



Compendium

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

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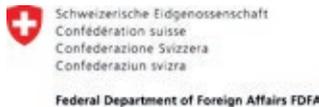
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Compendium

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

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 efficiently 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” with the kind financial support of the governments of Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America. 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. 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. 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 prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains through government practices and measures is a relatively new topic on the global anti-trafficking agenda. While this subject was previously discussed in the broader context of the protection of human rights in supply chains and corporate social responsibility, countries are now beginning to adopt legislation specifically focused on the prevention of trafficking in human beings in companies’ operations. States in the OSCE region and beyond (for example, Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, to name but a few) have developed forward-looking legislation and introduced other initiatives aimed at promoting transparency in supply chains to ensure that public supply chains are free from trafficked labour. Moreover, these governmental level efforts have received a positive response from the private sector, NGOs and academia. Indeed, these sectors have likewise committed to step up their response to preventing forced labour and the exploitation of human beings in supply chains by enacting targeted corporate policies, strengthening monitoring of and interaction with suppliers, giving voice to workers, and allocating more resources for research and analysis of risks.

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 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 Compendium of Resources is divided into three sections. The first chapter 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 looks at the work of NGOs, civil society, academia and the private sector regarding ethical sourcing and exploitation in supply chains. Finally, the third chapter reflects relevant initiatives of international organizations, including international treaties, political commitments, reports, publications, and others. The Compendium of Resources contains over two hundred relevant materials and resources, including almost seventy from government and State authorities, over eighty from civil society, NGOs, academia and the private sector and some fifty from international organizations. The Compendium has been compiled based on desk research and inputs received from stakeholders at project conferences and workshops held in Astana, Berlin, Geneva, London, Stockholm, and Vienna.

We consider this Compendium of Resources as a living document which can be revised and updated with information on new government and private initiatives addressing ethical sourcing and trafficking in human beings in supply chains. Users of this Compendium of Resources are welcome to contact my Office and propose the inclusion of new resources which may be of relevance and use to experts, governments, and the general public.

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.

Ambassador Madina Jarbussynova
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, 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.

I would also like to thank the experts and officials of the OSCE participating States who attended the project events in Astana, Berlin, Geneva, London, Stockholm, and Vienna. 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.

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

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 U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

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



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LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND OTHER STATE INITIATIVES



AUSTRALIA

Name of Resource	1. 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
Issuing authority	Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade
Date of publishing	August 2017
Description	<p>The report addresses how Australia can better combat modern slavery in Australia and around the world to eradicate these exploitative practices. The document endeavours 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.</p> <p>The interim report summarises and examines the operation of section 54 of the UK 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 introducing supply chain transparency reporting, and outlines many key principles identified by submitters and witnesses to consider in the development of any proposed legislation.</p>
Availability	http://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportjnt/024092/toc_pdf/Modernslaveryandglobalsupplychains.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf

Name of Resource	2. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015–19
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Australian Government
Date of adoption	1 December 2014
Description	<p>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 focus equally on trafficking in human beings, slavery, and slavery-like practices including forced labour, servitude, and forced marriage.</p>

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	https://www.ag.gov.au/CrimeAndCorruption/HumanTrafficking/Documents/Trafficking-NationalActionPlanToCombatHumanTraffickingAndSlavery2015-19.pdf
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Name of Resource	3. Modern Slavery in Supply Chains Reporting Requirement. Public Consultation Paper and Regulation Impact Statement
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Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Enacting authority	Attorney-General's Department, Australian Government
Date of publishing	August 2017
Description	The reporting requirement 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	https://www.ag.gov.au/Consultations/Pages/modern-slavery-in-supply-chains-reporting-requirement-public-consultation.aspx

Name of Resource	4. Human rights in supply chains: Promoting positive practice
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Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Australia
Issuing authority	Australian Human Rights Commission, Australian Centre for Corporate Social Responsibility, Global Compact Network Australia
Date of publishing	December 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/document/publication/2015_AHRC_ACCSR_HR_in_supply_chains_0.pdf



Name of Resource	5. 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing sustainable procurement; • Maintaining a leading role; • Co-ordinating the activities around sustainable public procurement; and • Dismantling barriers. <p>The Action Plan tries to address the following major topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current situation of sustainable public procurement in Austria; • Targets of sustainable public procurement; and • Measures designed to accomplish these targets.
Availability	http://www.nachhaltigebeschaffung.at/sites/default/files/nabe2011_17_engl_kurzfassung.pdf



Name of Resource 6. Plan d'Action National Entreprises et Droits de l'Homme / 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	<p>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".</p> <p>Supply chains aspects are 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).</p>
Availability	https://www.sdgs.be/sites/default/files/publication/attachments/20170720_plan_bs_hr_fr.pdf
Name of Resource 7. Guide - Lutte contre le dumping social dans les marchés publics et les concessions / Guide - Fighting social dumping in public procurement and concessions	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Belgium
Issuing authority	Chancellery of the Prime Minister of Belgium
Entry into force / date of approval	2016
Description	<p>The Belgian Federal Government has strengthened its measures to combat social dumping in the context of public procurement and concessions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The prevention of human trafficking through public procurement is discussed in section 4 of the guide.</p>
Availability	http://www.publicprocurement.be/fr/documents/guide-de-lutte-contre-le-dumping-social-dans-les-marches-publics-et-les-concessions



Name of Resource	8. Second National Plan for the Eradication of Slave Labor (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	<p>While the First Plan emphasized the institutional co-ordination 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 thrusts. 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 public tendering.</p> <p>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 co-ordination 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.</p> <p>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 incidences of forced labour. Several of the Plan's measures aim to eradicate the illegal recruitment of manpower, most notably by the establishment of local employment agencies in the areas from which forced labourers are recruited.</p>
Availability	http://www.sdh.gov.br/assuntos/conatrae/direitos-assegurados/pdfs/pnete-2
Name of Resource	9. Ministry of Labour and Employment Decree No. 540/2004 on Transparency List of Slave Labor
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Enacting authority	Ministry of Labor and Employment of Brazil
Entry into force / date of approval	2004
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The “dirty list” consists of a register of names of employers (persons or legal entities) caught exploiting workers in conditions analogous to slavery.</p> <p>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 paid, the employer's name may be removed from the “dirty list”.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://reporterbrasil.org.br/2015/09/transparency-list-of-slave-labor-includes-names-of-employers-caught-perpetrating-that-crime/



Name of Resource	
10. Danish National Action Plan – implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Enacting authority	The Government of Denmark
Entry into force / date of approval	2013
Description	<p>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. In addition, the Action Plan gives an overview of the status of all guiding principles. The intention 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.</p> <p>Supply chains are discussed in the sections on the Danish Government's expectations of companies. This includes effective guidance on how to respect human rights; recommendations from the Council for CSR on the corporate responsibility to respect rights, an overview of the implementation of the state duty to protect rights; and recommendations from the Council for CSR on the state duty to protect and promote human rights in commercial transactions.</p>
Availability	http://www.evm.dk/english/publications/2014/14-03-31-danish-national-action-plan

Name of Resource	
11. Managing the risk of hidden forced labour – a guide for companies and employers	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Denmark
Issuing authority	Danish Centre against Human Trafficking, National Board of Social Services
Entry into force / date of approval	2015
Description	<p>The guide has been prepared in consultation with a number of different stakeholders and is intended as an awareness, business risk management, and practical prevention tool.</p> <p>The guide is designed as a practical online tool and 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.virk.cmm.dk/en



EUROPEAN UNION

Name of Resource	12. 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
Enacting authority	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	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32014L0024

Name of Resource	13. 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
Enacting authority	European Parliament
Entry into force / date of approval	5 December 2014
Description	<p>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 and position, and of the impact of their activity.</p> <p>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, including on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental matters; • Social and employee aspects; • Respect for human rights; • Anti-corruption and bribery issues; and • Diversity on boards of directors. <p>If companies do not have a policy on one of these areas, the non-financial statement should explain why not.</p> <p>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”.</p>
Availability	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32014L0095

Name of Resource	14. 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
Enacting authority	European Commission
Entry into force / date of approval	5 July 2017
Description	<p>The guidelines are supporting companies in fulfilling their reporting obligations under the EU non-financial disclosure requirements and will promote smart company reporting.</p> <p>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 as 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.</p> <p>The guidelines reflect current best practices and 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.</p>
Availability	https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/170626-non-financial-reporting-guidelines_en

Name of Resource	15. 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
Enacting authority	European Parliament, European Council
Entry into force / date of approval	20 May 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 the supply practices of importers, smelters and refiners sourcing from conflict-affected and high-risk areas.</p> <p>The regulation also lays down 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 of tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold.</p>
Availability	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2017-0090_0+DOC+XML+V0//EN

Name of Resource	16. 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
Enacting authority	European Parliament
Entry into force / date of approval	12 May 2016
Description	<p>The EU Directive 2011/36/EU lays down 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</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+TA+P8-TA-2016-0227+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN

Name of Resource	17. Corporate Social Responsibility. National Public Policies in the European Union - Compendium 2014
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Issuing authority	European Commission
Date of publishing	September 2014
Description	<p>This compendium is one of the outcomes of the Peer Reviews on Corporate Social Responsibility which 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).</p> <p>The supply chains aspects are being discussed especially in chapter 5 “Human Rights and Responsible Supply Chain Management” and chapter 11 “Sustainable Public Procurement”.</p>
Availability	http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=738&langId=en&pubId=7726

Name of Resource	18. Council Conclusions on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
Enacting authority	Council of the European Union
Entry into force / date of approval	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 business.

