

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI)
Inputs to the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
Country Visit to Sri Lanka
29 April 2021

In support of the preparation for the Special Rapporteur's visit to Sri Lanka, the **Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative** offers the following information:

- A list of our contacts in Sri Lanka who may be able to provide further information [removed from this version for data protection purposes]
- A response to your questionnaire from the *Foundation for Innovative Social Development*
 - And a note from a contact at the *Tea Leaf Trust*
- Relevant media coverage of CFS in Sri Lanka from the past year
- Data and recommendations on Sri Lanka's government response to CFS

Questionnaire Response from *Foundation for Innovative Social Development*

This response is presented as received, with minor edits for clarity and grammar.

1. Which contemporary forms of slavery (e.g. bonded labour, forced labour, serfdom, children working in slavery or slavery-like conditions, domestic servitude, sexual slavery, and servile forms of marriage) exist currently in Sri Lanka and what are their concrete manifestations? For example: in which economic sectors is there a prevalence of CFS, and how does it affect women/men/girls/boys?

According to the Activity Survey of 2016, less than 1% of the child population is in labour and of that 1% , 90% are in hazardous labour. Domestic work is still not classified as hazardous work, however a revised list includes the same which is pending Cabinet approval.

Within our working locations, as well as network member working locations, we are unaware of the existence of bonded labour, serfdom, children working in slavery or slavery-like conditions, domestic servitude and servile forms of marriage. Nevertheless, child commercial exploitation and child commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking seems to be prevalent, though no concrete data is available. News feeds reveal such isolated incidents which are reported to the police which could be a tip of the iceberg. Hence, the attention of authorities is not attracted to the issue and therefore it is easy for the perpetrators to engage in these activities continuously. The marginalized and the vulnerable groups can easily become prey to them.

2. We understand that the textile/garment sector and the tea plantation sector may be particularly prone to the exploitation of workers. Hence, it would be important to receive information on the specific working and living conditions of workers and on who the workers are in terms of ethnic background (hinting on potential discrimination), caste, gender and any other relevant factors.

The labour involved in tea plantations are basically the descendants of the Tamils of Indian Origin (Indian Tamils) while the rubber estate workers are a mix of Tamil and Sinhala. Around 80% of the Indian Tamils are concentrated in the tea plantation sector. Most of the workers in the tea estates reside within the estate area. They are housed in rows of rooms which has very limited facilities. Although there have been some improvements, living conditions are still poor compared to non-estate settings.

In the tea estates mostly women are engaged in tea plucking and work from 7.30 to 11.30 and are released to attend to their house chores, feeding children etc.. They resume work again from 1.30 to 4.30 whereas the males are mostly engaged in cleaning, manuring, pruning, etc. from 7.30 to 2.30 at a stretch. Both work for 7 hrs. However, over the times the situation has changed and presently men also engage themselves in tea plucking.

Wage for both Males and females are the same. A daily plucking of 21kg is expected. People work for six days a week and opt to work on Sunday and other holidays for better earning. The additional payments vary from one management to another.

Estate has some kind of authority over the workers as an Employer. Although a long time ago it was mandatory for one person of the family to serve the estate, the situation has changed over the times. They are allowed to work outside the estate sector. The older generation of course have confined themselves to the estate setting but the younger generation of both genders looks at employment outside the estate. Estate Management is aware of the labour scarcity and are looking at alternatives.

3. The Special Rapporteur would also welcome receiving information on relevant places to visit, including with regard to geographic locations outside Colombo, private companies or else. Also, information on suggested civil society organizations, trade unions, private sector representatives or other stakeholders which would be useful to meet would be very helpful.

Please contact the ILO office in Sri Lanka for details.

Note from Tea Leaf Trust

This response is presented as received, with minor edits for clarity and grammar.

We don't see child labour in the tea estates where we work... or at least it is not acknowledged or reported, and in my 6 years living in amongst the tea estates, I have not seen it once.

