other mechanisms for improving labour conditions across supply chains, such as social clauses in trade agreements.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cogitatiopress.com/politicsandgovernance/article/view/1073

Name of Resource	**2. Best Practice Guidance on Recruitment of Migrant Workers**
Type	Guidance
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility
Date of publishing	April 2017
Description	The purpose of this emerging Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers is to highlight the progress some companies have made on these fronts that may serve as models for companies looking to implement ethical recruitment policies and contribute driving change at the recruitment agency level. Through the examination of eight companies in high risk sectors we provide an analysis of emerging best practices in the development of corporate ethical recruitment policies, and identify gaps for improvement. This analysis serves both companies and the investment community.
Availability	ENG: https://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf

Name of Resource	**3. BES 6001 – The Framework Standard for Responsible Sourcing**
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation, Standard
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Building Research Establishment
Description	Building Research Establishment (BRE) Global has developed a Framework Standard for Responsible Sourcing (BES 6001), along with an associated independent third-party certification scheme. The standard and certification scheme will help organizations manage and reduce the impacts throughout the supply chain.

	The scheme provides manufacturers with a means by which their products can be independently assessed and certified as being responsibly sourced. The scheme is recognized by the BREEAM family of certification schemes and the Code for Sustainable Homes, where credits can be awarded for construction products independently certified through BES 6001. The Responsible Sourcing League Tables show all current BES 6001 certificates, by construction product category, and the rating achieved by each company.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bregroup.com/insights/bes-6001-framework-for-responsible-sourcing/

Name of Resource	4. BSI Human Trafficking and Supply Chain Slavery Patterns Index
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	British Standard Institute
Date of initial launch	2016
Description	The BSI Trafficking and Supply Chain Slavery Patterns Index estimates the risk associated with the movement and exploitation of people between 191 source countries and 193 destination countries. Each combination has been ranked from low to severe based on the risk score. The index is unique in its ability to enable companies to understand the intersection and relationship between sources of displaced people, and the likelihood of being exploited upon arrival in destination countries. The proprietary model supporting the index results in a clear, intuitive presentation of tens of thousands of pairings of source/destination countries and their relative risk.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/our-services/Supply-chain-solutions/solutions-services/corporate-social-responsibility/trafficking-slavery-patterns-index/

Name of Resource	5. Confronting root causes: forced labour in global supply chains
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organizations	openDemocracy, Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute (SPERI), University of Sheffield
Date of publishing	September 2014
Description	The report is organized around a metaphor – the classical economic metaphor of 'supply and demand'. Within mainstream economic theory, the price of any particular good is not determined by the individuals who buy and sell it. Instead, the price results from a system-wide balance between how much of it is available in the world (supply), how many people want it, and how badly (demand).

	The report looks at eight of these dynamics: four relating to supply and four relating to demand. On the supply side, the four dynamics the report looks at all contribute to creating a pool of workers vulnerable to exploitation. These include: poverty; identity and discrimination; limited labour protections and restrictive mobility regimes. The demand side includes: concentrated corporate power and ownership; outsourcing; irresponsible sourcing practices; and governance gaps.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cips.org/Documents/Knowledge/Procurement-Topics-and-Skills/4-Sustainability-CSR-Ethics/Sustainable-and-Ethical-Procurement/tackling-modern-slavery-in-modern-supply-chains.pdf

Name of Resource	6. Ethical and Sustainable Procurement
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organizations	Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply, Traidcraft, Walk Free
Date of publishing	2013
Description	The guide introduces procurement professionals to the key concepts behind ethical procurement and provides advice for getting started. It includes a 7 step tool of guidance at each stage of the procurement cycle to minimize risk, as well as considerations to include on a buyer/supplier performance score card. The guide is a starting point and is aimed to help improve workers' conditions in all situations, especially where buyers deal with businesses who may operate outside the law (often without the buyers' knowledge), or those who fail to implement minimum legislative requirements.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cips.org/Documents/About%20CIPS/CIPS_Ethics_Guide_WEB.pdf

Name of Resource	7. Ethical Audits and the Supply Chains of Global Corporations
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The University of Sheffield
Date of publishing	January 2016
Description	Part one of the brief looks at the rise of ethical audits; part two considers the effectiveness of audits; and part three assesses the impact of the audit regime on global corporate governance.

