

CREATING AN EFFECTIVE COALITION TO ACHIEVE SDG 8.7



A REPORT
of the International Advisory
Commission of the
Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Chaired by Professor Yash Ghai

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) is an independent, non-profit, non-partisan, international non-governmental organisation, mandated to ensure the *practical* realisation of human rights in the countries of the Commonwealth. In 1987, several Commonwealth professional associations founded CHRI, with the conviction that there was little focus on the issues of human rights within the Commonwealth although the organisation provided member countries a shared set of values and legal principles from which to work.

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Through its reports and periodic investigations, CHRI continually draws attention to progress and setbacks to human rights in Commonwealth countries. In advocating for approaches and measures to prevent human rights abuses, CHRI addresses the Commonwealth Secretariat, member Governments and civil society associations. Through its public education programmes, policy dialogues, comparative research, advocacy and networking, CHRI's approach throughout is to act as a catalyst around its priority issues.

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Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

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Coalition to Achieve SDG 8.7**

International Advisory Commission Report to
Commonwealth Heads of Government

April 2018

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Foreword

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is closely connected to the recognition and fulfilment of human rights: ending extreme poverty and inequality, and promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions. In this report CHRI is reminding Heads of Government of the joint responsibilities that all we owe to the poor and the vulnerable of this world.

In the implementation of the SDGs, one of the greatest challenges facing us as states and individuals is ending ‘modern slavery.’ This is a broad term that brings together various forms of exploitation. It is often used interchangeably with SDG 8.7, although in that target it is mentioned as one of several forms of practice that must be eliminated. What is caught under the concept of modern slavery is perhaps somewhat lacking in precision. Discussions on it seem to wander off to cover more practices that are unacceptable. There is some virtue in this flexible approach as the nature of exploitation becomes increasingly sophisticated, and even as society realises that practices they have taken for granted are in fact unacceptable. The expression is associated with exploitation of the vulnerable: forced and bonded labour, organ trafficking, forced marriage, some forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers are usually reckoned to be among the forms of modern slavery, and are also specifically mentioned in SDG 8.7. Child marriage and other types of non-consensual marriage are often included as examples of modern slavery; they are not listed in SDG 8.7, but are in Target 5.3 which advocates the elimination of all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. The core of slavery is the obligation to labour against one’s will in a situation from which escape is difficult or impossible.

The unsettled nature of the term ‘modern slavery’ poses some significant challenges, but this should not prevent all of us, including Commonwealth Heads of Government, from living up to our responsibilities. There is little doubt that ‘Commonwealth values,’ as laid out in the 2013 Charter, are compatible with SDG 8, and especially SDG 8.7.

Any study of the SDGs makes it evident, yet again, that states have consistently reneged on promises manifested in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 (reinforcing the United Nations Charter of 1945), and elaborated, in 1966 in two covenants, one on Civil and Political Rights and the other on Economic Social and Cultural Rights. Since then other instruments, international and regional, have been adopted. It is widely acknowledged that except in the case of a few countries, most of these instruments have been more honoured in the breach than the observance. A pattern has developed where promises are made by states but not kept; it falls to civil society to hold them to account for their promises. The story of the SDGs might well go the same way; the evidence in the short period since their adoption does not engender confidence.

It is important to locate SDG 8.7 within the broader SDG framework. The overall SDG objectives are: elimination of poverty; elimination of hunger; achievement of good health; achievement of quality education; gender equality; clear water and sanitation; renewable energy; good jobs and economic growth; industry, innovation, and reduced inequalities; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption; climate action; life below water; life on land; peace and justice; and partnering to achieve the goals. SDG 8.7 itself is an aspect of Goal 8: “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”. It was intended that the targets within the SDGs (there are 169 of which 8.7 is one) should be integrated, reinforcing each other—rather than

conflicting with each other as it is believed the SDG's predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) had done. It remains to be seen how effective this attempt at integration will be or whether it will go the way of MDGs. It is clear that some critical SDG targets depend for remedy on other states than the state which pays the price—one must only think of the Democratic Republic of Congo (though not a Commonwealth country) to realise how incredibly important this is. There is increasing realization that in many instances, the state itself, far from eliminating 'modern slavery,' thrives on it. This results from the capture of the state by unscrupulous politicians, who rely on civil servants and some businesses, to divert the resources of the state to personal aggrandizement. In these circumstances the state plays the role of the exploiter, subjecting many workers to the treatment that SDG 8.7 seeks to remove. Even highly reputable businesses become responsible for violations of SDG 8.7 (as recent research has shown). These developments pose a major threat to the SDGs, while, ironically, the state is incorporated as a major barrier to modern slavery.

We also need to consider why it is that women and children are among the largest categories of people who suffer from the ravages of contemporary economy—particularly why women seek refuge in employment abroad, even though they anticipate harsh conditions. My limited research in Singapore and Hong Kong among domestic staff from the Philippines, Indonesia and India, showed that they were prepared to endure great hardships rather than return home given the treatment they receive there. What does it tell us about contemporary, male dominated society, on which we rely so much on the fight against discrimination against women and children?

Commonwealth Heads of Government should therefore prioritise co-operation; the well-off states should recognise their responsibility in perpetuating exploitation, including but not limited to, through business demand for cheap labour in supply chains and take steps to support states to put in place effective measures.

The emphasis so far has been largely on initiatives of the United Kingdom. We should also study the efforts of other Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth countries. For example, Malaysia has undertaken a very robust pursuit of groups which are engaged in human trafficking. In the last few years a number of traffickers, domestic and foreigners, have been prosecuted, successfully. Recently the government established a special court, with highly experienced judges, dealing just with prosecutions of suspects of traffickers. Already a large number of them have been found guilty and penalised. Countries in Africa are beginning to establish special mechanisms to fight traffickers. Outside the Commonwealth, it is worth studying the rather elaborate institutions and approaches of the Philippines government—a country which has long had a large number of its nationals working abroad. The statement of governments explicitly acknowledges the importance of civil society to the achievement of the SDGs, but in practice little attention is paid to their analysis of our uneven society and their recommendations—as will be obvious from the next section of this document, where the primary role of the state is the theme.

The implication of the above analysis is that we need to understand the reasons why it becomes necessary to take such firm steps to protect the poor and the deprived, and what are the real forces that we have to fight. Is it the case that the international community as well as CHOGM are reluctant to address the underlying causes of the misery of their deprived?

A shift in social attitudes is needed worldwide, in which exploitation and modern slavery is not tolerated. For my part I commit CHRI to engaging where we can and confronting where we must in achievement of the SDGs, and to standing ready to share our extensive experience to support any Commonwealth member state in meeting our joint responsibilities to the world's poor.

Professor Yash Pal Ghai
Chair, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative International Advisory Commission

Acknowledgements

SDG 8.7 represents an enormous challenge facing all our nations which cannot be ignored. It must be faced, challenged and opposed with daily, dedicated action at every level.

The brutality of its history was brought home to me in the sweltering summer heat of Zanzibar, last year when I walked into an underground stone dungeon which had been a slave pen. Today it is a tourist spot on the island off Tanzania but I doubt if anyone who goes in there comes out untouched. There is a silent, intense inhumanity that has seeped into these spaces.

This year's report, and the Foreword by Prof Yash Pal Ghai, Chair of our International Advisory Commission, underline that laws without government enforcement, pressure from the courts and those which are not pursued by civil society watchdogs are not worth the paper on which they are written.

A smart coalition advocating extensive use of smart technology and innovations, including mobile apps can make a substantial difference in tackling exploitative supply chains, tracking, uncovering and punishing them. They need to be used by media and CSO networks and official agencies. Such efforts can inform the public of steps that can be taken in their capacity as individuals or groups, at home, at work and in the market place.

Many have supported CHRI's International Advisory Commission in the production of this report, not least David White, who managed the research teams, and is responsible for its writing. Yashasvi Nain of CHRI's Delhi office, who acted as lead researcher in the final stages of the report and personally fact-checked all of the Annexes also deserves much credit.

Indispensable to this report were the Pro Bono Matters group of postgraduate Law students from the London School of Economics; CHRI's Senior Advisor and former Director Maja Daruwala; London Executive Committee members Joanna Ewart-James and Sadakat Kadri (who has since resigned from the EC); Jill Cottrell Ghai ; and volunteer researchers in our London office, including Nazia Chandiwalla, Tom Cleary, Michaela Gehring, Grace Harriet, Keli Ayo-Joseph, Giulia Joynt, Shavena Kumar, Anushka Mishra, Chiara Migliosi, Tiffany Morgan, Bridget Neave, Ana Flavia Saba Rizelo.

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CHRI's research was informed by conversations with seasoned practitioners, academics and experts from across the Commonwealth, most notably members of the Commonwealth 8.7 group of civil society organisations of which CHRI is chair. They graciously offered us time to discuss the contexts in which they work, the challenges and benefits of collaborations with the Commonwealth, and the importance of inter-governmental relations with civil society. The report was improved significantly by their feedback.

CHRI sincerely acknowledges the help and support of all throughout this process, and assumes full responsibility for all the opinions expressed herein.

Sanjoy Hazarika
International Director, CHRI

A Summary of Recommendations for Commonwealth Heads of Government:

1. Convene governments, parliamentarians, officials, business leaders and civil society in a new framework of annual meetings with a focus on SDG 8.7 commitments;
2. Encourage all Commonwealth member states to ratify relevant international legal instruments, particularly the 2014 Protocol to ILO Convention 29, and implement robust monitoring mechanisms;
3. Support measures to enhance understanding of the nature and causes of those abuses within SDG 8.7, among Commonwealth governments as well as the people;
4. Support the development of nationally specific targets and indicators within the broad 8.7 target, and the improvement of domestic legislation, and of national action plans, and act as a repository for legislative templates and best practice;
5. Support better enforcement of domestic legislation and national action plans;
6. Encourage member states to involve non-governmental bodies in the project for achievement of SDG 8.7;
7. Raise public awareness of the abuses contained within SDG 8.7, the factors that allow them to occur and the ways citizens can contribute to their eradication through creating Commonwealth-wide public information campaigns and providing toolkits to Member States for designing SDG 8.7-related awareness campaigns; and,
8. Support member states to collect, evaluate, and report on data relevant to the achievement of SDG 8.7.

I Introduction

The Commonwealth and the Sustainable Development Goals

At the United Nations (UN) Summit on September 25, 2015, heads of state and government of 193 states universally adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The core elements of this Agenda are economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection, with the underlying ambition to ‘end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030.’ Within the Agenda are 17 interlinked Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which countries have agreed to integrate into the whole range of their practices, plans, and programmes. The SDGs contain 169 targets, and 230 indicators, and each country is responsible for reporting on their progress on a national, regional, and global level.¹

It is for the UN to lead on the SDGs, but the Commonwealth can play an effective leadership role on certain targets within the SDG, and the most obvious choice for action are those issues which disproportionately affect Commonwealth citizens. The Commonwealth is criticised sometimes for being slow to act, but it has historically been very effective when providing long-term leadership on an issue: it did this in standing against Apartheid in South Africa, and in championing the issue of climate change from the time of Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal (1975-1990). In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru ‘[l]oyal and efficient work in a great cause, even though it may not be immediately recognized, ultimately bears fruit.’

CHOGM 2018 provides a chance for the Commonwealth to take this challenge. It has been called the ‘Mother of all Networks.’² Heads of Government should commit to activating and resourcing these networks to make use of a shared history, legal system, and language, to facilitate exchanges of good practice and peer to peer learning for the common good.

SDG 8.7

Since 2016 CHRI has been advocating that the Commonwealth should commit itself to global leadership towards the achievement of SDG 8.7 and:

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

We believe the Commonwealth has both a historical responsibility, and a responsibility to its citizens to act. The Commonwealth’s history included reliance by some members on and perpetuating the abuses contained in SDG 8.7. For example, consider the language of the ILO Convention 29 which provided for exceptions of slavery in colonies. Throughout the Commonwealth’s lifetime, rapid population growth, the effects of globalization, and climate change have fueled poverty and instability as limited resources have been stretched and inequalities increased. In this environment the prevalence of forced labour, modern

1 “UN Sustainable Development Summit.” United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/summit/.

2 Lord Howel. “The Modern Commonwealth as ‘the Mother of All Networks.’” The Round Table, 30 Oct. 2017, www.commonwealth-throunhtable.co.uk/commonwealth/modern-commonwealth-mother-networks/.

slavery, human trafficking, child labour, and child soldiers has increased across the Commonwealth.³ Some member countries have been particularly vulnerable. The location of Commonwealth members such as Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, Pakistan and Bangladesh in areas of relative instability means they are home to large refugee populations, which are often impoverished, vulnerable, and stay on for long periods. Violent conflict often results in weak legal infrastructure and increases economic instability and studies show that this has left tens of millions vulnerable to human and sex trafficking⁴. The most recent example of such acute vulnerability is the huge outflow from Myanmar into Bangladesh in the second half of 2017, when an estimated 700,000 Rohingya refugees fled a military crackdown in Myanmar's Rakhine Province⁵. There have been compelling accounts of violence against women, reports of trafficking and child exploitation⁶.

Commonwealth members are forecast to be home to 30.4% of the world's population by 2050, which will put further strains on limited resources, increasing the number of potential victims.⁷ This is not simply an issue of foreigners settling in a country and creating instability, we see ever more regularly displaced and vulnerable people within large states who are in danger of exploitation. Victims of conditions they do not control, refugees are often driven by circumstances into exploitation. The Commonwealth is now beginning to experience another type of displacement by virtue of climate change; 24 Commonwealth members are Small Island Developing States, with populations at risk of being dislocated by the effects of sea levels rising and global climate change.⁸

Commonwealth citizens are also victims beyond the Commonwealth's borders. In Qatar for example, 30,300 people are estimated to be suffering exploitation and abuse exploitation may go significantly beyond this figure.⁹ It is well known that most of them are citizens of Commonwealth South Asian countries such as India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh.

3 Seidman, Gay W., and Kevin Bales. "Disposable People: New Slavery in the Global Economy." *Contemporary Sociology*, vol. 29, no. 2, 2000, p. 355., doi:10.2307/2654399.

4 Stoakes, Emanuel, and Chris Kelly. "Asian Refugee Crisis: Trafficked Migrants Held off Thailand in Vast 'Camp Boats'." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 28 May 2015, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/may/28/asian-refugee-crisis-trafficked-migrants-held-off-thailand-camp-boats.

5 Statement by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein", OHCHR | Special Session of the Human Rights Council on the Human Rights Situation of the Minority Rohingya Muslim Population and Other Minorities in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, 5 December 2017. Retrieved from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=22487&LangID=E.

6 Giammarinaro, Maria Grazia. Report of the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children: Addendum: Mission to Malaysia. A/HRC/29/38/Add.1, United Nations General Assembly, 2015.

7 Commonwealth, Growth Monitor. Available from World Economics, www.worlddeconomics.com/papers/Commonwealth_Growth_Monitor_0e53b963-bce5-4ba1-9cab-333cedaab048.paper.

8 Saleem, Amjad. "Refugees vs Migrants: Understanding the Difference." Commonwealth People's Forum, Commonwealth Foundation, 12 Nov. 2015, cpf.commonwealthfoundation.com/refugees-vs-migrants-understanding-the-difference/.

9 "Qatar Ranks 5th Globally for Modern Day Slavery." *Gulf Business*, Gulf Business, 1 June 2016, gulfbusiness.com/qatar-ranks-5th-globally-modern-day-slavery/.

II A Positive Landscape for Action at CHOGM

The abuses contained within SDG 8.7 have been discussed by the Commonwealth's Heads of Government before. In the Summit Communiqué of the 2015 Malta CHOGM it was noted that:

Heads agreed to enhance national and international efforts to address the causes of irregular migration including prevention and abatement of conflict and violent extremism and terrorism; eradicating poverty and promoting sustainable economic development; strengthening the rule of law; nurturing inclusive and pluralist political systems; combatting organised crime, human trafficking and people smuggling, and modern day slavery; and reinforcing respect for human rights. Heads stressed the importance of international cooperation and adherence to international law as applicable in regard to migration.¹⁰

While many Summit Communiqués have little impact, there is evidence of increasing Commonwealth momentum on SDG 8.7.

In March 2017, the Commonwealth Chair-in-Office¹¹, Joseph Muscat, Prime Minister of Malta issued a statement in which he wrote that as a

'member of the Commonwealth, I know that our shared solidarity and values unite us against [the abuses contained within SDG 8.7]...,' and insisted leaders must take action 'promptly and effectively.'¹²

In the six months leading up to the 2018 CHOGM this activity has intensified. In September 2017, on the side-lines of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, the Commonwealth Secretariat hosted a panel discussion on achieving SDG 8.7 in partnership with the Permanent Missions of the United Kingdom and Australia, and CHRI. The event highlighted the importance of cooperation in achieving SDG 8.7. Also in September 2017, an Early Day Motion was put down jointly in the UK Parliament by the Chairs of the All Party Parliamentary Groups on Human Rights and the Commonwealth welcoming

the opportunity presented by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 2018 in London, for the Commonwealth to take a leading role in ... achieving SDG 8.7 in Member States.¹³

At the Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting in Nassau, the Bahamas, in October 2017, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Patricia Scotland QC, launched a package of new resources, developed by the Commonwealth Secretariat (ComSec), to support Commonwealth members to address a range of issues such as child marriage. These resources sit alongside the new Commonwealth

10 "CHOGM 2015 Communiqué." [Http://Thecommonwealth.org](http://Thecommonwealth.org), The Commonwealth, thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/news-items/documents/CHOGM_2015_Communique.pdf.

11 The Chair-in-Office is the immediate past CHOGM host, deputised to represent the Commonwealth where required at international fora, and the holder of an ex officio seat on the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group.

12 Prime Minister of Malta Dr Joseph Muscat. "Statement for Global Anti-Slavery Cause." Statement for Global Anti-Slavery Cause, cdns.freedomunited.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/29154517/Modern-Slavery-Statement.pdf.

13 "Early Day Motion 276 - Commonwealth Leadership to End Modern Slavery." UK Parliament, 6 Sept. 2017, www.parliament.uk/edm/2017-19/276.

Office for Civil and Criminal Justice Reform (OCCJR), which hosts an online portal that will host all Commonwealth legislation, good practice guide, model laws, and the ability to access technical expertise and expert advice.¹⁴

In December 2017, to mark International Human Rights Day, ComSec organised an event, in partnership with the High Commission of Australia in London, focusing on SDG 8.7. At the event, Beate Andrees, Chief of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Principles and Rights Branch commented:

*We have top level political commitment and many leaders of the Commonwealth have shown this leadership internationally as well as at home. It's very important to build momentum in sharing good practices in fostering collaborations across borders. This is very important because it's a problem which doesn't stop at a border; it literally affects every country. So we look at the Commonwealth as a partner....*¹⁵

Alongside this Commonwealth momentum, the host nation of CHOGM 2018, the United Kingdom (UK) is committed to playing a key role on SDG 8.7. The UK Government is investing £150 million in supporting the achievement of SDG 8.7, and in September 2017 Prime Minister Theresa May launched a 'call to action' during the UN General Assembly in New York, which was endorsed by 11 Commonwealth members, who jointly declared their '*commitment to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and the worst forms of child labour in our world by 2030.*'¹⁶

On 20th March 2018 Commonwealth Senior Officials of all 53 member states met at Marlborough House in London, the Headquarters of ComSec, for the pre-CHOGM Committee of the Whole (CoW). The CoW is the deliberative body that meets in advance of CHOGM to agree the agenda, draft the Summit communiqué, and agree joint policy positions. The Commonwealth Accredited Organisations, civil society organisations, which together represent almost 41 million individual members and form one of the three branches of the official 'Commonwealth Family,'¹⁷ made presentations on the four CHOGM themes: Fairness, Security, Prosperity, and Sustainability to the CoW. CHRI led the drafting of the paper on Security, which included the warning that:

Commonwealth citizens are affected by forced labour, human trafficking, forced marriage, slavery, debt bondage, and extreme forms of child exploitation. Exploitation occurs in households, the private economy, the blue economy, the commercial sex industry, and under state-imposed forced labour;

CHRI and colleagues highlighted the positive news that:

[t]he majority of countries have criminalized human trafficking in line with international standards, and the United Kingdom has adopted comprehensive Modern Slavery legislation,

14 "Online Legal Resource Unveiled at Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting." Online Legal Resource Unveiled at Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting | The Commonwealth, The Commonwealth, 17 Oct. 2017. Retrieved from <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/online-legal-resource-unveiled-commonwealth-law-ministers-meeting>

15 "Commonwealth Marks International Human Rights Day." Commonwealth Marks International Human Rights Day | The Commonwealth, The Commonwealth, 13 Dec. 2017. Retrieved from thecommonwealth.org/media/news/commonwealth-marks-international-human-rights-day.

16 "A Call to Action to End Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking." 19 Sept. 2017. Retrieved from http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/646246/CALL_TO_ACTION.PDF

17 The intergovernmental bodies; ComSec, the Commonwealth Foundation, and the Commonwealth of Learning; the 53 member governments; and, the accredited civil society organisations.

including supply chains. Some countries such as Cyprus have provided training and support to police, prosecutors and the judiciary in order to implement legislation. Furthermore, countries including Fiji have taken steps to increase awareness among officials, businesses, and the public around the abuses covered by SDG 8.7. ;

CHRI and colleagues recommended that Heads of Government at CHOGM should:

[c]reate information-sharing platforms and fora, and invest funds to support parliamentarians, government, civil society and business to meet in order to share good practice and build partnerships to support member countries to achieve SDG 8.7.’

Public pressure for action has also been building. Freedom United, the world’s largest anti-slavery community, ran a public campaign in partnership with CHRI, to promote the need for action against SDG 8.7 at the Summit. More than 80,000 actions have been taken by people over the course of 16 months in the run up to CHOGM urging Commonwealth Heads of Government to act.¹⁸

In this positive landscape, on 29th September 2017, Secretary-General Scotland emphasised that, ‘[...] ways to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and the worst forms of child labour will be among global priorities’ are to be dealt with in the 2018 CHOGM.¹⁹

Then, in her speech to the High Level Segment of the UN Human Rights Council, on 27th February 2018, Secretary-General Scotland made her clearest statement yet that positive action can be achieved at CHOGM 2018, saying unequivocally that:

Issues of forced labour, modern slavery and child labour, addressed under SDG Target 8.7, affect all regions of the Commonwealth as of the world. Commonwealth nations, individually and collectively, are committed to decisive practical actions to combat these abhorrent scourges.²⁰

CHOGMs can be defining moments in Commonwealth history. 1971 is remembered for the Singapore Declaration, the 1991 for the Harare Declaration, 1995 for the Millbrook Commonwealth Action Plan. It is to be seen whether this 2018 Summit will go down in history for taking action against forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, child labour, and the use of child soldiers, but the CHOGM’s theme is ‘[t]owards a common future,’ and what better legacy could this Summit leave than serious and lasting Commonwealth action on SDG 8.7.

18 “Urge All 53 Commonwealth Countries to Commit to Ending Modern Slavery.” FreedomUnited.org, Freedom United, www.freedomunited.org/advocate/commonwealth/#updates-info.

19 “Combined Action Needed to Tackle Modern Slavery, Says Secretary-General.” Combined Action Needed to Tackle Modern Slavery, Says Secretary-General | The Commonwealth, The Commonwealth, 29 Sept. 2017, thecommonwealth.org/media/news/combined-action-needed-tackle-modern-slavery-says-secretary-general.

20 “UN Live United Nations Web TV - Meetings & Events - The Commonwealth, High-Level Segment - 5th Meeting, 37th Regular Session Human Rights Council.” United Nations, United Nations, 27 Feb. 2018. Retrieved from <http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/treaty-bodies/watch/the-commonwealth-high-level-segment-5th-meeting-37th-regular-session-human-rights-council/5740975802001/?term=?lanfrench&sort=date>

III The way forward

To achieve this legacy, CHRI's International Advisory Commission recommends that collectivity of Commonwealth Heads of Government:

1. Convene governments, parliamentarians, officials, business leaders and civil society in a new framework of annual meetings with a focus on SDG 8.7 commitments;
2. Encourage all Commonwealth member states to ratify relevant international legal instruments, particularly the 2014 Protocol to ILO Convention 29, and implement robust monitoring mechanisms;
3. Support measures to enhance understanding of the nature and causes of those abuses within SDG 8.7, among Commonwealth governments as well as the people;
4. Support the development of nationally specific targets and indicators within the broad 8.7 target, and the improvement of domestic legislation, and of national action plans, and act as a repository for legislative templates and best practice;
5. Support better enforcement of domestic legislation and national action plans;
6. Encourage member states to involve non-governmental bodies in the project for achievement of SDG 8.7;
7. Raise public awareness of the abuses contained within SDG 8.7, the factors that allow them to occur and the ways citizens can contribute to their eradication through creating Commonwealth-wide public information campaigns and providing Member States with toolkits for designing SDG 8.7-related awareness campaigns; and
8. Support member states to collect, evaluate, and report on data relevant to the achievement of SDG 8.7.

Detailed Recommendations for Commonwealth Heads of Government

- 1. Convene governments, parliamentarians, officials, business leaders and civil society in a new framework of annual meetings with a focus on SDG 8.7 commitments.*

The Commonwealth's convening power is one of its major strengths, bringing together governments, parliamentarians, academic experts, officials, and civil society in an ongoing and ever expanding programme: Commonwealth Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education, Health, Finance, Women's Affairs, Youth, Sports, Law, and Trade meet regularly.²¹ There is irregular but broadly improving access for civil society at these meetings. Parliamentarians come together through the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and ComSec facilitates meetings of Committees and Caucuses focusing on human rights. Additionally, the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions meets at every CHOGM.

²¹ "Human Rights Advocacy in the Commonwealth - A User's Handbook." [Http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/](http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, 2016. Retrieved from <http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/download/1475138450User%20Handbook.pdf>

Secretary-General Scotland announced, on 6th October 2017, that from now on Commonwealth Ministerial meetings would be designed in a ‘more coherent’ way, with a flow between them towards each CHOOGM. The 2018 CHOOGM should create a new Framework of meetings, built around an annual Ministerial meeting, with a focus on SDG 8.7. The Bali Process, launched in the Pacific in 2002, is a regional forum with a focus on people smuggling, human trafficking, and related transnational crime. A parallel Perth Forum for business leaders provides an effective model for the development of such a framework. The 2017 Human Rights for Commonwealth Parliamentarians conference, organised in London by CHRI, the UK branch of the CPA, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and Westminster Foundation for Democracy provides a model of the effective partnership working that should be built to support this Framework.

The Commonwealth’s regional networks of parliamentary human rights caucuses and committees should meet within this new framework. The aim of bringing parliamentarians together should be to create champions for the achievement of SDG 8.7 to advocate for the development of enabling legislation in each member country. There should also be meetings, discussions, and workshops for members of the Commonwealth Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, which has already focused on child, early and forced marriages in its 2015 Kigali Declaration.

Business makes large profits, both directly and indirectly, by the exploitation of people through forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labour. As they are major stakeholders, business leaders must also be integrated into the framework. The International Labour Organization in 2014 estimated that the profits in the private sector from trafficking alone totalled US \$150 billion. The London CHOOGM will include a parallel Business Forum, coordinated by the Commonwealth Enterprise and Investment Council. The Forum, and future CHOOGM fora, could easily include a focus on how the private sector can work with governments to achieve SDG 8.7. The 2018 Forum should ensure that the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* (2011), are declared central to Commonwealth business and trade. A legally binding UN convention on business and human rights is under discussion, and the Commonwealth should commit to adopting this when it is finalised. Going forward, business leaders should meet regularly as part of the new Framework. Additionally, Heads of Government should commit to create and fund a Commonwealth Office for Business and Human Rights within ComSec, following the model of the new OCCJR, this should be mandated to ensure Member States take adequate and timely steps to ensuring business practices that respect human rights.

2. Encourage all Commonwealth member states to ratify relevant international legal instruments, particularly the 2014 Protocol to ILO Convention 29, and implement robust monitoring mechanisms.

All Commonwealth members are signatories to the UN *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1946), the *Slavery Convention* (1926), and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1990); and 51 members are signatories to the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (1979), 49 members of the ILO’s *Worst forms of Child Labour Convention* (1999). The UDHR provides universally accepted standards that other human rights conventions often cite; the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes a government’s responsibility to prevent child labour and child exploitation; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women incorporates an article on eliminating human trafficking among women; and the worst forms of Child Labour Convention specifically relates to ending the worst forms of child labour.

As Table 1 (see Report Annexure) shows, there are an additional 24 international Conventions, Covenants,

Declarations, Protocols, and Recommendations that are relevant to SDG 8.7 and are accepted by the international community. The adoption of these is by no means uniform across the Commonwealth, and in general it is the small states that are not signatories. There are 31 small states in the Commonwealth. Heads of Government of Commonwealth small states should be encouraged by their peers to become signatories.

3. Support measures to enhance understanding of the nature and causes of modern slavery, among Commonwealth governments as well as the people.

Professor Ghai in his foreword stresses the variety of underlying causes and contributory factors to forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking, and child labour. They involve issues of government actions and failures, state capture, societal attitudes and practices, as well as corruption, and actions of the commercial private sector. Further research, some of which will involve issues specific to countries of the Commonwealth, is needed so that countries, their governments and their people understand not just what is wrong and why it is wrong but why it exists.

4. Support the development of nationally specific targets and indicators within the broad 8.7 target, and the improvement of domestic legislation, and of national action plans, and act as a repository for legislative templates and best practice.

One size does not fit all in this endeavour. Not all have the same experience, and the approaches needed to eliminate practices, and the speed at which this can be achieved varies greatly. As with the MDGs, states are expected to identify their own problems, and the targets that it is feasible for them to reach, within the overall SDGs. To achieve this, they need to develop appropriate indicators; so far the UN system has developed very few for SDG 8.7. States are already engaged on this exercise. The Commonwealth, through Comsec, can help states to share their efforts and their difficulties, so that every member country has a realistic set of objectives.

There is work to be done extending and improving legislation to match the ambition of SDG 8.7. 53 member states have domestic legislation against Forced Labour, Child Labour, and Human Trafficking. All but Botswana and Barbados have explicit legislation against child marriage. However, 14 lack legislation against Domestic Servitude, and 11 are without legislation against bonded labour. The largest unlegislated area within the Commonwealth, without doubt, is on supply chains, where only the UK, through its *Modern Slavery Act 2015*, has legislation, and EU members Cyprus, Malta, and the UK the only members to require disclosures on business supply chains due to an European Union Directive.²²

The need for this legislative enhancement is perhaps greater than it appears at first: some of the existing legal protections noted above are covered within constitutional law framework and may lack enabling legislation which is not in place. Another limitation arises due to the dualist legal system which is followed by many member countries which makes ratified international conventions ineffective and unenforceable domestically unless they are translated into domestic law.

The Commonwealth Secretariat's newly created OCCJR can support the enhancement of relevant legislation. The purpose of the OCCJR is to craft templates for legislation, institutional reform and best practice across a broad range of disciplines and fields of activity, including the media and freedom

²² "Non-Financial Reporting." European Commission, European Commission, 14 Dec. 2017. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/non-financial-reporting_en

of expression, also encompassing anti-corruption, procurement, and other areas relating to public and corporate conduct.²³ Secretary-General Scotland, commenting on the OCCJR said it will ‘build on our shared inheritances of the common law, similar legislatures and judiciaries, and comparable or even interoperable systems of regulation.’²⁴

There is already some good practice in this area. The United Kingdom branch of the CPA has recently completed a two-year project, funded by the UK’s Home Office, which has supported Commonwealth legislatures in Africa and Asia to better understand and tackle Modern Slavery. This sort of initiative should be extended and enhanced between the 2018 CHOGM and the next time Commonwealth Heads of Government assemble in 2020. The CPA, whether through its international secretariat or national branches, remains the best avenue for such initiatives and Commonwealth governments should fund these accordingly.

To support those member states that lack capacity Heads of Government should additionally invest in ComSec’s ability to provide expert consultants to provide technical support for drafting and improvement of domestic legislation.

During the 2017 UN High Level Political Forum, 40 countries indicated they had in some way incorporated the SDGs into their national development plans and related policies and frameworks. Heads of Government should commit to support member countries to identify and fully integrate SDG 8.7 into national plans and strategies based on an evaluation of existing policies, approaches and progress.²⁵

5. *Support better enforcement of domestic legislation and national action plans.*

The ILO has been explicit that greater enforcement of existing legislation will be required to achieve SDG 8.7.²⁶ Their conclusions are undeniable; the United States Department of State estimates there are, it seems, only 9,017 convictions globally for human trafficking. If Commonwealth members are to achieve SDG 8.7 by 2030, even greatly improved legislation will be of little use if it is not, or cannot be, enforced.

There is a lack of sources that compare enforcement of legislation relating to slavery, but one is the United States State Department’s annual *Trafficking in Persons* report (TIP). Not all Commonwealth countries are mentioned, but Table 2 (see Report Annexure) shows a number of areas where the TIP shows certain Commonwealth members could improve: a standardised and comprehensive national approach; devoting greater resources to devote to tackling the issue; providing greater support and protection to victims; reducing corruption and complicity in trafficking and slavery which is critical to achieving SDG 8.7; and increasing or improving training to officials, the judiciary, and police. Additionally, there were also recommendations to improve data collection, increase prosecutions, and to remove the option of

23 “Office of Civil and Criminal Justice Reform.” Office of Civil and Criminal Justice Reform | The Commonwealth, The Commonwealth. Retrieved from <http://thecommonwealth.org/office-civil-and-criminal-justice-reform>

24 “Combined Action Needed to Tackle Modern Slavery, Says Secretary-General.” Combined Action Needed to Tackle Modern Slavery, Says Secretary-General | The Commonwealth, The Commonwealth, 29 Sept. 2017. Retrieved from <http://thecommonwealth.org/media/news/combined-action-needed-to-tackle-modern-slavery-says-secretary-general>

25 Sanga, Dimitri. “The Challenges of Monitoring and Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals in Africa by 2015 and Beyond.” *African Statistical Journal*, 12 May 2011. Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.370.6063&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

26 “Alliance 8.7 - Working Together to End Child Labour and Modern Slavery. Retrieved from http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/genericdocument/wcms_421047.pdf

those convicted being able to avoid prison time by paying a fine.²⁷

ComSec should support the documentation and promotion of best practice and peer to peer learning by the production of toolkits, guidelines, and manuals on the enforcement of legislation around SDG 8.7. Commonwealth Heads of Government should also invest in programmes to reduce corruption, money laundering and financing of organised crime, and which champion victim support, witness protection, international law enforcement cooperation, judicial independence, and effective court administration. A programme which seconded experienced officials between enforcement organisations and the creation of twinning programmes between national enforcement institutions should also be established at the 2018 CHOGM.

Key in the enforcement of legislation, and national action plans, are the police who require targeted training on strategies and procedures to respond to and investigate human trafficking, towards rooting it out both domestically and across borders. The US State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report 2017 highlights some areas of concern, especially around tackling corruption and complicity, and ensuring effective and regular exchanges of information to pursue prosecutions. For example, in Belize, the government were described in the TIP report as maintaining 'minimal' enforcement efforts (as per *US State Department, Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2017*). The Commonwealth's police departments must better understand the scope and ramifications of the criminal activity covered under SDG 8.7, and how to maximize their response. A key priority for police leadership must be to enforce accountability of all personnel in the force to ensure that allegations of complicity and connivance are urgently addressed.

Commonwealth Heads of Government should mandate ComSec to convene a conference of Senior Commonwealth Police officials to exchange good practice and identify areas of improvement which could be developed and agreed in advance of the 2020 CHOGM to initiate operational improvements in response through better resources, training, and vigilant accountability.

6. Encourage member states to involve non-governmental bodies in the project for achievement of SDG 8.7.

It is clear that civil society organisations are a crucial part of the national and international efforts to achieve SDG 8.7, and the whole Agenda for Sustainable Development. Within the Commonwealth, almost all countries have vibrant civil society sectors. Government must work with these organisations, without 'co-opting' them, so that the evils that are the focus of this report can be tackled on all fronts: official, societal and unofficial, religious and secular.

7. Raise public awareness of the abuses contained within SDG 8.7, the factors that allow them to occur and the ways citizens can contribute to their eradication through creating Commonwealth-wide public information campaigns and providing Member States with toolkits for designing SDG 8.7-related awareness campaigns.

Nelson Mandela believed that '*[e]ducation is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.*' If we are to jointly achieve SDG 8.7, education will be essential. The common use of the English language across the Commonwealth provides an opportunity for Commonwealth resources to be produced and shared to support this cause. The recent endorsement of the Commonwealth Curriculum

²⁷ "Trafficking in Persons Report 2017." U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State. Retrieved from www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/; "Trafficking in Persons Report 2016." U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of State. Retrieved from www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2016/.

Framework for Sustainable Development²⁸ provides a model of how this can be enacted in the field of education. Heads of Government should fund the development of resources for use in education across the Commonwealth to raise awareness of SDG 8.7 in schools and universities across the 53 member nations. Additionally, the Commonwealth should adopt an annual Commonwealth Theme which can bring attention to the elements within SDG 8.7 and what progress is being made to eliminate them. A community of people who are alert to the ways in which exploitation under SDG 8.7 manifests and support its eradication, will make a community in which it is much more difficult for these abuses to thrive.

8. Support member states to collect, evaluate, and report on data relevant to the achievement of SDG 8.7.

One of the major challenges, especially for small states in implementing SDG 8.7 is the availability of data, and in establishing effective and monitoring processes. Commonwealth Heads of Government should commit to establishing a Commonwealth capacity building programme for monitoring SDG 8.7 data. The lack of coordination among national data producers can result in reporting inconsistent or contradictory information. The Commonwealth can play an important role in providing technical support in enabling and improving coordination across the system and with other potential new sources of data.

Capacity gaps will vary from country to country, requiring tailored support strategies, but Heads of Government should commit to ComSec providing technical expertise to at least the 31 Commonwealth small states in preparing Voluntary National Review (VNR) reports. ComSec should be further mandated by Heads of Government to provide support and share good practices, and a Commonwealth fund established to support the creation of effective data collection and reporting systems.

28 "Nadi Declaration - Education Can Deliver, 20th Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers." <http://Thecommonwealth.org>, The Commonwealth, Feb. 2018. Retrieved from <http://thecommonwealth.org/sites/default/files/inline/20CCEMNadiDeclaration.pdf>

Annexures*

*The information provided in the Report has been accessed from publicly available data. While reasonable endeavors have been made to ensure the accuracy of information contained, CHRI takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for any error/omission or accuracy of the information in the Report.

Table I : International Conventions, Covenants, Declarations, and Protocols that are relevant to SDG 8.7

International instrument	Countries yet to sign or adopt
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	Antigua and Barbuda, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Kiribati, Malaysia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	Antigua and Barbuda, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Fiji, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nauru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Singapore, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Slavery Convention, 1926	Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia
Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926	Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cyprus, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malaysia, Malawi, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St. Kitts & Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956	Belize, Botswana, Grenada, Guyana, Kiribati, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, Samoa, South Africa, Swaziland, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949	Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Malaysia, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, The Gambia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, The UK, Zambia
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000	Barbados, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, Singapore, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962	Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Dominica, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Nauru, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, The Gambia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia
Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990	Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, The UK, Vanuatu, Zambia

Forced Labour Convention, 1930	Brunei Darussalam, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957	Brunei Darussalam, Nauru, Singapore, Tonga, Tuvalu
Minimum Age Convention, 1973	Bangladesh, India, Nauru, St. Lucia, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999	India, Nauru, Tonga, Tuvalu
Domestic Workers Convention, 2011	Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cypress, Dominica, Fiji, Ghana, Grenada, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Swaziland, The Gambia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, The UK, Vanuatu, Zambia

Table 2: Areas where enforcement improvement is needed as identified by the TIP report:

Areas	Countries
Lacking a standardized approach and, or comprehensive national plan	Australia, Bahamas, Belize, Botswana, Guyana, India, Kiribati, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, and Zambia
Not having or devoting sufficient resources to tackling trafficking and slavery	Barbados, Belize, Ghana, Grenada, Jamaica, Malawi, Malta, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Solomon Islands, South Africa, and Tuvalu
Could do more to support and protect victims	Bangladesh, Brunei, Cameroon, Cyprus, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, Namibia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the United Kingdom
Official corruption or complicity in trafficking and slavery	Bangladesh, Belize, Guyana, India, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa, and Sri Lanka
Lacking sufficient, comprehensive training of state officials, the judiciary, and police	Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Botswana, Brunei, Cameroon, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Solomon Islands, and the United Kingdom

Profiles of the Commonwealth's member states

Antigua and Barbuda

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Code, 1975 • The Antigua and Barbuda Constitutional Order, 1981 (Article 5, Article 6) • The Offences Against the Person Act, 1873 • The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2010
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Antigua and Barbuda Constitutional Order, 1981
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare and Protection Act, 2003 • Offences Against the Person, 1873 • The Antigua and Barbuda Constitutional Order, 1981 • The Sexual Offences Act, 1995 • The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2010
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2010
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship), 1934 • Marriage Act, 1925 • Offences Against the Person, 1873
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of Children Prohibition Action, Cap 151
Supply Chain
N/A

Australia

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act, 2009• Fair Work Act, 2009• He Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Section 270.6)• Occupational Health and Safety (Maritime Industry) Act, 1993
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safe Work Australia Act, 2008• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Division 270)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Slavery 2015-2019• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Division 271)• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Division 73)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Division 270)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marriage Act, 1961• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Section 270.7A)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Section 270.7A)• The Criminal Code Act, 1995 (Divisions 272, 273)
Supply Chain
N/A

Bahamas

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Employees Act, 1961 • Employment Act, 2001 • Health and Safety at Work Act, 2002 • Minimum Wages Act, 2002 • Sugar Workers (Minimum Wage and Guaranteed Employment), 1968 • The Bahamas Constitution, 1973 • Trafficking in Persons (Prevention and Suppression) Act, 2008
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bahamas Constitution, 1973
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act, 1991 • The Penal Code, 1927 • Trafficking in Persons (Prevention and Suppression) Act, 2008
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act, 2008 • Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act, 1991. • The Penal Code, 1927 • Trafficking in Persons (Prevention and Suppression) Act, of 2008
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immoral Traffic and Offences against Females and Children • Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act, 1991. • The Marriage Act
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Act, 2001 • The Bahamas Constitution, 1973 • Trafficking in Persons (Prevention and Suppression) Act, 2008
Supply Chain
N/A

Bangladesh

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
N	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 Oppression of Women and Children (Special Enactment) Act, 1995 Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 The Constitution of The People's Republic Of Bangladesh, 1972(Article 34 (1)) The Penal Code, 1860 (Sections 370, 371, 374)

Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006 • The Penal Code, 1860
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Act, 1974 • Emigration Ordinance, 1982 (Sections 20, 21, 23) • Extradition Act, 1974 • Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 • Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2009 (Section 2) • Prevention of Repression against Women and Children Act, 2000 (as amended in 2003) • Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act, 1933 • The Constitution of The People's Republic Of Bangladesh, 1972, (Article 18 (2)) • The Penal Code, 1860 (Section 366B, 367, 372) <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR) vs Government of Bangladesh and Others, 2000, 29 CLC (HCD) (recognizing right to life and personal liberty of sex workers). - Abdul Gafur vs. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Govt. of Bangladesh, (1997) 17 BLD (HCD) (recognizing repatriation as a fundamental right and laid emphasis on the State's responsibility in ensuring repatriation of trafficked victims).
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Act, 2006 • Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 • The Penal Code, 860
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 • Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980 • The Penal Code, 1860 (Section 366)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Ordinance to Consolidate and Amend the Law for the Custody, Protection and Treatment of Children and Trial and Punishment of Youthful Offenders, 1971 • Bangladesh Labor Code, 2006 (Sections 34, 35) • Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 • Children Act, 1974. • Children Rules, 1976 • Children's Act, 2013 (Act No. 24 of 2013) • Employment of Children Act, 1938 (as amended to 1974) • Employment of Children Rules, 1955. • Family Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2010 • National Child Labour Elimination Policy, 2010 • Primary Education Act, 1990 • Youth Organizations (Registration and Management) Act, 2015 • Youth Welfare Fund Act, 2016
Supply Chain
N/A

Barbados

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1977 • Employment of Women (Maternity Leave) Act, 1976 • Holidays with Pay Act, 1952 • Sugar Workers (Minimum Wage and Guaranteed Employment) Act, 1968 • The Domestic Employees (Rate of Pay and Hours of Duty) Order, 1982 • The Factories Act, 1984 • The Trade Unions Act, 1964 • Trade Unions Act, 1964 • Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, 2016
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of Barbados, 1966 • Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, 2016
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of Barbados, 1966 • Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, 2016
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, 2016
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
N/A
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, 2016
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code Act, 1981 (Chapter 101) • Evidence Act, 2000 (Chapter 95) • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act,2013
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belize Constitution Act, 1981 (Revised Edition 2000) • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2013
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Prohibition) Act,2013 • Criminal Code Act, 1981 (Chapter 101) • Evidence Act, 2000 (Chapter 95) • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2013
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act,2013
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code Act, 1981 (Chapter 101) • Marriage Act (Revised Edition 2000) (Chapter 174)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2013 • Belize Constitution Act, 1981 (Revised Edition 2000) • Labour Act, 1959 (Revised Edition 2000) (Chapter 297)
Supply Chain
N/A

Botswana

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Botswana, 1966• Employment Act, 1982• Penal Code, 1964 (Section 260-62)• Public Holidays Act, 2006• The Employment Act, 1984• The Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations Act, 1984• Vocational Training Act, 1998
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Botswana, 1966
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Botswana, 1966• Penal Code, 1964• Children's Act, 2009
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
N/A
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children's Act, 2009• Penal Code, 1964 (Section 260-62)
Supply Chain
N/A

Brunei Darussalam

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
N	N	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
N	N	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1951• Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons, 2004
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1951 (Chapter 22)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1951• Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons, 2004
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1951
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
N/A
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1951
Supply Chain
N/A

Cameroon

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Human Trafficking Law,2011 • Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon, 1996 • Labour Code, 1992 • The Penal Code, 2016(Section 292)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law relating to the Fight against Child Trafficking and Slavery, 2005
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Human Trafficking Law, 2011 • Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon, 1996 • Law relating to the Fight against Child Trafficking and Slavery, 2005 • The Penal Code, 2016 (Sections 294, 342.1, 343-47, 349)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Human Trafficking Law, 2011 • The Penal Code, 2016 (Section342)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Penal Code, 2016 (Section 356)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon, 1996 • Law relating to the Fight against Child Trafficking and Slavery, 2005 • The Penal Code, 2016 (Section 349)
Supply Chain
N/A

Canada

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Human Rights Act, RSC 1985 • Criminal Code, RSC 1985 (Section279) • The Constitution Act, 1982
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution Act, 1982 • Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SC 2001 <p>Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R. v. Orr, 2013 BCSC 1883
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Act, 2000 • Criminal Code (Protection of Children and Other Vulnerable Persons) and the Canada Evidence Act, SC 2005 • Criminal Code (trafficking in persons), SC 2005 • Criminal Code, RSC 1985 • Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, SC 2001 • The Constitution Act, 1982 • Witness Protection Program Act, 1996 (Updated to August 31, 2001)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code (trafficking in persons), SC 2005
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code, RSC 1985
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution Act, 1982
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elimination of Forced Labor; Elimination of Child Labor, Protection of Children and Young Persons Act, 2014• Equal Pay between Men and Women for the Same Work or for Work of Equal Value Law, 2002• Equal Treatment of Men and Women in Employment and Vocational Training Law, 2002• The Annual Holidays with Pay (Amendment) Law, 2002• The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, 1960 (Article 10)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, 1960 (Article 10, 11)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elimination of Forced Labor; Elimination of Child Labor, Protection of Children and Young Persons Act, 2014• Combating of Trafficking of Persons and Sexual Exploitation of Minors Law, 2000• Anti-Money Laundering Law, 1996• The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, 1960 (Article 7,8,11.13)
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Civil Marriage Law, 1990• The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, 1960 (Article 22)• The Spouses Property Relations (Regulation) Law, 1991
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elimination of Forced Labor; Elimination of Child Labor, Protection of Children and Young Persons Act, 2014• The Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus, 1960 (Article 10, 20)

Dominica

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Act, 1951 • Labour Standards (Amendment) Act, 1991 • Labour Standards Act, 1977 • Protection of Employment Act, 1977 • The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Dominica, 1978 (Article 4) • Transnational Organized Crime (Prevention and Control) Act, 2013 (Sections 2, 8, 10, 13)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Commonwealth of Dominica Constitution, 1978
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual Offences Act, 1887 • The Commonwealth of Dominica Constitution, 1978 • Transnational Organized Crime (Prevention and Control) Act, 2013 (Sections 2, 8, 10, 13)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Standards (Amendment) Act, 1991 • Protection of Employment Act, 1977
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of Infants Act, 1948 • Age of Majority Act, 1983 • Children and Young Persons Act, 1970 • Commonwealth of Dominica Citizenship Act, 1978 • Education Act, 1997 • Government Training School Act, 1970 • Guardianship of Infants Act, 1887 • Maintenance Act, 1982 (amended in 1995) • Offences Against the Person Act, 1873 • Sexual Offences Act, 1998 • Social Security Maintenance Act, 1975 (amended 2001)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transnational Organized Crime (Prevention and Control) Act, 2013 (Sections 2, 8, 10, 13) • Children and Young Persons Welfare Act, 1972 • Employment of Children (Prohibition) Act, 1939 • Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1938
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Decree, 2009 (Section 287)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Decree, 2009, (Division 5,6; Section 84, 89 & 282) <p>Case law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State v Murti [2010] FJHC 514 (conviction of trafficking in persons) State v Phanat Laojindamane, Lum Bing, Zhang Yong and Jason Zhong Crim. Case No: HAC323 of 2012 (conviction of trafficking in persons)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Decree, 2009(Section 118)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marriage Act, 1969 (Part III)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Decree, 2009 (Section 117) <p>Case law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State v Raikadroka [2014] FJHC 409 (conviction for slavery & trafficking in children)
Supply Chain
N/A

Ghana

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour Act, 2003 (Section 116, 117)• The Constitution of The Republic of Ghana, 1992 (Article 12 (2))
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Constitution of The Republic of Ghana, 1992 (Article 12 (2))
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code (Amendment) Decree, 1969 (NLCD 398)• Human Trafficking Act, 2005• The Constitution of The Republic of Ghana, 1992• The Criminal Code, 1960
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Constitution of The Republic of Ghana, 1992
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Children's Act, 1998• The Constitution of The Republic of Ghana, 1992
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code (Amendment Act), 1998• The Children's Act, 1998• The Constitution of The Republic of Ghana, 1992
Supply Chain
N/A

Grenada

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2014• The Employment Act, 1999• The Grenada Constitution, 1973
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Grenada Constitution, 1973
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code, 1987 (Section 188)• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2014• The Grenada Constitution, 1973
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2014• The Employment Act, 1999• The Grenada Constitution, 1973
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adoption Act, 1994• Child Protection Act, 1998• Domestic Violence Act, 2001
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Employment Act, 1999 (Section 32)
Supply Chain
N/A

Guyana

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
-	Y	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Act, 1980 (Article 22, 147-149) • Employment of young persons and children Act, 1938 • Equal Rights Act, 1990 • Holidays with Pay Act, 1995 • Labour Act, 1942 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1997 • Trade Union Recognition Act, 1997 • Trade Unions Act, 1921 • Wages Councils Act, 1956
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Act, 1980 (Article 22, 140)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare Protection Agency Act, 2009 • Combating Trafficking in Persons Act, 2005 • Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Act, 1980 (Article 31, 40, 148) • Criminal Law (Offences) Act, 1894 • The Protection of Children Act, 2009
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Act, 1980 (Article 40, 148, 149)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Act, 1980 (Article 29, 40)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana Act, 1980 (Article 27) • Employment of young persons and children Act, 1938 • The Protection of Children Act, 2009 • The Status of Children Act, 2009
Supply Chain
N/A

India

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y (will enter into force in Jun 2018)	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y (will enter into force in Jun 2018)	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986• Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970• Employers Liability Act, 1938• Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Section 340-347, 370)• Minimum Wages Act, 1948• The Constitution of India, 1949 (Article 23)• The Trade Unions Act, 1926• Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 2001• Weekly Holidays Act, 1942• Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Section 370)• The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970• The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952• The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948• The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946• The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961• The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956• Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Section 370)• The Constitution of India, 1949 (Article 23(1))
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976• The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929• Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961• Hindu Marriage Act, 1955• Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936• Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986• Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016• Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986• Juvenile Justice (care and protection) of Children Act, 2000• The Factories Act, 1948• The Mines Act, 1952

Jamaica

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
-	Y	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apprenticeship Act, 1955• Employment (Equal Pay for Men and Women) Act, 1975• Employment (Termination and Redundancy Payments) Act, 1974• Factories Act: Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1968• Factories Act: Docks (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1968• Foreign Nationals and Commonwealth Citizens (Employment) Act, 1964• Holiday with Pay Act, 1947• Labour Relations and Industrial Disputes: Labour Relations Code, 1976• Minimum Wage Act, 1938• Trade Union Act, 1919• Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act, 2007• Women (Employment of) Act, 1942
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jamaica Constitution of Jamaica, 1962• Offences Against the Persons Act, 1958 (Section 70)• The Child Care and Protection Act, 2014 (Section 10)• Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act, 2007
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Child Care and Protection Act, 2014 (Section 33-34)• The Marriage Act, 1897
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Child Care and Protection Act, 2004
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 30, 41)• Labour Institutions Act, 2007• Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007• The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010• The Employment Act, 2007• The Penal Code, 2003• Work Injury Benefits Act, 2007
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 30, 41)• General Wages Order, 2009• The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010• The Employment Act, 2007 (Section 87)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children's Act, 2001• Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 30)• The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010• The Penal Code 2003• The Sexual Offences Act, 2006• Victim Protection Act, 2014
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 30, 41)• The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children's Act, 2001• Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 30, 53)• The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Article 30, 53)• The Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010
Supply Chain
N/A

Kiribati

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Kiribati, 1979 (Section 6)• Employment and Industrial Relations Code, 2015 (Part XIV)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment and Industrial Relations Code, 2015 (Part XIII and XIV)• Measures to Combat Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime Act, 2005 (Section 42-45)
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1965(Section 131)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment and Industrial Relations Code, 2015 (Section 115)• Penal Code, 1965 (Section 131)
Supply Chain
N/A

Lesotho

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 (Part II)• Constitution of Lesotho, 1993• Labour Code Order,1992
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Lesotho, 1993
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 (Part II)• Constitution of Lesotho, 1993• Labour Code Order,1992
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 (Part II)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 (Part II)• Constitution of Lesotho, 1993
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Lesotho,1993• Labour Code Order, 1992
Supply Chain
N/A

Malawi

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care, Protection and Justice Act, 2010 (Section 79 82) • Employment Act, 2000 (Section 4) • The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, 1994 (Section 27) • The Penal Code, 1999 (Section 140-147, 257-269) • Trafficking in Persons Act, 2015 (Section 15)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons Act Slavery Act, 2015 (Section 15)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons Act, 2015 (Section 15,20) • The Penal Code, 1999 (Section 137-138, 140-147, 155, 257-269) • Child Care, Protection and Justice Act, 2010 (Section 23, 79, 82,84)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons Act, 2015
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, 1994
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care, Protection and Justice Act, 2010 (Sections 79, 82) • Employment (Prohibition of Hazardous work for Children) Order, 2012 • Employment Act, 2000 (Sections 21, 22)
Supply Chain
N/A

Malaysia

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	N (Denounced 10 Jan 1990)	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal Constitution, 1957• The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 1994• The Penal Code, 1997• The Trade Unions Act, 1959
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2007• Child Act, 2001• The Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2001• The Penal Code, 1997• The Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2001• Prevention of Crime Act, 1959
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal Constitution, 1957• Law Reform (Marriage and Divorce) Act, 1976• The Penal Code, 1997
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal Constitution, 1957
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment & Industrial Relations Act, 2002 • Equality for Men and Women Act, 2003 • National Holidays and other Public Holidays Act, 1975 • Occupational Health and Safety Authority Act, 2001 • The Conditions of Employment Regulation Act, 1952
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Malta, 1964 • Criminal Code, 1854 (Article 248A-G) • White Slave Traffic (Suppression) Ordinance, 1930
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Code, 1854 • White Slave Traffic (Suppression) Ordinance, 1930
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Malta, 1964 • Criminal Code, 1854 • Marriage Act, 1975
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Malta Act, 1964 • Education Act, 1988 • Protection of Young Persons at Work Places Regulations, 2000
Supply Chain
N/A

Mauritius

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
-	Y	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009 • Labour Act, 1975 • Unemployment Hardship Relief Regulations, 1983
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of Mauritius, 1968
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009 • Criminal Code (Supplementary) Act, 1870 • Juvenile Offenders Act, 1935 • The Child Protection Act, 1995 • The Criminal Code, 1838
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Act, 2005 • Education Act, 1957 • Judicial Provisions Act, 2008
Supply Chain
N/A

Mozambique

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, 1990 (Article 84 – 87, 112) • Labour Law, 2007 • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008 • Ministerial Diploma 123 on Minimum Wage Levels, 2006 • Penal Code, 2014 (Article 196, 197) • Reorganizes the Labour Inspection, 1989 (Decree 32) • The Labour Act, 1998 (Article 76)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008 • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008 • Penal Code, 2014 (Articles 328, 330, 331)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008 • National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence, 2012-2016 • Penal Code, 2014 (Articles 198, 199, 227)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, 1990 (Article 119) • Family and the Law on the Protection and Promotion of Child Rights, 2004 • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Mozambique, 1990 (Articles 47, 120, 121) • Law on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking of People, 2008 • Penal Code, 2014 (Article 179, 228) • The Labour Act, 2007 (Article 23, 26)
Supply Chain
N/A

Namibia

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour Act, 2007 (Section 4)• The Constitution (Articles 8, 9, 21)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour Act, 2007• The Constitution, 1990
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Combating of Immoral Practices Act, 1980 (Section 7)• The Children Act, 1960• The Constitution, 1990 (Article 8, 9, 21)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Child Care and Protection Act, 2015 (Article 200)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Married Persons Equality Act, 1996 (Section 10)• National Plan of Action on Gender-Based Violence 2012-2016• The Child Care and Protection Act, 2015 (Article 21, 200)• The Constitution, 1990
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour Act, 2007 (Article 3)• The Child Care and Protection Act, 2015 (Article 200)• The Constitution, 1990 (Article 15)
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
N	N	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
N	N	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
N	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
N	N	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Nauru, (Article 6)• Crimes Act, 2016 (Section 257)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes Act, 2016 (Section 257)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes Act 2016, Section 257
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2016• Crimes Act, 2016
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes Act, 2016 (Section 257)
Supply Chain
N/A

New Zealand

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
Y	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Act, 1961, (Sections 98) • Immigration Act, 2009, (Section 351)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Act, 1961 (Section 98D)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Act, 1961 (Section 98D) • Prostitution Reform Act, 2003 (Section 16(1)) <p>Case Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - R v Ali and Kurisi [2016] NZHC 3077 (First person convicted of people trafficking under Crimes Act, 1961)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Act, 1961 (Sections 98) • Fisheries (Foreign Charter Vessels and Other Matters) Amendment Act, 2014
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage Act, 1955 (Section 17) • Crimes Act, 1961 (Section 208)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crimes Act, 1961 (Section 98AA, 144A, 144C) • Prostitution Reform Act, 2003 (Section 23(1))
Supply Chain
N/A

Nigeria

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Article 34) • Criminal Code Act, 1990 • Labour Act, 1990 • National Minimum Wage (Amendment) Act, 2011 • Pension Reform Act, 2004 • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 • Criminal Code Act, 1990 (Section 364, 365) • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (Article 34, 41) • Criminal Code Act, 1990 (Section 302, 340, 364, 365, 371) • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child's Rights Act, 2003 (Section 21)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child's Rights Act, 2003 (Section 15)
Supply Chain
N/A

Pakistan

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992 • Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 • The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 (Article 11)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 • Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 • Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002 • Prevention And Control of Human Trafficking Rules, 2004
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 • Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1992 <p>Case law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darshan Masih and others vs. the State (PLD 1990 SC 513) (Supreme Court ruled that brick-kiln workers are indeed bonded labourers and that the bonded labour system is inconsistent with fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 • The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 • The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973
Supply Chain
N/A

Papua New Guinea

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, 1975 (Section 42, 43)• Criminal Code Act, 1974 (Section 355)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code Act, 1974 (Section 208A-208F)
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code Act, 1974
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code Act, 1974 (Section 351)
Supply Chain
N/A

Rwanda

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No 54/2011 Relating to the Rights and the Protection of the Child, 2011 (Article 51) • Law Regulating Labour in Rwanda, 2009 • The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decree Law Number 21/77 Criminal Code (Article 358 – 374, 388, 390) • Law No 54/2011 Relating to the Rights and the Protection of the Child, 2011 • Law No. 59/2008 of 2008 on Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence, 2008 • The Constitution (Articles 15 and 23) • The Penal Code, 2012
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003 (Article 15, 16, 23) • Decree Law Number 21/77 Criminal Code (Article 388)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003 (Article 11, 16, 26)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003 • Law No 54/2011 Relating to the Rights and the Protection of the Child, 2011
Supply Chain
N/A

Saint Kitts and Nevis

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Holidays with Pay Act, 1968• Labour Ordinance, 1966• Protection of Employment Act, 1986• Protection of Wages (Amendment) Act, 1972• Protection of Wages Ordinance, 1967• The Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis, 1983• Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2008
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis, 1983
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2011• Offences Against the Person Act, 2002• The Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis, 1983• Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act, 2008
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment of Women, Young Persons, and the Children Act, 1964• The Constitution of Saint Christopher and Nevis, 1983
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment of Women, Young Persons, and the Children Act, 1964
Supply Chain
N/A

Saint Lucia

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter-Trafficking Act, 2010 • Employees (Occupational Health and Safety) Act, 1985 • Equality of Opportunity and Treatment in Employment and Occupation Act, 2000
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of St. Lucia, 1979
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of St. Lucia, 1979 • Counter-Trafficking Act, 2010 • Criminal Code, 2005
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter-Trafficking Act, 2010
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of St. Lucia, 1979 • Criminal Code, 2005 • The Civil Code, 1957
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Education Act, 1999 • Employees (Occupational Health and Safety) Act, 1985 • The Employment of Women, Young Persons, Children Law, Saint Lucia Revised Ordinances, 1957
Supply Chain
N/A

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
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-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equal Pay Act, 1994• National Insurance (Employment Injury Benefits) Regulations, 1997• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011• Protection of Employment Act, 2003• Trade Unions Act, 1950
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1979
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1979• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1979
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011
Supply Chain
N/A

Samoa

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa, 1960 (Article 8)• Crimes Act, 2013 (Section 155)• Labour and Employment Relations Act, 2013 (Article 18)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes Act, 2013 (Section 154, 155)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour and Employment Relations Act, 2013, (Article 18)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Marriage Ordinance, 1961 (Section 9)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes Act, 2013 (Section 131, 157)• Education Act, 2009• Education Act, 2009 (Section 20)• Labour and Employment Relations Act, 2013 (Section 51)
Supply Chain
N/A

Seychelles

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, 1993 (Article 16, 17, 18, 23, 35)• Employment Act, 1995• The Penal Code, 1955 (Chapter XV, XXV)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, 1993 (Article 16, 17, 18)• The Penal Code, 1955 (Chapter XV, XXV)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, 1993 (Article 16, 23)• Penal Code Act, 1955 (Chapter XV, XXV, XXVI)• Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2014
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Penal Code, 1955 (Chapter XV, XXV)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Penal Code, 1955 (Chapter XXV)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles, 1993 (Article 31, 33)• The Penal Code, 1955 (Chapter XV, XXV)
Supply Chain
N/A

Sierra Leone

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minimum Wage Act, 1997 • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2005 • The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (Article 8, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2005 • The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of the Cruelty to Children Ordinance, 1926 • Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2005 • The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (Article 15, 18, 20)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2005 • The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (Article 8, 15, 18, 19, 20)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian Marriage Act, 1960 (Section 7(2)) • Registration of Customary Marriages and Divorce Act, 2007 • Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2005 • The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (Article 8, 15, 27)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of the Cruelty to Children, 1926 • Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2005 • The Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 (Article 8, 9)
Supply Chain
N/A

Singapore

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
Y	N (Denounced in Apr 1979)	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
N	N	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Republic of Singapore, 1965 (Article 10)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment Agencies Act, 1958• Employment of Foreign Manpower Act, 1990
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children & Young Persons Act, 1993 (Section 12)• International Child Abduction Act, 2010• Penal Code, 1871 (Section 367, 370, 371, 372, 373A)• Prevention of Human Trafficking Act, 2014• Women's Charter, 1961 (Section 140-141)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Human Trafficking Act, 2014
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1871 (Section 266)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children & Young Persons Act, 1993 (Section 67)• Employment Act, Part VIII
Supply Chain
N/A

Solomon Islands

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1963 (section 256)• The Constitution of Solomon Islands, 1978 (Section 5, 6)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immigration Act 2012, Division 2• Penal Code, 1963 (Section 143, 145, 254)• The Constitution of Solomon Islands, 1978 (Section 7)
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1990 (Section 169, 171)• Islanders Marriage Act Revised, 1996 (Section 10, 12)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immigration Act, 2012 (Section 77)• Labour Act, 1981 (Section 26)• Penal Code, 1963 (Section 139, 140, 148, 233, 254)
Supply Chain
N/A

South Africa

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
Y	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
Y	Y	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 • Children’s Amendment Act, 2016 • Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 • Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 • Public Holidays Act, 1994 • Unemployment Insurance Act, 2001 • Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act, 2002
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Amendment Act, 2016 • Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 • Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 • Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2013 • The Marriage Act, 1961
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Amendment Act, 2016 • Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 • Regulations on Hazardous work by Children in South Africa, 2010
Supply Chain
N/A

Sri Lanka

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
-	Y	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
Y	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1885 (Section 360)• The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 1978
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1885 (Section 360)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution Act, 2005• Penal Code, 1885• The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 1978
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1885
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Penal Code, 1885• The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 1978
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education Ordinance, 1939• Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children Act, 1956• Penal Code, 1885• The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, 1978
Supply Chain
N/A

Swaziland

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Act, 1980 • Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2001 • The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act, 2005 (Article 14, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 32, 35) • Wages Act, 1964 • Workmen`s Compensation Act, 1983
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act, 2005 (Article 14,16,17,18, 26, 32, 38, 35)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland Act, 2005 (Article 16, 18, 35) • People Trafficking and People Smuggling (Prohibition) Act, 2009
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code, 1990 (Section 169, 171)) • Islanders Marriage Act Revised, 1996 (Section 10, 12)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration Act, 2012 (Section 77) • Labour Act, 1981 (Section 26) • Penal Code, 1963 (Section 139, 140, 148, 233, 254)
Supply Chain
N/A

The Gambia

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	-	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
Y	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of the Republic of the Gambia, 1997 (Section 20)• Forced Labour Act, 1934• Trafficking in Persons Act, 2007
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code, 1934• The Children's Act, 2005• Trafficking in Persons Act, 2007
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Code, 1934
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children's Court Rules, 2010• Criminal Code, 1934• The Children's Act, 2005
Supply Chain
N/A

Tonga

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
N	N	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
N	N	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
N	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
N	N	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Tonga (Revised), 1988 (Section 2)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime Act, 2013 (Part 8)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitution of Tonga (Revised), 1988 (Section 2)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Criminal Offences Act (Revised), 1988 (Section 128, 129)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Criminal Offences Act, (Revised) 1988 (Section 115, 116)
Supply Chain
N/A

Trinidad and Tobago

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
-	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 2000• The Miscellaneous Provisions (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment) Act, 2007• The Occupational Safety and Health (Amendment) Act, 2006• The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2004• Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011 (Section 16-19)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children Act, 2012• Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2000• Summary Offences Act, 1921• Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hindu Marriage Act, 1945• Miscellaneous Provisions Marriage (Act), 2017• Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act, 1961• Orisa Marriage Act, 1999
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children (Amendment) Act, 2000• The Miscellaneous Provisions (Children) Act, 2000• Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011
Supply Chain
N/A

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
N	N	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
N	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
N	N	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
N	N	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
N	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
N	N	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of Tuvalu, 1986 (Article 18) • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crime Act, 2009 • Employment Act (revised), 2008 (Part VII) • Penal Code, 1965 (Section 136, 244, 249)
Domestic servitude
N/A
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime Act, 2009 (Section 67) • Penal Code, 1965 (Section 136)
Bonded labour
N/A
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code, 1956 (Section 131)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime Act, 2009 (Section 68) • Employment Act (Revised), 2008 (Section 84) • Penal Code, 1965 (Section 136, 137, 139-153, 166, 266)
Supply Chain
N/A

Uganda

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
-	Y	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Employment Act, 1977 (Chapter 219)• The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (Article 21, 24)• The Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007• The Penal Code Act, 1950 (Section 158)• The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009• The Trade Unions Act, 1976 (Chapter 223)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (Article 23, 24)• The Penal Code Act, 1950 (Chapter 120, Article 245, 250, 251)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009• The Children (Amendment) Act, 2016• The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (Article 23, 24)• The Penal Code Act, 1950 (Section 123 – 126, 129 – 140, 149, 151, 159, 241, 242, 244)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Children (Amendment) Act, 2016• The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (Article 21, 31, 32, 33)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children Act, 1997 (Section 2 – 9, 11, 12)• Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009• The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 (Article 30)
Supply Chain
N/A

United Republic of Tanzania

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
-	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008• The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008• The Constitution of The United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law of the Child Act, 2009• The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008• The Constitution of The United Republic of Tanzania, 1977• The Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, 1998
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008• The Constitution of The United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law of the Child Act, 2009• The Constitution of The United Republic of Tanzania, 1977
Supply Chain
N/A

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
Y	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
Y	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
Y	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
Y	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
Y	Y	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Slavery Act, 2015 (Section 1)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Slavery Act, 2015 (Section 1)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Slavery Act, 2015 (Section 2) <p>Case Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- L, HVN, THN and T v R [2013] EWCA Crim 991- R v O [2008] EWCA Crim 2835
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Slavery Act, 2015 (Section 1)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family Law Act, 1996 (Part 4A)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Slavery Act, 2015 (Section 1, 2, 48)
Supply Chain
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern Slavery Act, 2015 (Part 6)

Vanuatu

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
Y	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
N	N	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
N	N	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol Amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	Y	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
N	N	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
N	N	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, 1980 (Article 5,7) • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime Act, 2006 • Employment Act, 1983 (Section 7) • Penal Code, 1981 • Trade Unions Act, 1983
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, 1980 (Article 5) • Penal Code, 1981 (Section 102)
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, 1980 (Article 5) • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime Act, (Section 34-35) • Penal Code, 1981 (Section 35, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 148)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, 1980 (Articles 5, 7)
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, 1980 (Article 5) • Control of Marriage Act, 1966 (Section 2) • Counter Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime Act, 2006 (Section 35) • Marriage Act, 1971 (Section 1(5)) • Penal Code, 1981 (Section 92)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Vanuatu, 1980 (Article 5, 7) • Employment Act (Section 38 – 43) • The Education Act, 2001
Supply Chain
N/A

Zambia

I. International Legal Framework

Signed Yes (Y) or No (N)	Ratified/ Acceded Yes (Y) or No (N)	Treaty/Convention
-	Y	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
-	Y	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
-	Y	Slavery Convention, 1926
N	N	Protocol amending the Slavery Convention, 1926
-	Y	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956
N	N	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000
Y	N	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, 2000
-	Y	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
N	N	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962
N	N	Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990
-	Y	Forced Labour Convention, 1930
-	Y	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
-	Y	Minimum Age Convention, 1973
-	Y	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999
N	N	Domestic Workers Convention, 2011

II. Domestic Legal Framework (by category)

Forced labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Zambia, 1991 (Article 14) • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008 • The Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Section 143)
Domestic servitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Zambia, 1991 (Article 14) • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008
Human/Sex trafficking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Zambia, 1991 (Article 14) • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008 • The Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Section 143)
Bonded labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008
Child-marriage/forced-marriage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Zambia, 1991 • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008 • The Deceased Brother's Widow's Marriage Act, 1970 • The Marriage Act, 1918 • The Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Section 143)
Child labour/slavery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution of the Republic of Zambia, 1991 • The Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2008 • The Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2005
Supply Chain
N/A

CHRI PROGRAMMES

CHRI believes that the Commonwealth and its member countries must be held to high standards and functional mechanisms for accountability and participation. This is essential if human rights, genuine democracy and development are to become a reality in people's lives. CHRI furthers this belief through strategic initiatives and advocacy on human rights, access to justice and access to information. It does so through research, publications, workshops, information dissemination and advocacy. It has three principal programmes:

1. Access to Justice

Police Reforms: In too many countries the police are seen as an oppressive instrument of state rather than as protectors of citizens' rights, leading to widespread rights violations and denial of justice. CHRI promotes systemic reform so that the police act as upholders of the rule of law rather than as instruments of the current regime. In India, CHRI's programme aims at mobilising public support for police reform. In South Asia, CHRI works to strengthen civil society engagement on police reforms. In East Africa and Ghana, CHRI is examining police accountability issues and political interference.

Prison Reforms: CHRI's work is focused on increasing transparency of a traditionally closed system and exposing malpractices. A major area is focussed on highlighting failures of the legal system that result in terrible overcrowding and unconscionably long pre-trial detention and prison overstay, and engaging in interventions to ease this. Another area of concentration is aimed at reviving the prison oversight systems that have completely failed. We believe that attention to these areas will bring improvements to the administration of prisons as well as have a knock-on effect on the administration of justice overall.

2. Access to Information

CHRI is acknowledged as one of the main organisations working to promote Access to Information across the Commonwealth. It encourages countries to pass and implement effective Right to Information laws. It routinely assists in the development of legislation and has been particularly successful in promoting Right to Information laws and practices in India, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Ghana. In the latter CHRI is the Secretariat for the RTI civil society coalition. CHRI regularly critiques new legislation and intervenes to bring best practices into governments and civil society knowledge both at a time when laws are being drafted and when they are first being implemented. Its experience of working in hostile environments as well as culturally varied jurisdictions allows CHRI to bring valuable insights into countries seeking to evolve and implement new laws on right to information. In Ghana, for instance it has been promoting knowledge about the value of Access to Information which is guaranteed by law while at the same time pushing for introduction of an effective and progressive law.

3. International Advocacy and Programming

CHRI monitors commonwealth member states' compliance with human rights obligations and advocates around human rights exigencies where such obligations are breached. CHRI strategically engages with regional and international bodies including the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group, the UN and the African Commission for Human and People's Rights. Ongoing strategic initiatives include: advocating for and monitoring the Commonwealth's reform; reviewing Commonwealth countries' human rights promises at the UN Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review; advocating for the protection of human rights defenders and civil society space; and monitoring the performance of National Human Rights Institutions in the Commonwealth while advocating for their strengthening.

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGM) can be defining moments in Commonwealth history. 1971 is remembered for the Singapore Declaration, the 1991 for the Harare Declaration, and 1995 for the Millbrook Commonwealth Action Plan. It is to be seen whether this 2018 Summit will go down in history for taking action against forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking, child labour, and the use of child soldiers. This CHOGM's theme is '[t]owards a common future,' and what better legacy could this Summit leave than serious and lasting Commonwealth action on SDG 8.7.

This report calls on CHOGM to convene governments, parliamentarians, officials, business leaders and civil society in a new framework of annual meetings with a focus on SDG 8.7 commitments; encourage all Commonwealth member states to ratify relevant international legal instruments; support measures to enhance understanding of the nature and causes of those abuses within SDG 8.7; support the development of nationally specific targets and indicators within the broad 8.7 target, and the improvement of domestic legislation; encourage member states to involve non-governmental bodies in the project for achievement of SDG 8.7; and support member states to collect, evaluate, and report on data relevant to the achievement of SDG 8.7.



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