Through the Conclusions, the Council reaffirmed the EU 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	https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/council-conclusions-business-and-human-rights-foreign-affairs-council_en
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Name of Resource	19. Liability in subcontracting processes in the European construction sector
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Type	Report / analysis
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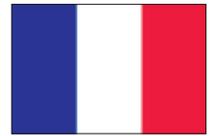
Country / jurisdiction	European Union
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Issuing authority	European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
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Date of publishing	12 November 2008
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Description	<p>Against a backdrop of increased European and national policy attention regarding the issue of subcontracting, Eurofound conducted 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Availability	https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/publications/report/2008/labour-market/liability-in-subcontracting-processes-in-the-european-construction-sector
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Name of Resource	20. Loi 2017-399 du 27 mars 2017 relative au devoir de vigilance des sociétés mères et des entreprises donneuses d'ordre
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	France
Enacting authority	Parliament of France
Entry into force / date of approval	28 March 2017
Description	<p>According to the law, all companies headquartered in France 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.”</p> <p>The content of the plan as defined by the law includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/eli/loi/2017/3/27/2017-399/jo/texte

Name of Resource	21. 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	<p>The National Plan was drafted on the basis of recommendations issued by the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH), 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, CNCDH and National CSR Platform recommendations along with action already underway in France and proposals for action to strengthen their implementation.</p>

The supply chains aspect is reflected in the narrative part and also the section on actions. For example, in 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. Within the introduction to part II, on business responsibility to respect human rights, 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

<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/business-and-human-rights/article/the-national-plan-for-the-implementation-of-the-united-nations-guiding>



Name of Resource	
22. 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	<p>Already 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.”</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://tem.fi/documents/1410877/3084000/National%20action%20plan%20for%20the%20implementation%20of%20the%20UN%20guiding%20principles%20on%20business%20and%20human%20rights/1bc35feb-d35a-438f-af56-aec16adfcbae

Name of Resource	
23. Guide to socially responsible public procurement	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Finland
Issuing authority	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment of Finland
Entry into force / date of approval	21 November 2017
Description	<p>The guide describes through practical examples how social aspects can be taken into account at different stages of the procurement process. The guide describes what the different options are, what kind of requirements are laid down 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.</p>
Availability	http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/160318

Name of Resource	
24. Supervision of 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	<p>The publication provides concrete examples of how to take into account social aspects in the procurement process. The guide explains different available options, the special terms and conditions of procurement law and other related laws on responsible procurement and what methods different procurement units have chosen to implement social responsibility.</p>
Availability	http://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/handle/10024/160319

GERMANY



Name of Resource	
25. Plan of Action Partnership for Sustainable Textiles	
Type	Policy / co-operation platform, knowledge / information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Initiating 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 about 150 members from the fields of business, politics and civil society. Together they are striving to improve the social and environmental conditions in global textile production – from the production of raw materials for textile production to 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, Dr. Gerd Müller. Today, members of the Textiles Partnership already cover about half of the German textile market. Until 2018 the partnership aims to cover 75 percent of the market. Together, the Partnership members want to achieve social, ecological and economic improvements alongside the entire textile supply chain.
Availability	https://www.textilbuendnis.com/index.php/en/

Name of Resource	
26. National Action Plan Implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights 2016-2020	
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Germany
Leading authority	The Federal Government of Germany
Entry into force / date of approval	December 2016
Description	<p>The objectives of the National Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>The Action Plan is intended to launch a process to create 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 with a view to contributing actively to improving the human rights situation throughout supply and value chains in Germany and worldwide.</p> <p>The National Action Plan refers to the supply chain aspect immediately on page one, where it quotes the 2015 G7 Declaration section on accountability in global supply chains.</p> <p>Supply chains are seen in the National Action Plan as a crucial element of ensuring responsible business conduct, which is being referred to in several key sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objectives of the National Action Plan; • Procedures for identifying actual and potential negative impacts on human rights; • Measures and effectiveness control; • Reporting; • Complaints mechanism: actions; • Ensuring protection of human rights in supply and value chains; • Protection of human rights in supply and value chains: actions; • Business activity in conflict areas; • Access to justice and courts for victims: promotion of remedies in third countries; • Ensuring policy coherence.
Availability	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/NationalPlans/NAP_Germany.pdf

Name of Resource	27. Sustainability Compass (Kompass Nachhaltigkeit)
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Germany
Initiating authority	The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany
Description	<p>The Sustainability Compass aims to motivate and support procurement managers in purchasing socially and ecologically sustainable products. The platform pursues this goal with a two-step approach:</p> <p>The Sustainability Compass provides information. The platform provides procurers with an overview of relevant topics of sustainable procurement and lists links to further information.</p> <p>The Sustainability Compass supports practical implementation. The platform provides examples of companies reporting on their experiences and providing relevant documents such as procurement guidelines.</p>
Availability	http://kmu.kompass-nachhaltigkeit.de/nachhaltige-beschaffung/



Name of Resource 28. 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	<p>The Second National Action Plan outlines in part 1 the structures and policies Ireland has put in place to address trafficking in human beings and support its victims and the developments and evaluations that have informed the drafting of this second Plan. Part 2 of the Plan outlines the priorities identified by authorities to further address this issue and sets out clear targets for delivery.</p> <p>The Second National Action Plan builds on Ireland’s anti-trafficking 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 experiences 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.</p> <p>Measures related to supply chains are discussed in sections on awareness-raising and training, awareness-raising and evaluation, and demand reduction.</p>
Availability	http://www.inis.gov.ie/en/JELR/Pages/human_trafficking
Name of Resource 29. 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	<p>The Plan is divided into three sections: section one sets out the international context and domestic consultative process which 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.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>Furthermore, supply chains are featured in section two on the current legislative and regulatory frameworks, section three on actions - initial priorities for the Business and Human Rights Implementation Group, and annex 1 – a list of additional and ongoing actions to be carried out across the Government.</p>
Availability	https://www.dfa.ie/media/dfa/alldfawebsitemedia/National-Plan-on-Business-and-Human-Rights-2017-2020.pdf



Name of Resource	30. Italian National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2016-2021
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Italy
Leading authority	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy
Entry into force / date of approval	15 December 2016
Description	<p>The National Action Plan foresees that it will be implemented in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Agenda 2030.</p> <p>The National Action Plan refers to supply chains 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.”</p> <p>Supply chains are also addressed in the sections on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government responses: current activities and future commitments; • Responsible business conduct and OECD Due Diligence; • Supporting business respect for human rights in conflict-affected areas; and • Ensuring policy coherence. <p>With specific regard to the “OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”, the Italian Government is committed to promote a common understanding of due diligence among companies and strongly encouraging companies to engage in human rights policy and due diligence processes involving the entire supply chain and to participate in initiatives in the context of the OECD, EU and other international fora on sustainable supply chains, human rights and due diligence.</p>
Availability	http://www.cidu.esteri.it/resource/2016/12/49117_f_NAPBHRENGFINALEDEC152017.pdf

NETHERLANDS



Name of Resource		31. Agreement on Sustainable Garment and Textile
Type	Policy, Co-operation platform	
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands	
Participating entities	Coalition of industry organisations, trade unions, civil-society organisations and the Dutch government	
Entry into force / date of approval	March 2016	
Description	On 9 March 2016, a broad coalition of industry organisations, trade unions, civil-society organisations and the Dutch government presented an agreement on international responsible business conduct in the garment and textile sector. In this agreement, the parties combine forces in an effort to achieve practical improvements in and ensure the sustainability of the international garment and textile supply chain. The businesses and organisations that sign the agreement commit themselves to fighting discrimination, child labour and forced labour. They also undertake to support a living wage, health and safety standards for workers, and the right of independent trade unions to negotiate.	
Availability	https://www.ser.nl/en/publications/publications/2016/agreement-sustainable-garment-textile.aspx	
Name of Resource		32. Child Labour Due Diligence Law
Type	Draft legislation	
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands	
Participating entities	Parliament of the Netherlands	
Entry into force / date of approval	1 January 2020	
Description	The law requires companies to examine whether child labour occurs in their production chain. 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. If the Dutch Senate gives its approval too, the Act will be effective from 1 January 2020, so the companies get ample time to prepare themselves thoroughly.	
Availability	https://www.eerstekamer.nl/wetsvoorstel/34506_initiatiefvoorstel_kuiken	
Name of Resource		33. National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights
Type	Policy	
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands	
Leading authority	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	
Entry into force / date of approval	April 2014	
Description	The aim of the National Action Plan is to prevent companies from abusing human rights either directly or within supply chains. The Action Plan sets out the existing policy, the most significant results of the consultations and the government's response to them, and the additional steps the government is taking or plans to take. 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, and (5) Scope for remedy.	
Availability	https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/publicaties/2014/01/30/national-action-plan-on-business-and-human-rights	



Name of Resource **34. Walk the talk: Ensuring socially responsible public procurement**

Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Norway
Issuing authority	Norwegian Agency for Public Management and eGovernment (Difi), on request from the Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion
Description	The aim of the guide is to help public organisations to integrate and mainstream Socially Responsible Public Procurement criteria in the procurement process. This will aid in the promotion of human and workers' 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.
Availability	https://www.anskaffelser.no/socially-responsible-public-procurement

Name of Resource **35. 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
Description	<p>The Children's Rights Network was set up by the world's biggest wealth fund, Norges Bank Investment Management, together with UNICEF and some of the top fashion companies to improve children's rights, whether they are exploited in the production of garments and shoes or impacted by the industry in other ways.</p> <p>Between 10 and 15 companies with a total market value of more than 2 trillion kroner (£182bn) have joined and participated in the network's first event in Geneva on 27 November 2017. They include H&M; Kering, the owner of luxury brands such as Gucci and Saint Laurent; and VF, which owns labels such as North Face and Wrangler.</p> <p>Over the next two years, the group will discuss what can be done to improve the plight of children who often work in sweatshops under appalling conditions, including cases of trafficking in human beings.</p>
Availability	https://www.nbim.no/en/transparency/news-list/2017/unicef-and-the-fund-establish-childrens-rights-network/

Name of Resource **36. 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	launched October 2015

Description	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States’ duty to protect against human rights abuse; • The responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights; and • The responsibility of states and business enterprises to ensure effective remedy. <p>The action plan includes a separate section on how public procurement can be leveraged to prevent human rights abuses.</p>
Availability	https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/departementene/ud/vedlegg/mr/business_hr_b.pdf

Name of Resource 37. 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	<p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.nbim.no/contentassets/d3bda851912f4bcc832520cd93700699/childrens-rights-expectations.pdf

Name of Resource 38. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.nbim.no/globalassets/documents/ownership/2008/expectations-childrens-rights.pdf



Name of Resource	39. 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	<p>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 businesses. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.mr.gov.pl/media/42614/NAP_on_BHR_Poland_2017.pdf



Name of Resource	
40. 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
Description	The Labour Inspectorate in the Russian city of Saint Petersburg publishes on its website 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 seeking employment at companies where the risk of possible violations is increased.
Availability	https://git78.rostrud.ru/list/