It is true to say that as you get further away from the tourist route, the conditions get worse. We are off the route in one of the worst regions, but even then you can hike a few hours to get to some of the most remote areas, and so they don't access our services as they can't get to us. These are likely to be the worst conditions and most likely to see child labour.

Relevant media coverage

CHRI collates a weekly newsletter on human rights in the Commonwealth – the *Commonwealth Human Rights Update*. We have pulled out some relevant, and hopefully useful, articles collected on Sri Lanka from the past year, particularly those which relate to the tea and garment industries.

Summary

- Labour exploitation and poor working conditions are recurring subjects in human rights coverage of Sri Lanka.
- Most articles focus on women experiencing poor working conditions, both on [tea plantations](#) and in the [garment industry](#).
- There is an [on-going wage dispute](#) between tea plantation workers and companies.

Relevant Articles

Government

[International Organisation for Migration launches media campaign to combat human trafficking in Sri Lanka](#)

18 February 2020 - The challenges posed by human trafficking in this South Asian island nation, where over 200,000 people migrate to work abroad each year, are daunting. Since 2017, IOM Sri Lanka has assisted over 90 victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants through victim assistance grants. It also operates a hotline to assist victims, refer cases and provide information on human trafficking. The majority of cases IOM Sri Lanka comes across have been subjected to labour exploitation in the Middle East, particularly in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Oman. Most victims migrate for employment as domestic workers. But there have also been instances where men have been subjected to labour exploitation in Singapore and Malaysia in the construction sector.

[Sri Lankan government 'officials complicit in trafficking' - US State Department](#)

27 June 2020 - The US State Department said it had received “isolated reports of officials allegedly complicit in trafficking and reports of inadequate investigations” as it kept Sri Lanka on its Tier 2 Watch List on the Country Trafficking Scale, in its annual Trafficking in Persons Report. The decrease in the number of trafficking victims identified by the government, and continued inadequate efforts to identify Sri Lankan forced labour victims abroad, has left many potential trafficking victims without social and legal assistance. According to this report, there have also been “inadequate investigations”. Instead of referring potential trafficking cases to police for criminal investigation for trafficking offenses, the Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment continued to handle nearly all migrant labour complaints administratively. Many of these complaints had indicators of forced labour. Furthermore, NGOs expressed concerns that police continued to arrest victims of trafficking for prostitution, vagrancy, and immigration offences whilst failing to investigate and arrest traffickers appropriately. In addition to this, observers reported concerns that child sex trafficking victims from previous reporting periods remained in government detention centres.

[Legislation in Parliament today to increase legal working age to 16](#)

5 January 2021 – The Government will present legislation in parliament today to amend Sri Lanka’s labour laws, changing the minimum age of employment from 14 to 16 years of age. The Minister of Labour Nimal Siripala de Silva stated that the major purpose of these amendments is to increase the age of recruitment of a Sri Lankan to 16 years with the decision taken by the Government to increase the compulsory education in the country to 16 years recently. The Minister said these amendments will be made in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization.

Tea Industry

[Soap and solace scarce as Sri Lanka's tea pickers toil on amid lockdown](#)

24 April 2020 - Workers in a sector with a history of exploitation face hazards including a lack of masks and overcrowded accommodation. The Ceylon Workers' Red Flag Union say coronavirus public health measures mean little on estates. There are no facilities to wash hands with soap during a shift and masks are not always issued, even though it has been mandatory to wear them in public since early April. Where companies provide a cloth mask, the cost can be deducted from wages. In the humidity and heat, Red Flag has observed women constantly touching their faces to wipe away sweat. The union is concerned that, without health education, the masks may not be washed daily or used correctly.