	The brief presents new evidence and key findings and argues that: ultimately, the audit regime is 'working' for corporations, but failing workers and the planet; labour abuses, poor working conditions and environmental degradation within global supply chains remain widespread; audits are ineffective tools for detecting, reporting, or correcting environmental and labour problems in supply chains; audits reinforce the labour and environmental problems that civil society NGOs are striving to improve; the audit regime, with the involvement and support of NGOs, is reducing the role of states in regulating corporate behaviour and re-orientating global corporate governance towards the interests of private business and away from social goods.
Availability	ENG: http://speri.dept.shef.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Global-Brief-1-Ethical-Audits-and-the-Supply-Chains-of-Global-Corporations.pdf

Name of Resource	8. European Policy Brief: Four Principles for Addressing Trafficking, Forced Labour and/or Slavery (TFLS) in Supply Chains
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	DemandAT, International Centre for Migration Policy Development
Date of project	2014–2017
Description	Seeking to map and understand this emerging field of intervention, the DemandAT project has recently completed a project documenting and analyzing initiatives launched to address trafficking, forced labour and slavery (TFLS)-supply chains nexus as part the DemandAT project on 'demand side measures against trafficking'. The research involved extensive desk-based identification and analysis of 97 initiatives at the TFLS-supply chain nexus. Fieldwork in Qatar, the U.S. and Malaysia then explored selected initiatives in further depth. The Policy Brief covers four issues: 1) the question of responsibility and liability in supply chains; 2) enforceability of initiatives; 3) prospects for worker participation; and 4) the role of public regulation to protect workers' and migrants' rights and labour standards.
Availability	ENG: http://www.demandat.eu/publications/policybriefs

Name of Resource	9. From Haute Couture to Fast-Fashion: Evaluating Social Transparency in Global Apparel Supply Chains
Type	Research, Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	MIT Centre for Transportation & Logistics

Author	Bozic, Denis
Date of publishing	June 2017
Description	The main goal of this thesis is to establish a framework and methodology that can be used by consumers, brands, and regulatory bodies to define and evaluate social transparency in global supply chains. Building on previous research in this field, the researchers construct a framework that distinguishes external and internal transparency, after which we identify five factors that drive supply chain transparency. Adaptive survey is then designed and used to evaluate both external and internal transparency, while investigating the role of each factor in shaping supply chain transparency. The thesis focuses primarily on external transparency and two factors: legal and political complexity and supply chain communication.
Availability	ENG: https://dspace.mit.edu/bitstream/handle/1721.1/111237/1003284362-MIT.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

Name of Resource	10. Human Rights and Business Country Guide
Type	Report / analysis, Interactive source
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Danish Institute for Human Rights
Date of initiat launch	2010
Description	The Human Rights and Business Country Guide provides country-specific guidance to help companies respect human rights and contribute to development. For companies to manage their potential human rights impacts, they must have comprehensive information about the local human rights context in which they operate. The Country Guide provides a systematic overview of human rights issues for particular attention by companies. For each issue, the guide provides guidance on how to ensure respect for human rights in company operations or in collaboration with local suppliers and business partners. The Country Guide is not only a resource, but a process.
Availability	ENG: https://globalnaps.org/ ENG: https://globalnaps.org/human-rights-and-business-country-guides/

Name of Resource	11. Human Rights Risks in Global Supply Chains: Applying the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act to the Public Sector
Type	Research
Country / jurisdiction	Global, United Kingdom
Journal	Global Policy Journal

Author	Martin-Ortega, Olga
Date of publishing	November 2017
Description	This article analyses the application of the Transparency in Supply Chains provision (TiSCs) of the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act (2015) to the public sector. Since 2016 commercial organizations are obliged to report on efforts to identify, prevent, and mitigate modern slavery in their supply chain. This includes over one hundred higher education institutions (HEIs). This article finds that while most reporting in the first year fall short of what is expected of institutions according to Government guidance, the exercise of reporting has initiated an important process of awareness. HEIs face a steep learning curve to develop effective human rights due diligence in their supply chain however, the TiSCs obligation has proved a catalyst for a wider process of understanding human rights risks and responsibilities of the public sector, and more specifically HEIs.
Availability	ENG: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/1758-5899.12501