Name of Resource	41. Plan de Acción Nacional de Empresas y Derechos Humanos / 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	<p>The plan seeks to apply, at a national level, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This plan embodies Spain's commitment to protecting human rights, including addressing any impact that business activity may have on them, and furthermore responds to the call from the Upper and Lower Houses of the Spanish Parliament to make progress on the subject of business and human rights in the form of non-binding bills and motions.</p> <p>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 in developing countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Aspects related to supply chains are being discussed, inter alia, in measures 4, 6, 7 and 8 regarding guiding principle 2, measure 10 regarding guiding principle 3, measure 1 regarding guiding principle 5, and measures 1 and 2 regarding guiding principle 6.</p>
Availability	http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/es/PoliticaExteriorCooperacion/DerechosHumanos/Documents/170714%20PAN%20Empresas%20y%20Derechos%20Humanos.pdf

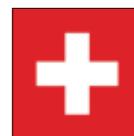
SWEDEN



Name of Resource		42. National Public Procurement Strategy
Type	Policy	
Country / jurisdiction	Sweden	
Enacting authority	Ministry of Finance of Sweden	
Entry into force / date of approval	10 November 2017	
Description	<p>The National Strategy tries to achieve the Government's aim of establishing public procurement as a strategic tool for efficient organisations and a means of achieving the national environmental, social sustainability and administration policy objectives. Another aim of the strategy is to make innovation procurement a natural part of organisational development at the contracting authorities. The strategy facilitates the creation of the right conditions for small enterprises and non-governmental organisations to participate in public procurements.</p> <p>The strategy addresses the promotion of human rights through public procurement in section 7 titled "Public procurement that contributes to a socially sustainable society".</p>	
Availability	http://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/globalassets/english/procurement/national_public_procurement_strategy_english_web.pdf	
Name of Resource		43. 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	<p>The National Action Plan was developed to translate 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, Corporate Social Responsibility 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 Offices in consultation with various stakeholders.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Availability	http://www.government.se/contentassets/822dc47952124734b60daf1865e39343/action-plan-for-business-and-human-rights.pdf	

Name of Resource		44. Sustainable Procurement Framework
Type	Policy	
Country / jurisdiction	Sweden	
Enacting authority	Sweden's Regions and County Councils	
Initiative launch date	2010	
Description	<p>The Swedish County Councils are responsible for healthcare, dental care, and public transportation, and procure products and services valued at more than 120 billion SEK (€13 billion) annually. Because many of the products they buy are made in factories globally where there is high risk for labour rights and human rights violations, the county councils have developed tools and processes to exercise social responsibility in public procurement; that is, to identify actual or potential violations in their supply chain, to mitigate and prevent violations, and to remedy harms to workers.</p> <p>While the county councils conduct separate procurements, they have worked collaboratively to increase their capacity for social responsibility in procurement since 2010. The 21 county councils use the same code of labour standards and contract performance conditions to facilitate nationwide co-ordination. By entering into contract with any of the Swedish County Councils, a supplier agrees to deliver products made in compliance with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization core conventions, Article 32 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and all work-related health and safety legislations and labour laws in the manufacturing country.</p>	
Availability	http://xn--hllbarupphandling-8qb.se/leverantoersansvar	

Name of Resource		45. Mapping Initiatives for Ethical Public Procurement in Europe
Type	Report / analysis	
Country / jurisdiction	European Union	
Issuing authority	The National Agency for Public Procurement of Sweden	
Entry into force / date of publishing	November 2017	
Description	<p>This report maps out ethical public procurement initiatives across 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.</p>	
Availability	https://www.upphandlingsmyndigheten.se/globalassets/publikationer/rapporter/rapport_2017_6_mapping_initiatives_webb.pdf	



SWITZERLAND

Name of Resource	46. 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
Entry into force / date of approval	9 December 2016
Description	<p>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 including the topic of business and human rights in political consultations and ensuring that Swiss representations abroad raise companies' awareness of the issue.</p> <p>The report was drawn up following a broad consultation process involving the private sector, non-governmental organisations, 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.</p> <p>The supply chains aspect is discussed in the sections on human rights criteria in public procurement at the federal level, human rights due diligence, and reduction in human rights risks attached to gold extraction and trading etc.</p>
Availability	https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-64884.html

UNITED KINGDOM



Name of Resource	
47. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>With regards to the topic of supply chains, the Act requires businesses over a certain size to disclose each year what action they have taken to ensure there is no modern slavery in their business or supply chains.</p> <p>The Modern Slavery Act is in seven parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/contents/enacted

Name of Resource	
48. 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 2014
Description	<p>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 UK 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.</p>

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 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/11/contents>

Name of Resource **49. 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 in particular 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 regard 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 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/448/contents/made>

Name of Resource **50. 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 UK 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.
 “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; and
- How to approve and publish the statement.

Availability [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/471996/Transparency in Supply Chains etc A practical guide final .pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/471996/Transparency_in_Supply_Chains_etc_A_practical_guide_final_.pdf)

Name of Resource 51. 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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Encourage respect for human rights in the global supply chains of private companies. <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.nihrc.org/uploads/publications/NIHRC_Public_Procurement_and_Human_Rights.pdf

Name of Resource 52. Good Business - Implementing the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Enacting authority	Government of the United Kingdom
Date of publishing	launched September 2013, updated May 2016
Description	<p>The UK 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.”</p> <p>The updated document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records the achievements the Government has made, and actions taken, over the past two years; • Reflects the developments which have taken place at the international level since the UK’s National Action Plan was first published, including guidance on implementation and the experience of other countries; • Sets 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 UK companies, wherever they operate; and • Supports 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	https://www.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	53. Code of Practice Ethical Employment in Supply Chains
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Wales
Enacting authority	Welsh Government
Entry into force / date of approval	2016
Description	<p>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 organizations in receipt of public funds.</p> <p>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 UK, EU and international laws. The code covers the following employment issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern Slavery and human rights abuses; • Blacklisting; • False self-employment; • Unfair use of umbrella schemes and zero hours contracts; and • Paying the Living Wage. <p>In signing up to the code, organizations will agree to comply with 12 commitments designed to eliminate modern slavery and support ethical employment practices.</p>
Availability	http://gov.wales/docs/dpsp/publications/valuwales/170502-ethical-en.pdf



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name of Resource	54. Executive Order 13126 of June 12, 1999 Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	President of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	12 June 1999
Description	<p>The Executive Order is intended to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labor. That goal is consistent with current laws that, among other things, outlaw the importation of products made by forced or indentured child labor.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1999-06-16/pdf/99-15491.pdf
Name of Resource	55. Federal Acquisition Regulation; Ending Trafficking in Persons
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	2 March 2015
Description	<p>Department of Defense, General Services Administration, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration issued a final rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to strengthen protections against trafficking in persons in Federal contracts. The changes were intended to implement the U.S. President Executive Order 13627, entitled “Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts,” and title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013.</p> <p>The rule provides additional anti-trafficking policies that prohibit contractors and subcontractors from engaging in prohibited practices. It applies to all new solicitations and awards. Contracting Officers must modify, on a bilateral basis, existing Indefinite Deliver, Indefinite Quantity contracts (IDIQs) to include the clause for future orders, if additional orders are anticipated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Contracting Officers must obtain a FAR Certification 52.222-56 Regarding Trafficking in Persons Compliance Plan from the apparent successful offeror (and annually during contract performance). This certification is required for portions of contracts over \$500,000 performed outside the United States, except for commercially available off-the-shelf items of supply.</p>
Availability	https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2015/01/29/2015-01524/federal-acquisition-regulation-ending-trafficking-in-persons

Name of Resource	56. National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 - Title XVII: Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting
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Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	2 January 2013
Description	<p>Amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to expand the authority of a federal agency to terminate a grant, contract, or co-operative agreement involving grantees or contractors who engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons to include 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 pretenses, (4) charge recruited employees unreasonable placement or recruitment fees, or (5) provide inadequate housing conditions.</p> <p>The Act prohibits the head of an executive agency from entering into a grant, contract, or co-operative 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.congress.gov/bill/112th-congress/house-bill/4310/text

Name of Resource	57. National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017
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Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United State of America
Enacting authority	Congress of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	23 December 2016
Description	<p>Requires the Department of Defense to brief the United States Congress on policies and guidance with respect to the education and training on human slavery and the appropriate role of Armed Forces in combatting trafficking in persons. Authorizes grants to support transformational programs and projects that seek to achieve a measurable and substantial reduction of the prevalence of modern slavery in targeted populations within partner countries.</p>
Availability	https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/2943/text

Name of Resource	58. Business Supply Chain Transparency on Trafficking and Slavery Act of 2015
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Type	Draft Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Approving authority	Congress of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	Not yet adopted
Description	<p>The bill amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to direct the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), within one year after enactment of this Act, to promulgate regulations requiring any covered issuer of a registered security to include in its mandatory annual report</p>

a disclosure of whether the issuer has taken any measures during the year to identify and address conditions of forced labor, slavery, human trafficking, and the worst forms of child labor within the issuer's supply chains. The term "covered issuer" means an issuer that has annual worldwide global receipts in excess of \$100 million.

The regulations shall mandate that the required information be disclosed on such issuer's Internet website through a conspicuous and easily understandable link to the relevant information labelled "Global Supply Chain Transparency."

The SEC must make available to the public in a searchable format on its website: (1) a list of covered issuers required to disclose such information, and (2) a compilation of the information disclosed.

Availability <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/3226/text>

Name of Resource **59. The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA)**

Type Legislation

Country / jurisdiction United States of America

Enacting authority Congress of the United States of America

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.

Provides that the website may use as the source of its data the Federal Procurement Data System, Federal Assistance Award Data System, and Grants.gov, if all of these sources are searchable through the website and can be accessed in a search as prescribed under this Act, shall be updated not later than 30 days after issuance of any federal award requiring a posting; and shall provide for separate searches that distinguish between awards that are grants, sub-grants, loans, co-operative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance and awards that are contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders.

Requires to ensure that data regarding subawards is disclosed in the same manner as data regarding other federal awards under this Act and that the method for collecting and distributing subawards data minimizes burdens imposed on federal award and subaward recipients, allows such recipients to allocate reasonable costs for data collection and reporting as indirect costs, and establishes cost-effective requirements for collecting subaward data under block grants, formula grants, and other types of assistance to state and local governments.