[Sri Lanka's Ceylon tea workers live under a legacy of exploitation](#)

22 September 2020 - "According to the Planters' Association of Ceylon, Sri Lanka pays its tea workers more than other major tea producing nations like China, India and Kenya. Nevertheless, the tea workers remain mired in poverty. Tea workers periodically pursue collective agreements with Sri Lankan authorities, with little results. Frustrated with their stagnant wages and the constant increase in the cost of living, workers have organized protests to demand a fair wage. Tens of thousands of plantation workers throughout Sri Lanka have united in recent years to demand a minimum wage of 1,000 rupees a day. The "1000 Movement" is one of the largest mobilizations of Sri Lankan workers."

[Sri Lankan plantation workers strike against wage cuts](#)

25 September 2020 - Hundreds of plantation workers at tea estates in Hatton, Maskeliya and Nanuoya in the Nuwara-Eliya district walked out on strike this month in protest against wage and allowance cuts and increased production targets imposed by Regional Plantation Companies.

[Proposal to increase the basic daily wage of plantation workers to 700 rupees](#)

27 December 2020 - The regional plantation companies (RPCs) and the Ceylon Planters' Association have proposed to increase the daily basic salary of plantation workers to 700 rupees. Under the new proposal, it has been decided to pay plantation workers 1,025 rupees a day for daily work. Accordingly, the basic daily wage will be 700 rupees.

[Plantation companies consider legal action on wage issue](#)

5 March 2021 - Plantation companies are considering multiple options including legal action after the Wages Board decided to grant Rs. 1,000 as a daily wage to estate workers. Planters' Association (PA) Media Spokesperson Dr. Roshan Rajadurai refused to confirm reports that legal action is being sought. However, he said a number of options are being looked into as the tea industry is likely to collapse following the decision taken by the authorities.

[Court of Appeal refuses to issue interim injunction on raising estate workers' daily wage](#)

5 April 2021 - The Court of Appeal today has refused to issue a restraining order sought by plantation companies against raising the daily wage of plantation workers to 1,000 rupees.

Garment/Textile Industry

[Worsening conditions at Hirdaramani garment plants in Sri Lanka](#)

16 May 2020 - *First person accounts of working conditions.* The pandemic has hit Sri Lanka's apparel sector, which stopped production during the national lockdown, and confronts reduced orders, particularly from retailers in Europe, the US and the UK. The industry contributes 6% to Sri Lanka's GDP while accounting for 40% of the country's total exports. Apparel manufacturers have responded to the crisis with a new wave of wage and job cuts, as well as the elimination of various allowances and the imposition of increased working hours and productivity targets. Workers employed by Sri Lanka's giant Hirdaramani Group have been particularly targeted. Hirdaramani mainly employs women and is notorious for its harsh conditions.

[Army rejects reports of treating garment factory workers "inhumanely"](#)

19 October 2020 - Sri Lanka Army, which is in charge of the quarantine process to isolate people exposed to the COVID-19 coronavirus, has been alleged of 'inhumanely' treating the female workers of the free trade zone. The garment workers, who are alleged of the spread of the second Covid-19 cluster, say they are being forcibly taken away for quarantine by authorities, including the security forces, treating them inhumanely. The Army responding to the allegations denied the media reports and said that the accounts of some factory workers are unfounded and fabricated to tarnish their role in the efforts to control the epidemic.

[Garment workers on front line of Sri Lanka coronavirus outbreak](#)

4 November 2020 - When women at a Sri Lankan garment factory started to develop coughs and fevers, few took it seriously - the South Asian island had few cases of the coronavirus and the onset of the rainy season meant colds were to be expected. Staff who fell ill saw the company doctor, but many went back to the production line having been told that the factory's owner Brandix, which makes clothes for brands including Gap, Victoria's Secret and Marks & Spencer, had orders to fulfil. Now, the district of Gampaha, where the factory is located, is at the centre of Sri Lanka's biggest coronavirus outbreak, with more than 7,000 cases - over half the national total. More than 1,000 of the factory's 1,400 workers have tested positive for COVID-19.