Institut suisse de droit comparé
Schweizerisches Institut für Rechtsvergleichung
Istituto svizzero di diritto comparato
Swiss Institute of Comparative Law

Name of Resource	**12. Implementation of Directive 2014/95 / EU (CSR-Directive) in Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, United Kingdom**
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, United Kingdom
Organization	Swiss Institute of Comparative Law
Date of publishing	30 April 2017
Description	European Union law requires large companies to disclose certain information on the way they operate and manage social and environmental challenges. This helps investors, consumers, policy makers and other stakeholders to evaluate the non-financial performance of large companies and encourages these companies to develop a responsible approach to business. Directive 2014/95/EU (CSR Directive) lays down the rules on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by large companies. This directive amends the accounting directive 2013/34/EU. Companies are required to include non-financial statements in their annual reports from 2018 onwards. The report analyses how the Directive 2014/95/EU is being implemented in Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.
Availability	DEU: https://www.isdc.ch/media/1378/e-2017-12-16-173-richtlinie-2014-95-gz.pdf

Name of Resource	13. International Learning Lab on Public Procurement and Human Rights
Type	Platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	International Learning Lab on Public Procurement and Human Rights
Date of initial launch	2015
Description	The International Learning Lab is a network of academics, non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions (NHRIs) and procurement professionals across Europe and the United States working together with the aim of facilitating the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in the context of public procurement. The International Learning Lab on Public Procurement and Human Rights was established by the International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR-United States), the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the Harrison Institute at Georgetown University Law Center. The Learning Lab's global network will be a platform and mechanism for: experience-sharing among procurement actors on approaches to integrating respect for human rights; generating knowledge about public procurement law and policy and human rights; producing and disseminating tools and guidance to build capacity to integrate human rights issues among procurement professionals; and promoting coherence between procurement and human rights in international and regional frameworks and initiatives.
Availability	ENG: https://www.hrprocurementlab.org/

Name of Resource	14. London Universities Purchasing Consortium Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Date of publishing	2018
Organization	London Universities Purchasing Consortium
Description	This Statement is designed to satisfy the requirements of Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, by informing its Members, staff, and public stakeholders about LUPC and its policy with respect to modern slavery, human trafficking, forced and bonded labour and labour rights violations in its supply chains and the steps taken to identify, prevent and mitigate the risks. This is LUPC's fourth annual statement to be published under the Act.
Availability	ENG: https://www.lupc.ac.uk/sites/default/files/LUPC%20Modern%20Slavery%20Statement%202018.pdf

Name of Resource	15. Modern Slavery Act 2015 – impact on Supply Chains and the role of Procurement and actions required to support the organisation
Type	Report/analysis
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply
Date of publishing	2015
Description	The United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act came into force in 2015. The insight gives an overview of the Act, focusing on the impact on supply chains and the role of procurement and actions required to support the organization. The document also makes reference to other CIPS guidance and tools, such as the Ethical and Sustainable Procurement Guide and CIPS Ethical Procurement and Supply e-learning course and online test.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cips.org/Documents/Knowledge/Procurement-Topics-and-Skills/4-Sustainability-CSR-Ethics/Sustainable-and-Ethical-Procurement/Modern-Day-Slavery.pdf

Name of Resource	16. Modern Slavery and Human Rights in Global Supply Chains: Roles and Responsibilities of Public Buyers
Type	Research
Country / jurisdiction	Global, United Kingdom
Journal	Global Policy Journal
Author	Martin-Ortega, Olga
Date of publishing	January 2017
Description	This Policy Paper provides insights from the first year of reporting under the United Kingdom Modern Slavery Act and guidance for higher education institutions in the development of human rights due diligence frameworks so that they can rise to the challenge of their responsibilities in the wider effort to combat modern slavery both home and abroad.
Availability	ENG: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56e9723a40261dbb18ccd338/t/5857c23dcd0f68bab21a76b6/1487000267236/Modern+Slavery+and+Human+Rigths+Risks+in+Global+Supply+Chains+Insights+for+HEIs+2016.pdf