Availability <https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-bill/2590/text>

Name of Resource **60. Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005**

Type Legislation

Country / jurisdiction United States of America

Enacting authority Congress of the United States of America

Entry into force / date of approval 10 January 2006

Description	<p>The Act amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the United States Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Department of Defense to incorporate anti-trafficking and protection measures for vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, into their post-conflict and humanitarian emergency assistance and program activities.</p> <p>The Act, inter alia, amends the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to require that the Secretary of State's annual trafficking report includes information on measures taken by the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and other multilateral organizations in which the United States participates to prevent the involvement of the organization's employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces in trafficking. It also directs the Secretary of State, prior to voting for a peacekeeping mission, to notify the appropriate committees respecting measures taken to prevent peacekeeping personnel from involvement in trafficking or sexual exploitation.</p> <p>The Act also directs the Secretary of Labor, through the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, to carry out additional 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.</p>
Availability	https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/house-bill/972/text

Name of Resource 61. Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015	
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	24 February 2016
Description	<p>Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 prohibits the importation to the U.S. 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."</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/644/text#toc-HF4BB0BA6977E41648581227DC17880F5

Name of Resource 62. Executive Order - Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking In Persons In Federal Contracts	
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	President of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	2 October 2012
Description	<p>The Executive Order strengthens the efficacy of the U.S. Government's zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in persons by directing the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, working with the appropriate agencies, to amend federal contracting regulations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit contractors and subcontractors from engaging in specific trafficking-related activities;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply new, tailored compliance measures for larger contracts performed abroad. <p>The Executive Order also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a process to identify industries and sectors that have a history of human trafficking, to enhance compliance on domestic contracts; • Augments training and heightens agencies' ability to detect and address trafficking violations. <p>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 combating trafficking.</p>
Availability	https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2012/10/02/2012-24374/strengthening-protections-against-trafficking-in-persons-in-federal-contracts

Name of Resource	63. 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	<p>The Act provides consumers with critical 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.”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://oag.ca.gov/SB657

Name of Resource	64. A Resource Guide - The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	State of California, United States of America
Issuing authority	California Department of Justice
Date of publishing	2005
Description	<p>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 and anti-slavery effort.</p>
Availability	https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/sb657/resource-guide.pdf

65. Responsible Sourcing Tool	
Type	Practical / implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Developing organizations	State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Verité, Made in a Free World, the Aspen Institute
Initiative launch date	16 May 2016
Description	The Responsible Sourcing Tool is a website created to help visualize and understand the risks of human trafficking in supply chains as well as the mechanisms to implement effective management systems to detect, prevent, and combat trafficking. The website contains a model compliance plan with downloadable templates and other tools for helping companies combat trafficking in their global supply chains. The website is meant to introduce users to the issues and risks associated with trafficking in human beings in supply chains and encourage users to explore the issues in more depth. 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	http://responsiblesourcingtool.org/

66. Responsible Business Conduct: First National Action Plan for the United States of America	
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	US Department of State
Entry into force / date of approval	16 December 2016
Description	<p>This National Action Plan is designed to reinforce and strengthen the U.S. government's role in advancing Responsible Business Conduct through effective intra-governmental co-ordination and policymaking, promoting high standards globally, facilitating current and future Responsible Business Conduct efforts through enhanced collaboration, and highlighting and supporting U.S. industry leadership. The National Action Plan presents the many ways in which the U.S. government, including in co-operation with business, labour, civil society, foreign governments, and other stakeholders, already upholds its responsibilities and fosters an environment for responsible conduct by businesses operating overseas.</p> <p>The National Action Plan focuses on a broad range of issues including but not limited to: human rights, the rights of indigenous peoples, labour rights, land tenure and property rights, anti-corruption, and transparency.</p> <p>The topic of supply chains is discussed in the National Action Plan in sections related to research and tools on preventing trafficking in global supply chains, compliance with procurement regulations, strengthening protections against trafficking in persons in federal contracts, promoting worker voice throughout global supply chains, reducing child labour and forced labour, and the USAID new training module on supply chains and trafficking.</p>
Availability	https://www.state.gov/e/eb/eppd/csr/naprbc/265706.htm

67. US Tariff Act of 1930	
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	1930
Description	Section 307 of the Act prohibits the importation to the United States of merchandise mined, produced or manufactured, wholly or in part, in any foreign country by forced or indentured child labour – including forced child labour. Such merchandise is subject to exclusion and/or seizure, and may lead to criminal investigation of the importer(s).

	According to the Act, 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	https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title19/pdf/USCODE-2010-title19-chap4.pdf

Name of Resource 68. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act	
Type	Legislation
Country / jurisdiction	United States of America
Enacting authority	Congress of the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	21 July 2010
Description	<p>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. The report requires, 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.</p> <p>Instructs the Secretary of State to: (1) submit to Congress a strategy to address 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.</p>
Availability	https://oag.ca.gov/SB657

Name of Resource 69. Anti-Trafficking Risk Management Best Practices & Mitigation Considerations Guidance (draft)	
Type	Draft guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	USA
Approving authority	Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget
Notice publishing date	12 August 2016
Description	<p>The guidance was developed by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy in the Office of Management and Budget in co-ordination with the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Department of State and the Department of Labor, as Co-Chairs of the Procurement and Supply Chains Committee of the Senior Policy Operating Group of the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, to address anti-trafficking risk management best practices and mitigation considerations. The guidance is designed to help an agency determine if a contractor is taking adequate steps to meet its anti-trafficking responsibilities under the Federal Acquisition Regulation.</p>
Availability	https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/08/2016-29434/anti-trafficking-risk-management-best-practices-and-mitigation-considerations-guidance

CIVIL SOCIETY, NGOs, ACADEMIA AND PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES



70. Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh	
Name of Resource	70. 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	<p>The Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh (the Accord) was signed on 15 May 2013. It is an independent, legally binding agreement between global brands and 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 leading to the incorporation of the Bangladesh Accord Foundation in the Netherlands in October 2013.</p> <p>The agreement consists of six key components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A legally binding agreement between brands and trade unions to ensure a safe working environment in the Bangladeshi RMG industry; • An independent inspection program 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; and • Worker empowerment through an extensive training program, complaints mechanism and right to refuse unsafe work.
Availability	http://bangladeshaccord.org/



71. ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation)	
Name of Resource	71. ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation)
Type	Platform for co-operation, Monitoring and enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	ACT
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ACT members have agreed the following the principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 level; and
- Workers must be free and able to exercise their right to organize and bargain collectively in accordance with International Labour Organization Conventions.

Availability <https://actonlivingwages.com/>



Name of Resource 72. 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 <https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/new-report-helps-companies-meet-and-exceed-requirements-to-eliminate-human-trafficking-from-supply-chains/>



Name of Resource 73. Products of Slavery

Type Report / analysis, Practical / implementation tool

Country / jurisdiction Global

Organization Anti-Slavery International

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 visualisation 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, to the manufacture of goods such as garments, toys or fireworks.

Availability <https://www.productsofslavery.org/>

Name of Resource 74. 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 program 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 program framework. The on-the-ground efforts began in Malawi and Brazil in early 2012 and later that same year in Zambia.
Availability	http://ariseprogram.org/en/



Name of Resource 75. 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 thought leaders, practitioners, and policy makers to identify solutions to public and private sector challenges surrounding modern slavery. Particularly, RESPECT endeavours to add value where it can in 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	http://www.respect.international/



Name of Resource 76. BlueView - Supply Chain Transparency to Protect People and Places	
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Bluenumbers
Initiative launch date	1 November 2017
Description	BlueView is a public good using anonymised 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 visualise who produces their products, and gain valuable insight and analysis to report on livelihoods, education, health and other indicators for human rights and development.
Availability	https://www.bluenumber.org/single-post/2017/11/01/BlueView---Supply-Chain-Transparency-to-Protect-People-and-Places



Name of Resource 77. BSI Human Trafficking and Supply Chain Slavery Patterns Index	
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	British Standard Institute
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The index was also verified against the citations made by credible sources, such as the U.S. State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report, providing companies a holistic understanding of the probability of these types of abuses, as well as real-world documented cases. The combination allows organizations to focus their supply chain risk management on identifying and assessing at-risk suppliers and to manage the risks proactively.</p>
Availability	https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/our-services/Supply-chain-solutions/solutions-services/corporate-social-responsibility/trafficking-slavery-patterns-index/



**Business & Human Rights
Resource Centre**



Name of Resource 78. Legal Case Map	
Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, Liberty Asia
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	https://business-humanrights.org/en/corporate-legal-accountability/case-profiles/legal-case-map

Name of Resource	
79. Modern Slavery and Human Rights in Global Supply Chains: Roles and Responsibilities of Public Buyers	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Business, Human Rights and the Environment Research Group, University of Greenwich
Date of publishing	December 2016
Description	The Policy Paper provides insights from the first year of reporting under the UK 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	http://www.bhre.org/slaveryandprocurement/



Name of Resource	
80. BES 6001 – The Framework Standard for Responsible Sourcing	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation, Standard
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Building Research Establishment
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The scheme provides manufacturers with a means by which their products can be independently assessed and certified as being responsibly sourced. The scheme is recognised 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.</p>
Availability	https://www.bre.co.uk/sustainable-construction-of-buildings



Name of Resource	
81. Supply Chain Reports and Primers	
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge and information
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Business for Social Responsibility
Description	BSR is a global nonprofit organization that works with its network of more than 250 member companies (many of which are IT companies) to advance sustainability practice and performance. The platform Supply Chain Reports and Primers includes different resources on the topic of supply chain sustainability such as the Supply Chain Leadership Ladder, Supply Chain Sustainability: A Practical Guide for Continuous Improvement, A Guide to Traceability: A Practical Approach to Advance Sustainability in Global Supply Chains, Report: HEC Sustainable Procurement Barometer, and Report: Value of Sustainable Procurement Practices.
Availability	https://www.bsr.org/en/topics/reports/Supply-Chain

Name of Resource 82. Supply Chain Sustainability	
Type	Advocacy, Research
Country / jurisdiction	India
Organization	Centre for Responsible Business
Description	The Centre for Responsible Business is working in the sandstone mining industry in Rajasthan to investigate the extent and challenges of child labour. The project included extensive primary and secondary research to ascertain the reasons for child labour, various associated related issues and suitable programs that can be taken to mitigate it. This study has been conducted in partnership with UNICEF.
Availability	http://c4rb.org/



Name of Resource 83. 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 UK 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 organizations. 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	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 84. Ethical and Sustainable Procurement	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	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 minimise 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	https://www.cips.org/Documents/About%20CIPS/CIPS_Ethics_Guide_WEB.pdf

85. Clean Clothes Campaign	
Type	Platform for co-operation, Knowledge/information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Clean Clothes Campaign
Date of initial launch	1989
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>As a grass-roots network of hundreds of organisations, both in garment-producing and in consumer markets, the Campaign can identify local problems and objectives and transform them into global actions. The Clean Clothes Campaign develops campaign strategies to support workers in achieving their goals.</p>
Availability	https://cleanclothes.org/



86. "CLEAR WAVE" – transparency business-labelling initiative	
Type	Certification/standards' assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Lithuania
Organization	Clear Wave
Initiative launch date	2007
Description	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take transparent and fair 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 honestly pay the fees and taxes provided; and • Maintain transparent accountability and payment to their employees.
Availability	http://www.baltojibanga.lt/lithuania-without-shadow.html



Name of Resource 87. 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	<p>The Fair Food Program emerged from the Coalition of Immokalee Workers' (CIW) 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.</p> <p>The Fair Food Program consists of several major elements, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 ensure 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; • Health and safety committees on every farm to give workers a structured voice in the shape of their work environment; • Specific and concrete changes in harvesting operations to improve workers’ wages and working conditions; and • Ongoing auditing of the farms by the Fair Food Standards Council to ensure compliance with each element of the program. <p>The Fair Food Code of Conduct has been shaped through detailed negotiation and ongoing dialogue among workers, growers and buyers. Because the code establishes mostly broad principles the provisions of the code have been augmented by more detailed policies, examples and audit measures that together constitute a guidance manual to assist participating growers in implementing the code.</p>
Availability	http://www.fairfoodstandards.org/resources/fair-food-code-of-conduct/



Name of Resource 88. 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	<p>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 no worker should be indebted or coerced to work.</p>
Availability	https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/initiatives/social-sustainability/key-projects/forced-labour/

Name of Resource 89. 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 snapshot year-on-year of the human rights performance of the largest 500 companies on the planet, looking at the policies, processes and practices they have in place to systematise their human rights approach and how they respond when things go wrong.
Availability	https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/CHRB_report_06_singles.pdf



Name of Resource 90. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>The Guidebook and E-learning include the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • NHRI good practice examples in the area of business and human rights. <p>The Guidebook also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected business and human rights issues, including children's rights, environment and water, conflict-affected areas and Indigenous Peoples; and • Regional chapters – currently a chapter on the African region has been published.
Availability	https://www.humanrights.dk/business/tools/guidebook-e-learning-nhris

Name of Resource	91. Human Rights and Business Country Guide
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Danish Institute for Human Rights
Description	<p>The Human Rights and Business Country Guide provides country-specific guidance to help companies respect human rights and contribute to development.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.humanrights.dk/projects/human-rights-business-country-guide



Name of Resource	92. 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	<p>Seeking to map and understand this emerging field of intervention, the DemandAT project has recently completed a project documenting and analysing 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.demandat.eu/publications/policybriefs



Name of Resource	93. 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	<p>The study shines a spotlight on the first disclosure law addressing human trafficking and slavery within the global marketplace – the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010 (“CATISCA”). CA-TISCA requires human trafficking - and slavery-pertinent disclosure statements from large corporate earners operating in the state.</p> <p>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. In addition, the study collected 19 additional data points of interest.</p> <p>In total 2,126 potentially qualifying companies were identified, of which 1,325 (62%) had a pertinent statement. As some qualifying companies’ subsidiaries or brands each had a statement, in all 1,504 individual disclosures were evaluated.</p> <p>The study reveals that, overall, compliance performance greatly varies between companies. The average disclosure compliance score was sixty (60%). Forty-one (41%) percent of companies were found to have a corporate disclosure score on or above the seventy (70%) mark.</p>
Availability	http://media.wix.com/ugd/f0f801_0276d7c94ebe453f8648b91dd35898ba.pdf



Name of Resource	94. Human Trafficking Risk Index
Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Dun and Bradstreet
Description	<p>The Human Trafficking Risk index (HTR) provides insights into where potential human trafficking may exist deep within companies’ supply chains – 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 U.S. Department of State. Forced labour is more likely 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.dnb.com/products/operations-supply/human-trafficking-risk-index-combat-forced-labor.html

Name of Resource	95. 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	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	96. Ethical Trading Initiative Base Code
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Ethical Trading Initiative
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.ethicaltrade.org/eti-base-code

97. Guide to buying responsibly	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Ethical Trading Initiative
Date of publishing	7 September 2017
Description	Guidance for companies on 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	https://www.ethicaltrade.org/resources/guide-buying-responsibly



98. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>The report reflects a snapshot of current practice in the companies which volunteered to participate in a survey. It is not a guide for good practices, 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.</p>
Availability	https://www.ethicaltrade.org/resources/corporate-approaches-tackling-modern-slavery



99. Business and human rights: A five-step guide for company boards	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Equality and Human Rights Commission
Date of publishing	May 2016

Description	<p>The guide is for boards of companies in the United Kingdom. It sets out five steps boards should follow to satisfy themselves that their companies 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/business_and_human_rights_web.pdf



Name of Resource 100. 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	<p>With 21 member groups representing over 250 organisations from 15 countries, the European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ) is an European coalition brings together campaigns and national platforms of NGOs, trade unions, consumer organizations, and academics in order to promote corporate accountability.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://corporatejustice.org/



Name of Resource 101. Addressing Risks of Forced Labor in Supply Chains: Protecting Workers from Unfair Restrictions on their Freedoms at Work	
Type	Practical / implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Fair Labor Association
Date of publishing	17 August 2017
Description	<p>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 co-operative steps that brands can take to ensure suppliers do not engage in or tolerate trafficking and forced labour.</p>

Availability	http://www.fairlabor.org/report/addressing-risks-forced-labor-supply-chains
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Name of Resource	102. FM Global Resilience Index
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Type	Score / Measurement / Metric
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	FM Global
Description	<p>The FM Global Resilience Index is a data-driven tool to rank 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.</p> <p>The supply chain factor includes control of corruption, quality of infrastructure, quality of local suppliers and visibility of supply chain across a country.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining which locales are most resilient to disruptive events; • Siting new facilities or expanding existing ones; • Selecting suppliers; • Evaluating established supply chains; and • Identifying customers who may be vulnerable.
Availability	http://www.fmglobal.com/research-and-resources/tools-and-resources/resilienceindex#!year=2016&idx=Index&handler=map



Name of Resource	103. Modern Slavery Registry
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Type	Registry / data base
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Freedom Fund, Humanity United, Freedom United, Anti-Slavery International, the Ethical Trading Initiative, CORE Coalition, UNICEF UK, Focus on Labour Exploitation, Trades Union Congress and Oxfam GB.
Description	<p>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 and the Registry will highlight the better-informed company statements as examples of analysis and commitment to be emulated.</p> <p>The free, transparent and accessible registry is a tool for the public, civil society, parliamentarians, the government, investors and others to review and analyse the statements companies are making under the UK Modern Slavery Act.</p>
Availability	https://www.modernslaveryregistry.org/



Name of Resource	104. A Contract Guidance Tool for Private Military and Security Services: Promoting Accountability and Respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
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	<p>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.</p> <p>The main aims of the tool are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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; and• 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	http://www.mdforum.ch/pdf/contract-guidance-tool.pdf



Name of Resource	105. 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	<p>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 regulations related to private military and security companies.</p> <p>The Guidance Tool is structured around key challenges and proposes recommended content to include into legislation on private military and security companies, illustrated by examples of real-life good practices from different regions of the world.</p> <p>The Guidance Tool has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To raise awareness of existing national legislation, policies, and best practices; and• To provide guidance for parliamentarians and lawmakers to develop or update national legislation related to private military and security companies, in line with international legal obligations and taking into account good practices.
Availability	https://www.dcaf.ch/sites/default/files/publications/documents/Legislative-Guidance-Tool-EN_1.pdf

Name of Resource 106. Supply Chain Toolkit	
Type	Practical / implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Global Business Coalition Against Human Trafficking
Date	In the process of development
Description	<p>The Supply Chain Toolkit includes the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An anti-trafficking policies assessment tool; • A tool for detecting risks of products manufactured with forced labour; • Strategies for mapping supply chains in a cost-effective manner; • A questionnaire for assessing suppliers' compliance with company anti-trafficking policies; and • A best practices compilation and case studies.
Availability	http://gbcats.org/#programs



Name of Resource 107. 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	May 2017
Description	<p>The Committee on Workers' Capital (CWC) 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.workerscapital.org/cwc-guidelines-for-the-evaluation-of-workers-human-rights-and-labour-standards

Name of Resource 108. The GoodElectronics Network	
Type	Platform for co-operation, knowledge / information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	GoodElectronics
Initiative launch date	January 2014
Description	<p>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 organisations, academia, and activists. GoodElectronics and its members are not-for-profit only.</p> <p>The programme of the GoodElectronics network aims to ensure three results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society organisations, 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; • Mature industrial relations involving trade unions and electronics companies have been established on both global and national levels; and • Meaningful engagement between civil society and electronics companies and other relevant actors along the global electronics supply chain has developed.
Availability	https://goodelectronics.org/



Name of Resource 109. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Procurement, especially public procurement, is a complex field comprised of specific rules and policies and any labour and human rights questions used as part of a procurement process must be clear and relevant.</p>
Availability	http://greenelectronicscouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/GEC_Purchasers-Guide-for-Addressing-Labor-and-Human-Rights-Impacts-in-IT-Procurements.pdf

Name of Resource 110. HP Supply Chain Foreign Migrant Worker Standard	
Type	Policy / standard
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Hewlett Packard
Date of approval	2014
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://h20195.www2.hp.com/V2/getpdf.aspx/c04484646.pdf

Name of Resource 111. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 impacts in impact assessments as part of the Better Regulation agenda adopted by the Commission in May 2015. The publication offers up some key self-help guidance as part of basic management actions that can be taken to address implementation of business and human rights in a business enterprise.</p>
Availability	https://www.humanrightsatsea.org/business-and-human-rights/

Name of Resource	
112. The Partnership for Freedom	
Type	Platform for co-operation, advocacy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Humanity United
Initiative launch date	2013
Description	<p>The Partnership for Freedom is a public-private partnership to spur innovative solutions to 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 of 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	https://www.partnershipforfreedom.org/

Name of Resource	
113. KnowTheChain	
Type	Traceability/practical tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Humanity United, the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, Sustainalytics, Verité
Description	<p>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 workers’ well-being. KnowTheChain’s goal is to inform companies’ and investors’ decision-making, and enable companies to operate more transparent and responsible supply chains.</p>
Availability	https://www.knowthechain.org/about-us/



Name of Resource 114. IRMA Responsible Mining Certification	
Type	Certification/standards assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance
Initiative launch date	2018
Description	<p>The IRMA Standard is targeted at industrial-scale mines. IRMA Certification goal is to establish a multi-stakeholder and independently verified responsible mining assurance system that improves social and environmental performance.</p> <p>IRMA is a multi-commodity assurance program for responsible mining that embraces a multi-stakeholder approach for developing credible standards as well as a commitment to independent verification. Five key sectors with a stake in the environmental and social performance of mining include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining companies; • Jewellery, electronics and other downstream users of mining products; • Environmental and human rights non-profits; • Organizations representing affected communities; and • Labour.
Availability	http://www.responsiblemining.net/certification/



International Institute for Nonviolent Action



Servei Civil Internacional



Name of Resource 115. Guia per a la protecció i la promoció dels drets humans en la contractació pública / 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 Internacional, Nexes
Date of publishing	2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The purpose of the guide is to promote a more just, sustainable, and social world in which human rights violations do not go unpunished. The guide is intended for the use of local administration of Catalonia, including municipal companies with public majority participation. This does not prevent the guide from functioning as a reference text for the other local entities in Spain.</p>
Availability	http://993responsable.org/

Name of Resource 116. The National Pact To Eradicate Slave Labor	
Type	Policy, Platform for co-operation, Monitoring / Enforcement mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Brazil
Establishing entities	International Labor Organization, Instituto Ethos and Observatorio Social and Reporter Brasil. Currently led by InPACTO—the Institute for the National Pact to Eradicate Slave Labor
Date of signature	19 May 2005
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The signatory companies represent 20 per cent of Brazil's gross domestic product, and some of the following commitments are included in the pact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • To support measures providing information to workers vulnerable to enticement into slave labour, together with publicity campaigns to prevent slavery.
Availability	http://reporterbrasil.org.br/documentos/national_agreement.pdf

Name of Resource 117. Responsible Recruitment Toolkit	
Type	Practical / implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Institute for Human Rights and Business
Initiative launch date	2018
Description	The ResponsibleRecruitmentToolkit.Org provides practical, interactive guidance for brands, retailers, employers and labour providers across the breadth of responsible recruitment good practice.
Availability	http://responsiblerecruitmenttoolkit.org/

Name of Resource 118. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.ihrb.org/pdf/occasional-papers/Occasional-Paper-3-Protecting-Rights-by-Purchasing-Right.pdf



Name of Resource 119. Responsible Recruitment: Remediating Worker-Paid Recruitment Fees	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Institute for Human Rights and Business, Equidem Research & Consulting
Date of publishing	November 2017
Description	<p>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 co-operate 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.</p>
Availability	https://www.ihrb.org/uploads/reports/IHRB%2C_Remediating_Worker-Paid_Recruitment_Fees%2C_Nov._2017.pdf

Name of Resource 120. 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 (JAC) 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	http://jac-initiative.com/



Name of Resource 121. 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 organisations can best engage with the private sector, if they choose to involve this new stakeholder in their work.
Availability	http://lastradainternational.org/doc-center/3227/engaging-the-private-sector-to-end-human-trafficking-a-resource-guide-for-ngos?utm_source=Engaging+the+private+sector+to+end+human+trafficking&utm_campaign=8159df8f3e-Engaging_the_private_sector&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_4431e834e2-8159df8f3e-221504173

Name of Resource 122. Protecting human rights in the supply chain - A guide for public procurement practitioners	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	London Universities Purchasing Consortium, University of Greenwich, Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 minimise the risks.</p>
Availability	https://www.cips.org/en-gb/news/news/new-guidance-published-for-public-procurement-practitioners/



Name of Resource 123. 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 in supply chains 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	https://madeinafreeworld.com/



Name of Resource 124. Confronting root causes: forced labour in global supply chains	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	openDemocracy, Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute (SPERI), University of Sheffield
Date of publishing	September 2014
Description	The report is organised around the classical economic metaphor of “supply and demand”. With-in 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	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
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Name of Resource	125. The Behind the Brands Company Scorecard
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Type	Monitoring mechanism
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	OXFAM
Initiative launch date	2016
Description	<p>The Behind the Brands Scorecard assesses the agricultural sourcing policies of the world's ten 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.behindthebrands.org/company-scorecard/



Name of Resource	126. Responsible Labor Initiative
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Type	Platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Business Alliance
Initiative launch date	2004
Description	<p>The Responsible Labor 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, programs 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.responsiblebusiness.org/initiatives/rl/



Name of Resource	
127. Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct	
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Business Alliance
Entry into force / date of approval	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	http://www.responsiblebusiness.org/standards/code-of-conduct/



Name of Resource	
128. Responsible Minerals Assurance Process	
Type	Practical implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Minerals Initiative
Entry into force / date of approval	June 2014
Description	<p>The Responsible Minerals Assurance Process (RMAP), formerly the Conflict-Free Smelter Program (CFSP), 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/responsible-minerals-assurance-process/

Name of Resource 129. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://cdn.sedexglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/04/Smeta-6.0-BPG.pdf



Name of Resource 130. SA8000® Standard	
Type	Standard, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Social Accountability International
Entry into force / date of approval	June 2014
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>Elements of the SA8000® Standard are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour; • Forced or compulsory labour; • Health and safety; • Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining; • Discrimination; • Disciplinary practices; • Working hours; • Remuneration; • Management system.
Availability	http://www.sa-intl.org/data/global/files/SA8000Standard2014(3).pdf

Name of Resource 131. Slavery and Trafficking Risk Template	
Type	Analysis tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Social Responsibility Alliance
Date of release	2017
Description	<p>The Slavery & 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.socialresponsibilityalliance.org/



Name of Resource 132. Tackling Modern Slavery in Supply Chains. Tackling modern slavery in businesses. A toolkit for UK employers and labour providers	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	United Kingdom
Organization	Stronger Together
Description	<p>The toolkit provides guidance and good practice for responsible UK employers and labour providers on preventing, uncovering and reporting slavery and human trafficking that may be occurring within “any part of its own business” as stated in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 Transparency in supply chains etc reporting provisions S54 (4)(a)(ii).</p>
Availability	http://stronger2gether.org/resources/

Name of Resource	133. Supply Chain Sustainability Procurement Guidance – How to embed best practice in your procurement when combating modern slavery
Type	Report / analysis
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 processes 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 complements or builds on existing guidance that has been published to date.
Availability	https://www.supplychainschool.co.uk/documents/action%20sustainability%20procurement%20guidance%20-%20final.pdf



Name of Resource	134. The Sustainability Code. Benchmarking sustainable business
Type	Practical / implementation tool and platform for co-operation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Sustainability Code
Date of publishing	July 2017
Description	<p>The Sustainability Code is an internationally applicable reporting standard for topics relating to sustainability. The German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE) 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.</p> <p>The code is a practicable tool useful even for companies and organizations not subject to the reporting obligation, to aid them in providing voluntary information on their measures related to various environmental, social, and economic aspects of sustainability.</p>
Availability	https://www.deutscher-nachhaltigkeitskodex.de/fileadmin/user_upload/dnk/dok/kodex/The_SustainabilityCode_2017.pdf

Name of Resource	
135. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Availability	http://www.swedwatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/82_Agents-for-Change-enkelsidor.pdf



Name of Resource	
136. Model Sweatfree Procurement Policy	
Type	Policy implementation tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Sweat Free Purchasing Consortium
Date of publishing	2012
Description	<p>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.</p>
Availability	http://buysweatfree.org/model_policy

Name of Resource 137. Swiss Responsible Business Initiative (development Phase)	
Type	Advocacy
Country / jurisdiction	Switzerland
Organization	Swiss Coalition for Corporate Justice
Initiative launch date	Development phase
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 to account for abuses committed abroad by entities under its control.
Availability	http://konzern-initiative.ch/over-140000-signatures-for-the-swiss-responsible-business-initiative/?lang=en



Name of Resource 138. 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	<p>Tiscreport.org is an Open Data Register committed to ending modern slavery and supply chain labour abuses, joining up Transparency In Supply Chains (TISC) reporting globally. As an open data initiative, it meets the compliance requirements of section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and was announced at the Home Office TISC event on the 21st March 2016.</p> <p>Companies can use the platform to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Freely access data and reports.
Availability	https://tiscreport.org/what-were-doing

Name of Resource 139. 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	http://researchclub.gla.ac.uk/media/media_375082_en.docx

Name of Resource 140. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>The brief presents new evidence and key findings and argues that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. They reinforce existing business models and preserve the global production status quo; • 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	http://speri.dept.shef.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Global-Brief-1-Ethical-Audits-and-the-Supply-Chains-of-Global-Corporations.pdf



Name of Resource	
141. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The report analyses how the Directive 2014/95/EU is being implemented in Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Finland, France, Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.</p>
Availability	https://www.isdc.ch/media/1378/e-2017-12-16-173-richtlinie-2014-95-gz.pdf



Name of Resource	
142. Modern Slavery Index	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verisk Maplecroft
Description	<p>Modern Slavery Index quantifies the risk to business of the association with forced labour, bonded labour, human trafficking, and child slave labour in 198 countries.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2017/08/10/20-eu-countries-see-rise-modern-slavery-risks-study/

Name of Resource 143. Human Rights Outlook 2016	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verisk Maplecroft
Date of publishing	15 February 2016
Description	<p>The report analyses the ten most significant human rights issues impacting business among which 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 and 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.</p> <p>According to the report, the ten Human Rights Risks to Watch in 2016 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Labour brokers: building trust in ethical recruitment; 3. Supply chains: achieving traceability; 4. Moving beyond the audit: increasing supply chain responsibility; 5. Mandatory reporting: enhancing supply chain transparency; 6. Migration: preventing forced labour in European supply chains; 7. Living wage: meeting worker and public expectations; 8. Working conditions: rising labour rights scrutiny in Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP); 9. Social license to operate: managing the impact of the commodity downturn; 10. Gender parity: paid parental leave and mitigating discrimination; 11. COP 21: Integrating human rights into adaptation & mitigation of climate change impacts.
Availability	https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2016/02/15/human-rights-outlook-2016/



Name of Resource 144. Strengthening Protection Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal and Corporate Supply Chains	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	USA
Organization	Verité
Date of publishing	January 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/JTIP-Verite-ExecutiveOrder_13627.pdf

Name of Resource 145. Fair Hiring Toolkit	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Verité
Date of publishing	2015
Description	<p>The Fair Hiring Toolkit offers tools, guidance, and approaches to support the responsible recruitment and hiring of migrant workers in global supply chains.</p> <p>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, programs and performance against exploitation in the supply chain.</p>
Availability	http://helpwanted.verite.org/helpwanted/toolkit

Name of Resource 146. 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	<p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Verite-Report-Illegal_Gold_Mining-2.pdf

Name of Resource	147. 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ethical_framework_paper.pdf

Name of Resource	148. Child Rights and Security Checklist
Type	Analysis tool
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	UNICEF, Government of Canada, Barrick Gold
Date of publishing	19 April 2017
Description	<p>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 to assist users in gaining a fuller understanding of the relevant issues and norms.</p> <p>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 implementation of VPs, such as the UNICEF publication “Child Rights and Mining Toolkit. Best practices for addressing children’s issues in large-scale mining”.</p>
Availability	https://www.unicef.org/csr/files/Child_rights_and_Security_Checklist_ENG.pdf



Name of Resource		149. 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	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		150. Practical Guide Socially Responsible ICT-Procurement
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation	
Country / jurisdiction	Global	
Organization	WEED - World Economy, Ecology & Development e.V	
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	http://www2.weed-online.org/uploads/practical_guide_ict_procurement_en.pdf	



Name of Resource		151. UK 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 about 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 UK Modern Slavery Act, evaluate it, and determine what gaps need to be filled.	
Availability	http://wikirate.org/UK_Modern_Slavery_Act_Research#	

Name of Resource 152. 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	<p>The Worker-driven Social Responsibility Network was founded by seven organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Worker Rights Consortium. <p>The network seeks to build understanding of the Worker-driven Social Responsibility model among a wide range of relevant actors, provide support and co-ordination 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.</p>
Availability	https://wsr-network.org/



Name of Resource 153. 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	<p>The report looks at Canada's connection to the issues of human trafficking and 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.</p> <p>As part of the research, authors tried to answer to several fundamental questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are Canadian companies doing to reduce the chances that children are toiling 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	http://nochildforsale.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Child-and-forced-labour-report_jun-08.pdf#

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

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Name of Resource	154. Human Rights and Business (Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)3 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States adopted on 2 March 2016)
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Council of Europe region
Enacting authority	Council of Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	October 2016
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 people and human rights defenders.</p> <p>Aspects related to supply chains are being discussed in recommendations 22 and 27, which mention conclusion of public procurement contracts and OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas.</p>
Availability	https://edoc.coe.int/en/fundamental-freedoms/7302-human-rights-and-business-recommendation-cmrec20163-of-the-committee-of-ministers-to-member-states.html

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Name of Resource	155. 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
Enacting authority	Council of Europe
Date of publishing	2016

Description	<p>The compendium of good practices illustrates the positive impact of the Council of Europe 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The document discusses supply chains aspects in section 1.5 where it mentions the UK Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the UK Home Office guidance for companies: "Practical Guide on Transparency of Supply Chains".</p>
Availability	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	156. 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
Enacting authority	Council of the Baltic Sea States
Date of publishing	June 2014
Description	<p>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".</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting decent work 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; and • 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	http://www.cbss.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ADSTRINGO-Guidelines.pdf



Name of Resource 157. Guidelines for Municipalities - Stepping Up Local Action Against Human Trafficking	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Baltic Sea States region
Enacting authority	Council of the Baltic Sea States
Date of publishing	December 2015
Description	<p>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 anti-trafficking actions by ensuring proper and timely victim identification and, adequate and sustainable assistance and protection.</p> <p>The specific goals of the guidelines are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Involve local actors in combating human trafficking at the local level by addressing common challenges and providing specific action points to overcome problems and improve counter trafficking measures.
Availability	http://www.cbss.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Guidelines-for-Municipalities-ENG.pdf



Name of Resource 158. G7 Ministerial Declaration: Action for Fair Production	
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	G7
Enacting authority	G7 Employment and Development Ministers
Date of adoption	13 October 2015
Description	<p>The declaration includes steps towards implementation of measures aimed at achieving re-sponsible supply chains, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening responsible supply chain management, particularly in SMEs; • Support for transparency initiatives for consumers and public procurement agencies; • Promoting multi-stakeholder initiatives, particularly in the textile sector; • Capacity-building in developing countries; • Establishment of the Vision Zero Fund at the ILO in 2016; and • Strengthening the OECD NCP dispute resolution system.
Availability	http://www.bmz.de/g7/en/Entwicklungspolitische_Schwerpunkte/Menschenwuerdige_Arbeit/index.html



Name of Resource 159. G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration	
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	G20
Enacting authority	G20 Labour and Employment Ministers
Date of adoption	10-11 September 2014
Description	<p>The G20 ministers committed to taking action to improve occupational safety and health through the country-level and collective measures, taking into account each country's national context, including by 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/how-the-ilo-works/multilateral-system/g20/WCMS_307551/lang--en/index.htm

ICAT

Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons

Name of Resource 160. Preventing Trafficking in Persons by Addressing Demand	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons
Date of publishing	September 2014
Description	<p>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 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 demand.</p> <p>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. The paper further does not address demand that contributes to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2014/ICAT_Demand_paper_FINAL.pdf

Name of Resource 161. Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930	
Type	International legal norms
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	November 2016
Description	The protocol obligates States Parties to provide protection and appropriate remedies, including compensation, to victims of forced labour and to sanction the perpetrators of forced labour. It also obligates States Parties to develop "a national policy and plan of action for the effective and sustained suppression of forced or compulsory labour".
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:P029

Name of Resource 162. R203 - Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)	
Type	Policy recommendations
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	11 June 2014
Description	<p>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 co-operation. The recommendation supplements both Protocol 29 and the Forced Labour Convention. As a non-binding instrument, Recommendation 203 is not open to ratification.</p> <p>Provisions of Recommendation 203 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 co-operate in criminal or other proceedings; • A reflection and recovery period for foreign victims, as well as temporary or permanent residence permits and access to the labour markets, irrespective of their legal status; and • International co-operation to prevent and address the use of forced labour by diplomatic personnel.
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_INSTRUMENT_ID:3174688

Name of Resource	
163. Global Labour Recruitment in a Supply Chain Context	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	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 touches only lightly 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	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_377805.pdf

Name of Resource	
164. Regulating labour recruitment to prevent human trafficking and to foster fair migration: Models, challenges and opportunities	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_377813.pdf

Name of Resource 165. Report IV - Decent work in global supply chains. International Labour Conference, 105th Session, 2016	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	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 make to the global debate.
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_468097.pdf

Name of Resource 166. General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	1 December 2016
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>A distinction is drawn between general principles – which are intended to orient implementation at all levels – and operational guidelines – which address responsibilities of specific actors in the recruitment process and include possible interventions and policy tools.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/fair-recruitment/WCMS_536755/lang--en/index.htm

Name of Resource 167. Work in Fishing Convention Nr 188 (2007)	
Type	International legislation / policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Entry into force / date of approval	16 November 2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C188

Name of Resource 168. 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
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	January 2016
Description	<p>This study was 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, as well as providing background information for the 2016 International Labour Conference General Discussion.</p> <p>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 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_503754.pdf

Name of Resource	
169. Sectoral Studies on Decent Work in Global Supply Chains	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization
Date of publishing	06 April 2016
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/publications/WCMS_467295/lang--en/index.htm



Name of Resource	
170. Combating Forced Labour: A Handbook for Employers and Business	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization, International Organisation of Employers
Entry into force / date of approval	25 June 2015
Description	<p>The Employers' Handbook on forced labour, produced jointly by the International Organisation of Employers and the International Labour Organization, 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.</p> <p>The revised handbook reflects new ILO statistics and research on forced labour as well as the framework of action approved by the ILO Governing Body in 2014. It also takes into account the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, endorsed by the Human Rights Council in 2011.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/publications/WCMS_101171/lang--en/index.htm

Name of Resource	171. 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
Enacting authority	International Labour Organization, International Organization of Employers
Date of publishing	15 December 2015
Description	<p>The guidelines aim to improve global supply chain governance, due diligence and remediation processes to advance the progressive elimination of child labour.</p> <p>The Child Labour Guidance Tool was created jointly by the International Labour Organization and the International Organisation of Employers (IOE) 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. It draws on the long experience of the ILO's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO-IPEC) in collaborating with employers to combat child labour in supply chains.</p> <p>The Guidance Tool focuses on the three "H's": (1)Hiring: end the practice of hiring children; (2) Hazards: eliminate hazardous child labour; (3) 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_IPEC_PUB_27555/lang--en/index.htm



Name of Resource	172. ISO 20400:2017 Sustainable procurement -Guidance
Type	Standard, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Organization for Standardization
Date of publishing	April 2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The document assists organizations in meeting their sustainability responsibilities by providing an understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What sustainable procurement is;

- What the sustainability impacts and considerations are across the different aspects of procurement activity:
 - Policy;
 - Strategy;
 - Organization;
 - Process;
- 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

<https://www.iso.org/standard/63026.html>



International
Organization for
Standardization

Name of Resource 173. ISO 26000 Guidance on social responsibility

Type	Standard, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	International Organization for Standardization
Entry into force / date of approval	2010
Description	<p>The international standard provides guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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 the 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.</p>
Availability	https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:26000:ed-1:v1:en

Name of Resource		174. Supply Chains Resources Hub
Type	Information / knowledge platform	
Country / jurisdiction	Global	
Enacting authority	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 organising campaigns that could be supported.	
Availability	http://www.ituc-csi.org/supply-chains-resources-hub	

Name of Resource		175. Inside the global supply chains of 50 top companies
Type	Report / analysis	
Country / jurisdiction	Global	
Enacting authority	International Trade Union Confederation	
Date of release	2016	
Description	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Collective bargaining – for wage share and decent wages and working conditions. 	
Availability	https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/pdffrontlines_scandal_en-2.pdf	



Name of Resource		176. Modern Slavery in Company Operation and Supply Chains: Mandatory transparency, mandatory due diligence and public procurement due diligence
Type	Report / analysis	
Country / jurisdiction	Global	
Enacting authority	International Trade Union Confederation, Business & Human Rights Resource Centre	
Date of publishing	September 2017	
Description	<p>The paper sets out what leading governments are already doing to insist global business does more to eradicate modern slavery. It draws from this experience to set out how these unco-ordinated actions could become a robust and harmonised international standard for national legislations.</p> <p>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.</p>	
Availability	https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/	

Name of Resource 177. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2011
Description	<p>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 eighty-five per cent of foreign direct investment – encourage their enterprises to observe wherever they operate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 are home to many of the largest multinational enterprises. The guidelines aim to promote positive contributions by enterprises to economic, environmental and social progress worldwide.</p>
Availability	http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/oecdguidelinesformultinationalenterprises.htm

Name of Resource 178. 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
Enacting authority	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2016
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 and not conflict.</p>
Availability	http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/mining.htm

Name of Resource 179. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 of 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.</p>
Availability	http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Garment-Footwear.pdf

Name of Resource 180. 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
Enacting authority	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 (e.g. market research providers, investment banks that provide research on listed companies and execute trades, underwrite new security issuance and provide research for initial public offerings, stock exchanges, index providers etc.). However, it may be a useful reference for these entities as well since the recommendations of the OECD Guidelines are also applicable to them.</p>
Availability	http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/RBC-for-Institutional-Investors.pdf

Name of Resource 181. OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Date of publishing	9 February 2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 guidance 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 to promote the OECD Guidelines.</p>
Availability	http://mneguidelines.oecd.org/OECD-Due-Diligence-Guidance-Responsible-Business-Conduct.pdf

Name of Resource 182. Promoting Sustainable Global Supply Chains: International Standards, Due Diligence and Grievance Mechanisms	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank Group
Date of publishing	February 2017
Description	<p>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 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 first Annex discusses the Vision Zero Fund, and the second Annex discusses living wages.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-berlin/documents/genericdocument/wcms_556985.pdf



Name of Resource 183. OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Food and Agriculture Organization
Date of publishing	March 2016
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The OECD-FAO Guidance proposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A model enterprise policy outlining the company standards; • A framework for risk-based due diligence; • A description of the major risks faced by enterprises; and • Guidance for engaging with indigenous peoples.
Availability	http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/rbc-agriculture-supply-chains.htm



Name of Resource 184. Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	
Type	Policy, Recommendation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Entry into force / date of approval	2011
Description	<p>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 John Ruggie, 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 June 16, 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.</p> <p>The UNGPs encompass three pillars outlining how states and businesses should implement the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state duty to protect human rights; • The corporate responsibility to respect human rights; and • Access to remedy for victims of business-related abuses. <p>These Guiding Principles apply to all States and to all business enterprises, both transnational and others, regardless of their size, sector, location, ownership and structure.</p>
Availability	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf

Name of Resource	185. UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework
Type	Risk assessment
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Initiative launch date	February 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ungpreporting.org/

Name of Resource	186. 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
Enacting authority	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Date of publishing	2015
Description	<p>This publication identifies ten 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Principles_ResponsibleContracts_HR_PUB_15_1_EN.pdf

Name of Resource	187. Decision No. 557 OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Entry into force / date of approval	24 July 2003
Description	<p>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, co-ordination, 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.</p> <p>On prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains, the Action Plan recommends OSCE participating States adopt or review 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, tourism, au pair, adoption or mail-order bride agencies, and hotels and escort services.</p> <p>In addition, the Action Plan advises OSCE participating States to increase awareness of trafficking in human beings in 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 enhance their readiness to address trafficking adequately and to strengthen their institutional capacity to counter it.</p>
Availability	https://www.osce.org/actionplan?download=true



Name of Resource	188. 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
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	6 December 2013
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>With regards to prevention of THB in supply chains, the Addendum recommends to OSCE participating State 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.osce.org/addendum?download=true

Name of Resource	
189. Ministerial Declaration on Combating All Forms of Human Trafficking	
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	7 December 2011
Description	The declaration encourage 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 to redress and remedy abusive practices. It also encourages the dissemination and implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Similarly, the declaration encourages governments to consider incorporating similar standards, including “zero-tolerance” policies, in government procurement of goods and services.
Availability	http://www.osce.org/mc/88839?download=true

Name of Resource	
190. Decision No. 8/07 Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation	
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	30 November 2007
Description	<p>The decision calls on OSCE participating States to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; and • Ensure effective complaint procedures where individuals can report in a confidential manner circumstances that might be indicative of trafficking for labour exploitation, such as exploitative working and living conditions.
Availability	http://www.osce.org/mc/29464?download=true

Name of Resource 191. Decision No. 6/17 Strengthening Efforts to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings	
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	8 December 2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 award of government contracts for goods and services.</p> <p>The document tasks the Secretary General to review existing policies, audit and reporting procedures and recruitment safeguards, and to ensure that no activities of the OSCE executive structures, including the issuing of contracts for goods and services, contribute to any form of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with the 2013 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, and to report on this review and on the implementation of the OSCE Code of Conduct, Appendix 1 to Staff Regulations and Rules to the Permanent Council.</p>
Availability	http://www.osce.org/chairmanship/362096?download=true

Name of Resource 192. 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
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Entry into force / date of approval	8 December 2017
Description	<p>The subject of supply chains is 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.</p>
Availability	http://www.osce.org/chairmanship/362016?download=true

Name of Resource	193. 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
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Date of publishing	November 2014
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	http://www.osce.org/secretariat/126305

Name of Resource	194. 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
Enacting authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Date of publishing	2016
Description	<p>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. All data collected as part of this survey has been recorded in a data sheet developed by OSCE, where it can be further analysed and updated.</p> <p>The survey is focusing on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, the prosecution of trafficking crimes, and 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.</p> <p>The supply chains topic is covered in the section on “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.</p>
Availability	http://www.osce.org/secretariat/289951?download=true

195. Model Guidelines on Government Measures to Prevent Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains	
Name of Resource	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	OSCE area
Issuing authority	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Date of publishing	13 February 2018
Description:	<p>The guidance aims to assist OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in developing and implementing appropriate legal and policy frameworks to address trafficking of human beings for labour exploitation in supply chains through government measures, with a focus on public procurement and transparency practices. The Model Guidelines contain a model law, including model clauses that cover public procurement, ethical labour recruitment, monitoring and evaluation, enforcement and supply chain transparency that are and can be used by OSCE participating States. The guidelines elaborate guidance for States in order to meet initial challenges to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address THB and labour exploitation in supply chains in public procurement policies; • enhance transparency in supply chains; and • protect workers' rights and promote fair and ethical labour recruitment.
Availability	https://www.osce.org/secretariat/371771

196. Resolution on Responsibility to Combat Human Trafficking in Government Contracts for Goods and Services	
Name of Resource	
Type	International political commitments
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	OSCE Parliamentary Assemblée
Entry into force / date of approval	2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The document also invites participating States to encourage all businesses to adopt policies and procedures to prevent labour trafficking in their supply chains.</p>
Availability	https://www.oscepa.org/meetings/annual-sessions/2015-annual-session-helsinki/2015-helsinki-final-declaration/2287-12



Name of Resource	
197. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations General Assembly
Entry into force / date of approval	September 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 all 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, 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.</p>
Availability	https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld



United Nations
Global Compact



BSR

Name of Resource	
198. A Guide to Traceability. A Practical Approach to Advance Sustainability in Global Supply Chains	
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations Global Compact, BSR
Date of publishing	April 2014
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This guide is divided into three sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	https://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/supply_chain/Traceability/Guide_to_Traceability.pdf

Name of Resource	199. Supply Chain Sustainability - A Practical Guide for Continuous Improvement, Second Edition
Type	Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations Global Compact, BSR
Date of publishing	June 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.unglobalcompact.org/library/205

Name of Resource	200. The Role of Recruitment Fees and Abusive and Fraudulent Recruitment Practices of Recruitment Agencies in Trafficking in Persons
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Date of publishing	2015
Description	<p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2015/Recruitment_Fees_Report-Final-22_June_2015_AG_Final.pdf

Name of Resource 201. Model Law Against Trafficking in Persons	
Type	Guidance for legislation / policy drafting
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations Office on Drug and Crime
Date of publishing	2009
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 co-operation 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.</p>
Availability	https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UNODC_Model_Law_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf



Name of Resource 202. Resolution 2331 (2016) Maintenance of international peace and security	
Type	International legislation / policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations Security Council
Entry into force / date of approval	20 December 2016
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2331(2016)



Name of Resource	
203. Resolution 2388 (2017) Maintenance of international peace and security – trafficking in persons	
Type	International legislation / policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	United Nations Security Council
Entry into force / date of approval	21 November 2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The resolution also gives greater consideration to how peacekeeping and political missions could help host states combating 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Availability	https://undocs.org/en/S/RES/2388(2017)



Name of Resource	
204. Child Rights and Mining Toolkit. Best practices for addressing children’s issues in large-scale mining	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	UNICEF
Date of publishing	January 2017
Description	<p>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 ten 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.</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>The issues related to supply chains are discussed in the chapter on working conditions in supply chains and management of on-site contractors and chapter on protecting children from sexual violence.</p>
Availability	https://www.unicef.org/csr/extractives.htm

Name of Resource 205. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards	
Type	Policy / standards
Country / jurisdiction	International
Enacting authority	The World Bank
Entry into force / date of approval	2017
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>The Framework comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 set out the mandatory requirements that apply to the Borrower and projects. <p>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. The standards will: (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability, and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Supply chains are addressed in the section “Environmental and Social Standard 2. Labor and Working Conditions”. According to the standard, no trafficked persons will be employed in connection with the project.</p>
Availability	http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/environmental-and-social-policies-for-projects/brief/the-environmental-and-social-framework-esf



Name of Resource 206. Hedging Risk by Combating Human Trafficking: Insights from the Private Sector	
Type	Report / analysis
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	World Economic Forum
Dare of publishing	18 February 2015
Description	<p>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.</p> <p>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 a series, the authors highlight insights and technology-driven interventions in the hospitality, finance, and transportation industries.</p>
Availability	https://www.weforum.org/reports/hedging-risk-combating-human-trafficking-insights-private-sector



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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