Country Fact Sheet information

As part of a recent research project, CHRI has collated data for individual country fact sheets on each of the 54 Commonwealth member states, focusing on government responses and recommendations, to be launched in June this year. This is in connection with our report launched in July 2020: [*Eradicating Modern Slavery: An assessment of Commonwealth governments' progress on achieving SDG Target 8.7*](#)

Please find below the provisional content for our Sri Lanka fact sheet, which may provide useful context on the country's broader legislative and governmental response to contemporary forms of slavery.

Summary Narrative:

In 2019, Sri Lanka became the first Asian Commonwealth state to ratify the ILO 2014 Forced Labour Convention, an important step in tackling forced labour. With support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the government has also run workshops to develop victim-centred anti-trafficking legislation, produced a handbook on prosecution of trafficking cases and began

training state prosecutors. This training is crucial to increase conviction rates and minimising victim re-traumatisation, however, it is not yet delivered systematically or regularly.

Sri Lanka still has far to go to eliminate modern slavery, especially in terms of protecting vulnerable groups. The government does not grant asylum or refugee status, nor does it allow refugees or asylum-seekers to work, rendering such persons especially vulnerable to trafficking and modern slavery. Sri Lanka has not yet criminalised forced marriage or raised the legal age of marriage to 18 – fundamental steps to protect children.

The government has, however, recently established a National Human Trafficking Action Plan (2021-2025); however, insufficient government resources hampered efforts to take steps outlined in the 2015-2019 National Action Plan. Sri Lanka is yet to develop a National Referral Mechanism, which is essential to coordinate identification and referral of victims.

Recommendations for Sri Lanka:

Support survivors

- Expand the modern slavery reporting hotline so that it is free of charge to access, and operates 24/7 and in multiple languages (or has the capacity to provide immediate access to translators).
- Ensure training for first responders is delivered systematically and at regular intervals.
- Develop clear national guidelines for all first responders on identifying and screening trafficking victims.
- Establish a National Referral Mechanism to improve coordination among national agencies and civil society to ensure effective identification and support of victims.

Strengthen Criminal Justice

- Criminalise all forms of modern slavery, including forced marriage, and raise the legal age of marriage to 18 to protect children from sexual exploitation.
- Ratify and domesticate all relevant international instruments, in line with international legal standards, including the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by land, Sea and Air, the 2011 ILO Domestic Workers Convention, and the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention of 1930.
- Ensure judicial punishments are proportional to the severity of modern slavery crimes, in order to adequately deter potential perpetrators.

Improve Coordination and Accountability

- Ensure all activities in the National Human Trafficking Action Plan (2021-2025) are fully funded.
- Routinely report on anti-slavery activities, utilising the National Action Plan as a framework for reporting action.

Address Risk Factors

- Extend labour laws to protect vulnerable groups of workers, especially asylum seekers and refugees.

Eradicate Exploitation from Supply Chains

- Identify sectors at high risk of forced labour, and work with businesses in those sectors and with civil society to develop initiatives to mitigate risks of forced labour and other forms of exploitation.
- Implement laws and policies applicable to public procurement and business supply chains, including mandatory transparency requirements and mandatory human rights due diligence.

Sri Lanka Data:

The following data is an assessment of the Sri Lankan government's response to contemporary forms of slavery. It is based on the data collected for our [Eradicating Modern Slavery](#) report of 2020.

The assessments in this report are based on Walk Free's conceptual framework — initially developed for the 2014 [Global Slavery Index](#). The conceptual framework identifies five milestones (or outcomes) which are critical to achieve SDG Target 8.7 and the eradication of modern slavery. These milestones encompass a total of 102 indicators, which are used to assess government progress towards the Target. In 2018, CHRI developed an additional 48 indicators through extensive consultations with stakeholders working on different aspects of modern slavery. Due to insufficient availability of some data, just 14 of these new indicators were added to Walk Free's conceptual framework, creating a more robust framework of 116 indicators.

All data presented below is accurate to February 2020.

Overall Scores

Milestone	% of indicators met per category
Support survivors	29
Strengthen Criminal Justice	56
Improve Coordination and Accountability	44
Address Risk Factors	70
Eradicate Exploitation from Supply Chains	7
Total	42

Detailed data

1 = Indicator met

0 = Indicator not met or insufficient data available

Indicators which assess the existence of a problematic situation rather than an action responding to slavery are labelled "**NEGATIVE**" – these are rated as **-1** if the problem exists, and **0** if it does not.

Milestone	Activity	Indicator	Rating
MILESTONE 1: Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery	1.1 The public knows what modern slavery is and how to report it	1.1.1 National campaigns provide information to members of the public on how to report and identify victims.	1
		1.1.2 These campaigns are distributed systematically and at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated).	0
		1.1.3 There has been an increase in reported cases of modern slavery from the public.	0
	2.1 Comprehensive reporting mechanisms	2.1.1 There is a reporting mechanism, such as a hotline.	1
		2.1.2 Reporting mechanism is available for men, women, and children.	1
		2.1.3 Reporting mechanism is free of charge to access.	0

	operate effectively	2.1.4 Reporting mechanism operates 24/7.	0
		2.1.5 The reporting mechanism operates in multiple languages or has capacity to provide immediate access to translators.	0
	2.2 Front line police know what modern slavery is and how to identify victims	2.2.1 Training on basic legal frameworks and victim identification has been carried out for front-line “general duties” police.	1
		2.2.4 NEGATIVE There is evidence that police officers have not identified victims of modern slavery.	0
	2.3 First responders know what modern slavery is and how to identify victims	2.3.1 Training on how to identify victims of modern slavery is provided to officials with front-line regulatory bodies likely to be “first responders.”	1
		2.3.2 Training on how to identify victims of modern slavery is provided to non-regulatory workers likely to be “first responders.”	1
		2.3.3 Training for first responders is delivered systematically and at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated).	0
		31: Statutory first responders mostly succeed in identifying victims of modern slavery	0
	3.1 Victim-determined emergency support is available for all identified victims	3.1.1 Victim support services are available for some suspected victims of modern slavery (men, women, non-binary, and children where relevant).	0
		3.1.2 NEGATIVE Suspected victims are held in shelters against their will and do not have a choice about whether or not to remain in a shelter.	0
		3.1.3 Government contributes to the operational costs of the shelters and there are no significant resource gaps.	1
		3.1.4 Physical and mental health services are provided to victims of modern slavery.	1
		3.1.5 NEGATIVE Victim support services are not available for all victims of modern slavery.	-1
		3.1.7 NEGATIVE No victims have accessed the services or shelters.	-1
	3.2: Victim-determined longer-term support is available for all identified victims	3.2.1 Services provide long-term reintegration support.	0
		3.2.2 Visas are in place to address the migration situation of victims who want to remain.	0
		3.2.3 Services are child-friendly.	0
		3.2.4 Victims are assisted to make contact with their family or contact person of choice.	0
	3.3: Services have been evaluated and findings inform provision of services	3.3.1 Training has been carried out for all staff providing direct victim assistance services.	0
		3.3.2 Direct victim assistance services have been evaluated.	0
	4.1: Identification guidelines are used by all first responders	4.1.1 The government has clear national guidelines on identifying and screening victims for all first responders.	0
		4.1.2 The guidelines make provision for a category of “presumed victims” who can be provided with services until a formal determination is made.	0
		4.1.3 The guidelines clearly set out which organisations have the authority to identify victims of modern slavery.	0
		27: NEGATIVE First responders mostly do not follow referral protocols	0

	4.2: NRM is operating effectively	4.2.1 A “National Referral Mechanism” brings together government and civil society to ensure victims are being referred to services.	0
		4.2.2 There is evidence that victims are being referred to services using the National Referral Mechanism.	0
MILESTONE 2: Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery	1.1: Relevant international conventions are ratified	1.1.1 Slavery Convention, 1926.	1
		1.1.2 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956.	1
		1.1.3 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.	1
		1.1.4 ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).	1
		1.1.5 ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).	0
		1.1.6 ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).	1
		1.1.7 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000.	1
		1.1.8 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000.	1
		1.1.9 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990.	1
		1.1.10 P029 - Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930.	0
		6: Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by land, Sea and Air (2000) is ratified	0
	1.2: Domestic legislation is in line with international conventions	1.2.1 Human trafficking is criminalised.	1
		1.2.2 Slavery is criminalised.	1
		1.2.3 Forced labour is criminalised.	1
		1.2.4 Use of children in armed conflict is criminalised.	1
		1.2.5 Child prostitution is criminalised.	1
		1.2.6 Forced marriage is criminalised.	0
		7: Child pornography is criminalised	1
	1.4: National laws recognise that victims are able to participate in court process to receive justice	1.2.7 NEGATIVE Criminal laws have disproportionate penalties.	0
		1.4.1 National laws allow victims to participate in the legal system regardless of their role as a witness.	1
		1.4.2 Law recognizes that victims should not be treated as criminals for conduct that occurred while under control of criminals.	0
		1.4.3 Visas to stay in the country are not dependent on victim participation in the court process.	0
		1.4.5 NEGATIVE There is evidence that victims of modern slavery have been treated as criminals for conduct that occurred while under control of criminals.	-1
	2.1: Services exist in legislation to allow victims to access justice	2.1.1 Free legal services for victims of modern slavery are made explicit in legislation.	1
		25: NEGATIVE: Free legal services are not accessible to all groups	0

		2.1.3 Witness and victim protection mechanisms are explicit in legislation to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated nor interfered with INSIDE the court.	1
		2.1.4 Witness and victim protection mechanisms are explicit in legislation to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated nor interfered with OUTSIDE the court.	1
		2.1.5 The legal framework supports compensation or restitution for victims of modern slavery from perpetrators.	1
		2.1.6 Child-friendly services are provided for in legislation.	0
	3.1: Specialised police units are able to investigate modern slavery crimes	3.1.1 Specialised law enforcement units exist.	1
		3.1.3 NEGATIVE Units do not have resources to operate effectively	0
	3.2: Increased number of quality prosecutions	3.2.1 Training is provided to the judiciary.	1
		3.2.2 Training is provided to prosecutors.	0
		3.2.4 Training is systematic and recurrent (as distinct from one-off, isolated).	0
		3.2.5 NEGATIVE Judicial punishments are NOT proportionate to severity of the crime and culpability of the offender.	-1
MILESTONE 3: Coordination occurs at the national level and across borders, and governments are held to account for their response	1.1: National mechanisms exist to coordinate the response	1.1.1 National coordination body exists involving both government and NGOs.	0
		1.2.1 A National Action Plan exists with clear indicators and allocation of responsibilities.	1
		1.3.2 Government routinely releases reports on its actions to combat modern slavery and uses the National Action Plan as a framework for reporting its actions.	0
		1.3.5 Activities in the National Action Plan are fully funded.	0
	2.1: Government monitors its response	2.1.1 Independent entity to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of National Action Plan exists.	0
	3.1: Cross border collaboration exists	3.1.1 The government is involved in a regional response.	1
		3.1.3 Agreements exist between the government and countries of origin and/or destination to collaborate on modern slavery issues.	1
	3.2: Cross border collaboration exists specific to foreign victims	3.2.1 The government cooperates with the government of the home country to facilitate repatriation.	0
		3.2.4 NEGATIVE Foreign victims are detained and/or deported for immigration violations.	0
		3.2.6 Agreements exist between countries on labour migration, which provide protection for labour migrants.	1
MILESTONE 4: Risk factors, such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions that enable modern slavery are addressed	1.1: Risk patterns, drivers, and patterns of exploitation are understood and inform government action	1.1.1 Government facilitates or funds non-prevalence research on modern slavery.	1
		1.1.2 Government facilitates or funds research on prevalence or estimation studies of modern slavery.	0
		1.1.3 Government interventions that aim to address modern slavery are evidence-based.	0

	1.2: Government interventions are tailored to known risks	1.2.1 Awareness campaigns target specific known risks of modern slavery.	1
	1.3: Safety nets exist for vulnerable populations	1.3.2 The government conducts labour inspections in the informal and formal sectors and acts to address exploitative practice.	0
		1.3.3 All are able to access to health care.	0
		1.3.4 All children are able to access public primary education regardless of ethno-cultural or religious background.	1
		1: The right to freedom of association is enshrined in law	1
		42: There are legislative and/or administrative measures to address environmental degradation and climate change	1
		2: NEGATIVE: Certain groups, such as migrant workers or domestic workers are not able to unionise	0
		46: NEGATIVE There are lower primary school enrolment rates for specific groups (ie girls, children with disabilities, ethnic minority children)	0
	1.4: Official complicity is illegal	1.4.1 National laws criminalise corruption in the public sector.	1
		1.4.3 NEGATIVE Reports of individual officials' complicity in modern slavery cases have not been investigated.	-1
	1.5: Social protections exist	1.5.1 All are able to access birth registration (rates).	1
		1.5.2 Systems are in place to allow asylum seekers to seek protection.	0
		3: Homosexuality is decriminalised	0
		37a: Elderly pensions are available	1
		37b Disability pensions are available	1
		40: Systems are in place to register IDPs	0
	1.6 Protections exists for migrant workers	1.6.3 Laws or policies state that private recruitment fees are paid by the employer, not the employee.	1
		1.6.5 Labour laws extend to everyone, including migrant workers, domestic workers, and those in the fishing and construction sectors.	0
		1.6.7 NEGATIVE Patterns of abuse of labour migrants are institutionalised, or systematic and unchecked.	0
		1.6.9 NEGATIVE There are laws or policies that prevent or make it difficult for workers to leave abusive employers without risk of loss of visa and deportation and/or security deposits.	0
	1.7: Government provides support for citizens overseas	1.7.1 Government provides training on modern slavery for its consular staff.	1
		1.7.2 Government provides identification documents and support travel arrangements for citizen return.	1
		1.7.5 NEGATIVE Diplomatic staff are not investigated for alleged complicity in modern slavery cases or abuse of victims.	0
	1.8: NEGATIVE Government places its population, or part of its	1.8.1 NEGATIVE State-sanctioned forced labour exists.	0

	population, in forced labour		
MILESTONE 5: Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour	1.1: Government regulates and investigates public procurement to prevent use of forced labour	1.1.1 Guidelines exist for public procurement officials.	0
		1.1.2 Public procurement policies and systems exist to minimise the risk of governments purchasing products tainted by forced labour.	0
		1.1.3 Annual reports on government action to prevent use of forced labour in public procurement are produced and publicly available.	0
		1.1.4 The government has provided training to public procurement officials on modern slavery.	0
		1.1.5 There is evidence that the government has taken remedial action where forced labour has been discovered.	0
	2.1: Government encourages business to practice due diligence	2.1.1 Laws or policies require businesses to report on their actions to implement risk minimisation policies.	0
		2.1.2 Governments have identified high-risk sectors and have taken action to work with these sectors to eradicate modern slavery.	0
		2.1.3 Laws or policies allow governments to create a public list of businesses that have been found to tolerate slavery in their supply chains.	0
		35: Anti-Money Laundering legislation exists	1
		2.1.4 Governments implement a responsible investment reporting requirement for investment funds and banks headquartered in their country to ensure that investment does not support modern slavery.	0
		2.1.5 Laws or policies prevent the import of goods and services made with forced labour.	0
		2.1.6 Laws are in place that make it a criminal offence for company directors or companies to fail to prevent modern slavery and fail to undertake reasonable due diligence in first tier supply chain.	0