Name of Resource	17. National Action Plans on Business & Human Rights: an analysis
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Danish Institute for Human Rights
Description	This source looks at published NAPs to identify information on both their process and content. The information contained within this analysis was gathered through desk research and direct correspondence with ministries and civil servants responsible for the NAPs.
Date of publishing	November 2016
Availability	ENG: https://mk0globalnapshvllfq4.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/nap-analysis-full-report.pdf

Name of Resource	18. National Action Plans on Business and Human Rights Toolkit
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organizations	The International Corporate Accountability Roundtable, The Danish Institute for Human Rights
Date of publishing	2017
Description	In August 2013, the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) and the International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR) launched a joint project to develop guidance on NAPs in the form of a toolkit for use by governments and other stakeholders. DIHR and ICAR undertook a global programme of consultation with representatives of governments, civil society, businesses, investors, academia, NHRIs, and regional and international organizations, which fed into the contents of the first edition of this Toolkit, published in 2014 and updated in 2017.
Availability	ENG: https://mk0globalnapshvllfq4.kinstacdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/national-action-plans-on-business-and-human-rights-toolkit-2017-edition.pdf

Name of Resource	19. Protecting human rights in the supply chain – a guide for public procurement practitioners
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organizations	London Universities Purchasing Consortium, University of Greenwich, Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply
Date of publishing	24 May 2017
Description	The guide was developed for practitioners in the public sector on protecting human rights in supply chains and offers encouragement for buyers, decision-makers and opinion-formers to identify and understand the risks, develop appropriate mitigating actions and promote respect for human rights in supply chains. Sections of the guide set out what the problems are faced by the public sector, why the issue is so important, and how good practice can help minimize the risks.
Availability	ENG: https://static.uk-plc.net/library/london-universities-purchasing-consortium/documents/knowledge-lupc---protecting-human-rights-in-the-supply-chain.pdf

Name of Resource	20. Protecting Rights by Purchasing Right. The Human Rights Provisions, Opportunities and Limitations Under the 2014 EU Public Procurement Directives
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Institute for Human Rights and Business
Date of publishing	November 2015
Description	The paper has been produced to assist EU Member States in understanding the range of opportunities, as well as limitations, within the 2014 EU Public Procurement Directives to integrate human rights considerations into their national rules and practices on public procurement. This Paper limits its focus to provisions concerning preventative measures to avoid adverse impacts on people, rather than some of the more broad-based measures aimed at achieving additional positive social benefits through a public contract.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ihrb.org/pdf/occasional-papers/Occasional-Paper-3-Protecting-Rights-by-Purchasing-Right.pdf

Name of Resource	21. Responsible Recruitment: Remediating Worker-Paid Recruitment Fees
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organizations	Institute for Human Rights and Business, Equidem Research & Consulting
Date of publishing	November 2017
Description	The report focuses on remediation of recruitment-related adverse impacts. Some companies have sought to reimburse worker-paid recruitment fees. This is an important step and consistent with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights which calls on companies to provide for or cooperate in remediation when they have caused or contributed to adverse human rights impacts. However, businesses face serious challenges in repaying affected migrant workers. This report identifies the challenges related to reimbursing recruitment fees and provides recommendations to businesses on how to apply remediation policies across their activities.
Availability	ENG: https://www.ihrb.org/uploads/reports/IHRB%2C_Remediating_Worker-Paid_Recruitment_Fees%2C_Nov._2017.pdf

Name of Resource	22. Supply Chain Code of Conduct
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The University of Glasgow
Date of publishing	15 November 2016
Description	The University of Glasgow has adopted the Supply Chain Code of Conduct in alignment with the sustainable procurement programme led by Advanced Procurement for Universities and Colleges and measured through the Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply (CIPS) Sustainability Index. The Code of Conduct is a part of University's Procurement Policy and incorporated into the all procurement and supply chain activities including tendering and contract procedures.
Availability	ENG: https://www.gla.ac.uk/myglasgow/sustainability/sustainableprocurement/

Name of Resource	23. Supply Chain Sustainability: A Practical Guide for Continuous Improvement
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	India
Organization	Centre for Responsible Business

Date of publishing	2010
Description	This publication offers practical guidance on how to develop a sustainable supply chain programme based on the values and principles of the Global Compact. Featuring numerous examples of good corporate practice, the Guide assists companies in setting priorities for action that can lead to continuous performance improvement. This Guide is designed to help companies initiate and advance their supply chain sustainability efforts.
Availability	ENG: https://www.bsr.org/reports/BSR_UNGC_SupplyChainReport.pdf

Name of Resource	24. Sustainable Supply Chains
Type	Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	MIT Centre for Transportation & Logistics
Date of initial launch	2018
Description	The MIT Center for Transportation & Logistics founded Sustainable Supply Chains in order to connect research outcomes to practical settings, enabling companies and stakeholders to leverage supply chains as a beneficial force to reaching global sustainable development goals. Sustainable Supply Chain aims to improve visibility of supply chain impacts and develop strategies to help reduce them, so companies can better address consumer, political, and shareholder concerns.
Availability	ENG: https://ctl.mit.edu/research/current-projects/sustainable-supply-chains

Name of Resource	25. The Business and Human Rights Guidebook and E-learning
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation, Capacity Building
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Danish Institute for Human Rights
Date of publishing	November 2013
Description	The Business and Human Rights Guidebook and E-learning for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) provide guidance and resources on the business and human rights field, including examples of how NHRIs can use their Paris Principles mandate to engage on business and human rights issues. The Guidebook and E-learning include the following components: international human rights law frameworks relevant to business and human rights; national human rights institutions' mandate on business and human rights; the three pillars of the UN Protect, Respect and Remedy Framework and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights – the state duty to protect, the corporate responsibility to respect and access to remedy; NHRI good practice examples in the area of business and human rights.
Availability	ENG: https://www.humanrights.dk/business/tools/guidebook-e-learning-nhris

Name of Resource	26. The National Pact To Eradicate Slave Labor
Type	Policy, Platform for co-operation, Monitoring / Enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Establishing entities	International Labour Organization, Instituto Ethos and Observatorio Social and Reporter Brasil. Currently led by InPACTO—the Institute for the National Pact to Eradicate Slave Labour
Date of signature	19 May 2005
Description	Based on the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labour, major companies not only commit to prevention and eradication of forced labour within their own organizations and their supply chains, but also agree to be monitored. The National Pact is a voluntary commitment undertaken by some 200 enterprises with the aim of dignifying and modernizing labour relations in production chains. The National Pact has placed efforts to dignify, formalize and modernize labour relations in all economic sectors on the agenda of entrepreneurs and Brazilian society as a whole. The signatory companies represent 20 percent of Brazil's gross domestic product, and some of the following commitments are included in the pact: to define specific objectives for the regularization of labour relations in these production chains; to define commercial restrictions on enterprises and individuals identified in the production chain as using degrading working conditions associated with the practices that characterize slavery; to support social reintegration and production measures for workers still in degrading or inhuman labour relations; to support measures providing information to workers vulnerable to enticement into slave labour, together with publicity campaigns to prevent slavery.
Availability	ENG: http://reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/national_agreement.pdf

Name of Resource	27. United Kingdom Public Sector – CIPS Ethical Procurement and Supply (2019) E-learning
Type	Capacity Building
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Chartered Institute for Procurement and Supply (CIPS)
Date of publishing	2019
Description	The CIPS e-learning on Ethical Procurement and Supply provides introductory training on human trafficking and other ethical procurement issues. The training is currently free for CIPS members. The course explores: corruption, fraud, bribery and exploitation; what they are and how they can be eradicated; human rights and forced labour in supply chains; the implications, the risks and how to eradicate, content provided by the Walk Free Foundation; individual moral and social conscience when it comes to ethics and transparency in procurement; impact on the environment; how unmanaged and poor practices can impact the environment, the risks for the procurement organization and how procurement can drive through more positive behaviours.
Availability	ENG: https://www.cips.org/UK-public-sector-ethics

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe works for stability, prosperity and democracy in 57 States through political dialogue about shared values and through practical work that makes a lasting difference.

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OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe