

APPENDICES

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*Tehran, Iran,
September 2022.*

Nasibe Samsaei, an Iranian woman living in Turkey, cuts her ponytail off during a protest outside the Iranian consulate in Istanbul following the death of Jina (Mahsa) Amini, a Kurdish-Iranian woman arrested by the country's morality police responsible for enforcing the strict dress code for women. Higher rates of gender inequality have been linked to higher prevalence of modern slavery. Photo credit: Yasin Akgul/AFP via Getty Images.

APPENDIX 1:

Terminology

In the context of this report, modern slavery covers a set of specific legal concepts including forced labour, debt bondage, forced marriage, other slavery and slavery-like practices, and human trafficking.

Although modern slavery is not defined in law, it is used as an umbrella term that focuses attention on commonalities across these legal concepts. Essentially, it refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, deception, and/or abuse of power. For example, their identity documents might be taken away if they are in a foreign country, they may experience threats or actual violence, or their family might be threatened.

Countries use varying terminology to describe modern slavery, including the term slavery itself, as well as other concepts such as human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, and the sale or exploitation of children. These terms are defined in various international agreements and treaties, which many countries have voluntarily signed onto and ratified into law. The following are the key definitions most governments have agreed to, thereby committing to prohibit through their national laws and policies:

Human trafficking

Human trafficking is defined in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol as involving three steps.

- 1. Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons;
- 2. by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person;
- 3. with the intent of exploiting that person through: prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery (or similar practices), servitude, and removal of organs.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve threat, use of force, or coercion.

Forced labour

Forced labour is defined in the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No.29) as “all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.” The ILO conventions C29 and C105 list precise exceptions under which labour can be imposed by state authorities.

State-imposed forced labour

State-imposed forced labour refers to forced labour imposed by state authorities, including involuntary labour exacted by government officials, as means of:

- a. political coercion, education, or as a punishment for expressing political views;
- b. punishment for participating in non-violent strikes;
- c. mobilising labour for the purpose of economic development;
- d. enforcing labour discipline; or
- e. discrimination based on race, social status, nationality, or religion.

While some circumstances may justify a state’s ability to impose compulsory work on citizens for specific tasks — for example, to perform civic or military obligations or to enforce penal sanctions — the scope of this ability is limited by conditions set in international conventions such as ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). Imposing compulsory labour outside of these limitations may result in an activity being regarded as state-imposed forced labour.

Forced commercial sexual exploitation

Forced commercial sexual exploitation refers to forced labour imposed by private agents for commercial sexual exploitation and all forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children, including the use, procuring, or offering of children for the production of child sexual abuse material.

Slavery and slavery-like practices

Slavery is defined in the 1956 Slavery Convention as the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. In a later treaty, states agreed that there are also certain “slavery-like practices”: debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, sale or exploitation of children (including in armed conflict), and descent-based slavery.

Debt bondage

Debt bondage is a status or condition where one person has pledged their labour or service (or that of someone under their control) in circumstances where the fair value of that labour or service is not reasonably applied to reducing the debt or length of debt, or the length and nature of the service is not limited or defined.

Forced marriage

Forced marriage refers to situations where a person has been forced to marry without giving their consent. A forced marriage might occur under physical, emotional, or financial duress as a result of deception by family members, the spouse, or others, or by the use of force or threats or severe pressure. These marriages are prohibited by several international conventions, including those that prohibit slavery and slavery-like practices, including servile marriage.

As set out in the joint general recommendation of the UN’s Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), child marriage – where at least one of the parties is under 18 years of age – is considered a form of forced marriage, given that one and/or both parties cannot express full, free, and informed consent due to their age. However, in many countries 16 and 17-year-olds who wish to marry are legally able to do so following a judicial ruling or parental consent.

For the current estimates, the measurement of forced marriage is limited to marriages of both adults and children that respondents to the survey reported as having been forced without consent. As a result, the estimates do not include every instance of child marriage.

Worst forms of child labour

Drawing on the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), the term “worst forms of child labour” for the purpose of these estimates is comprised of:

- a. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- b. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;
- c. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.

APPENDIX 2:

Methodology behind the Global Slavery Index

The Global Slavery Index was designed to shed light on the extent of modern slavery and level of vulnerability to modern slavery for 160 countries, as well as the actions taken by 176 governments to address these crimes and human rights violations. The methodology that enables these assessments is described in detail in three parts:

- 1. Part A – Estimating prevalence.
- 2. Part B – Measuring vulnerability.
- 3. Part C – Assessing government action.

München, Germany, January 2019.
A woman co-defendant in the case of human trafficking hides behind a file in a courtroom of the district court before the trial begins. She allegedly helped a man force another woman into sex work, after luring her with promises of marriage and tricking her into a sexual relationship. Photo credit: Matthias Balk/picture alliance via Getty Images.



APPENDIX 2:

Part A: Estimating prevalence

The regional estimates presented in the 2021 Global Estimates of Modern Slavery (Global Estimates) produced by the International Labour Organization (ILO), Walk Free, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are used by Walk Free as the starting point for our independently produced national level estimates, which are presented in the 2023 Global Slavery Index (GSI).

This section summarises the methods used to produce the global and regional estimates presented in the 2021 Global Estimates and details the process to get from the regional estimates to national prevalence estimates. A detailed account of the methodology of the 2021 Global Estimates can be found in the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery report on the Walk Free website.

Global Estimates of Modern Slavery

The 2021 Global Estimates were comprised of two sub-estimates: an estimate of forced labour and an estimate of forced marriage. The sub-estimate of forced labour was then further broken down into three categories: forced labour in the private economy, forced commercial sexual exploitation, and state-imposed forced labour.

As no single source provides data that is suitable for the measurement of all forms of modern slavery, a combined methodological approach was adopted for the 2021 GEMS, drawing on three sources of data to calculate the sub-estimates:

1/ Nationally representative surveys

The estimates of forced labour in the private economy (excluding the sex industry) and forced marriage are derived from 68 nationally representative surveys on forced labour and forced marriage jointly conducted by ILO and Walk Free, and implemented through the Gallup World Poll.¹ During the 2017-2021 period, a total of 77,914 respondents aged 15 years and over were interviewed either face-to-face or by telephone across the 68 survey countries. Surveys also collected information on forced labour and forced marriage among immediate

family members (spouse, biological parents, children, and biological siblings) of respondents who were alive at the time of interview. As a result, the full network sample (respondents and their family network) was 628,598 persons and included children below 15 years of age as well as individuals 15 years old and over. Only cases of modern slavery that occurred between 2017 and 2021 were included in these estimates, and all situations of forced labour were counted in the country where the exploitation took place. In the five-year reference period for the estimates, while surveys were conducted in 68 countries, men, women, and children were reported to have been exploited in 129 countries (see Figure 20).

The estimates of forced marriage also draw on national telephone surveys on forced marriage conducted in four countries in the Arab States region: Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.² During 2021, Arabic speaking residents aged 18 and over were recruited via random digit dialling with quotas based on the most recent national census used to achieve an approximately representative sample of 2,000 respondents per country. Respondents were asked about their own experiences of forced marriage and those of their immediate family members. The inclusion of these surveys brought the total network sample for forced marriage to 109,798 persons.

Estimates for countries in which national surveys were not conducted were produced through an imputation model.³ A weighted linear model on the prevalence rate of forced labour included geographic variables and a variable on the number of international migrant workers in the country as covariates. For forced marriage, the weighted linear model consisted of geographic variables only. Because no national surveys were available for the North America region, that region was assimilated with the Northern, Southern, and Western Europe region.

Figure 19
Typology of Modern Slavery

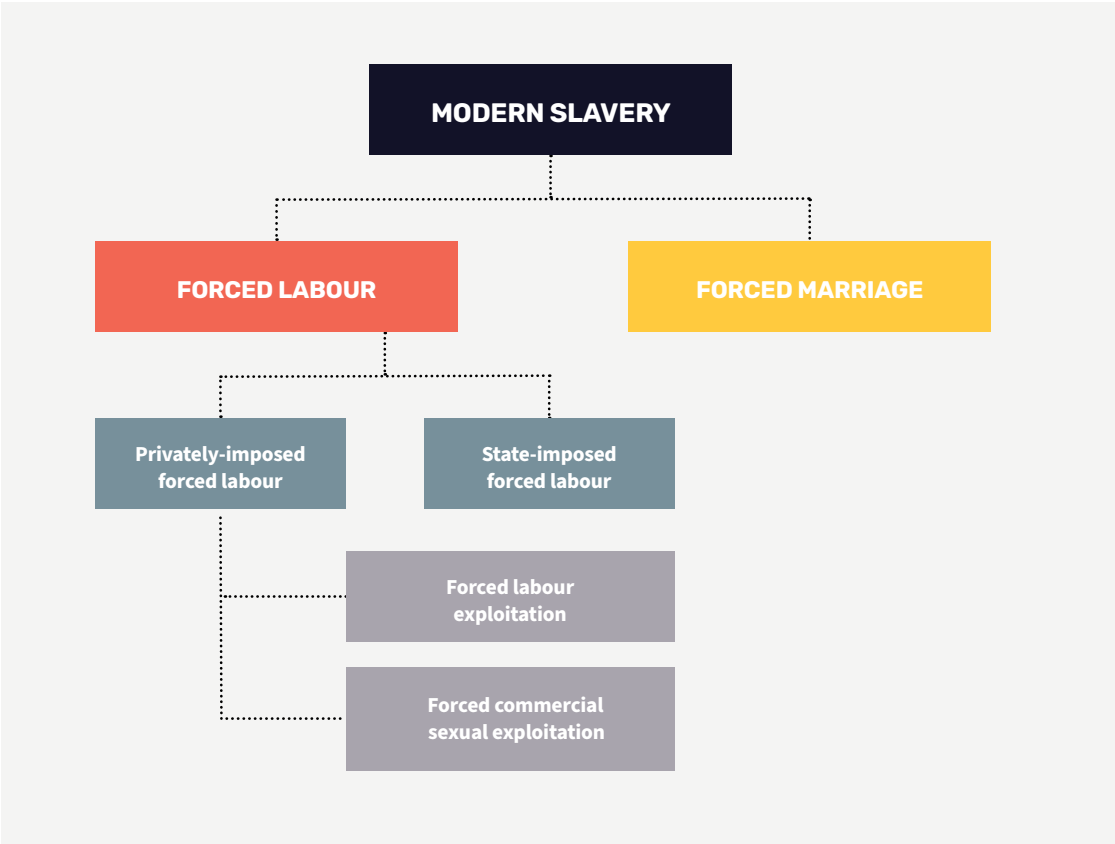
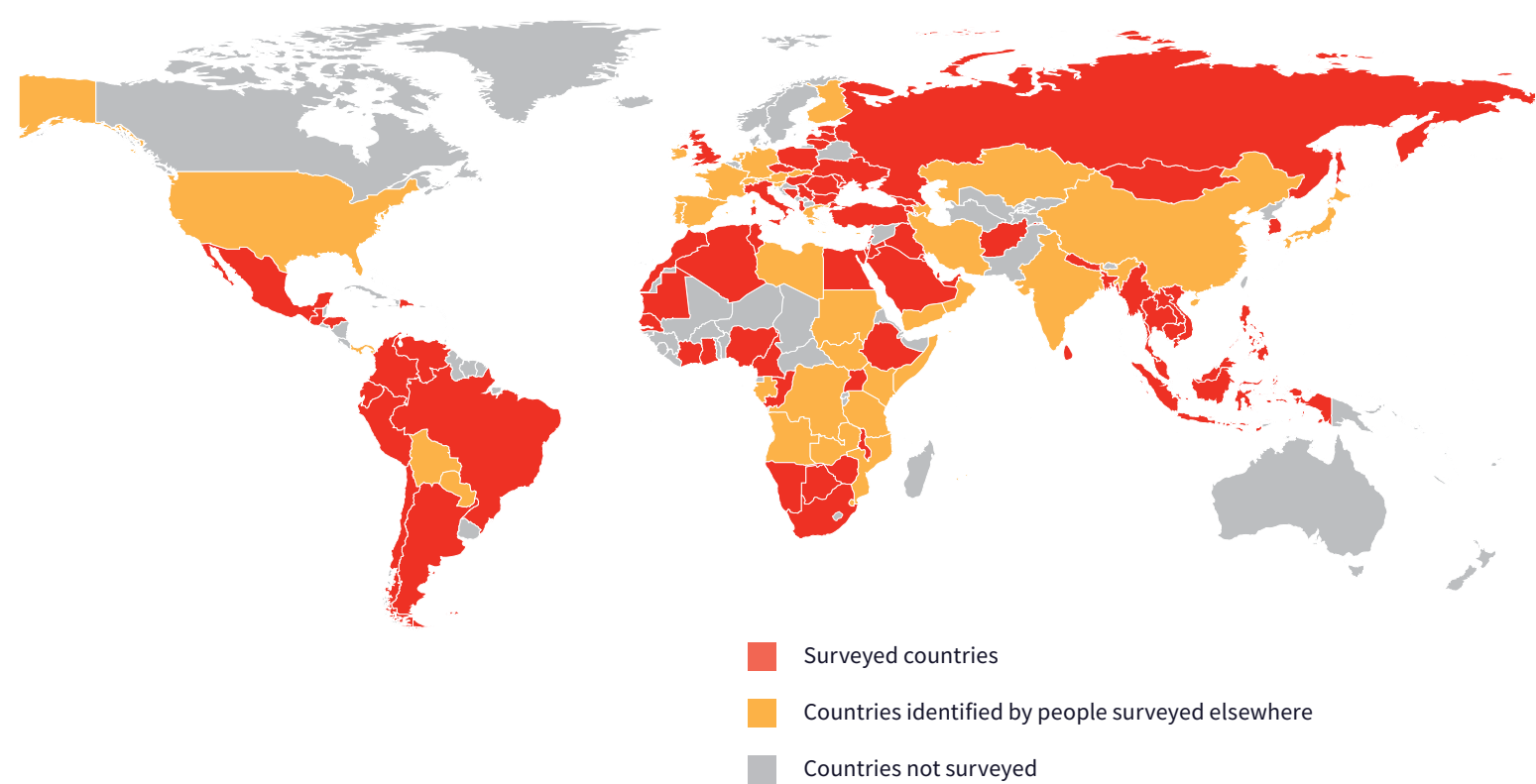


Figure 20
Countries of exploitation identified from the countries surveyed



2/ Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) dataset

Administrative data from IOM’s CTDC dataset⁴ was used in combination with the 68 survey datasets to estimate forced commercial sexual exploitation of adults and commercial sexual exploitation of children. The CTDC dataset comprises cases of trafficking for both sexual and forced labour exploitation and includes information on the profile of the survivors of human trafficking (e.g., age, gender, citizenship, country of birth) and on the trafficking situation (e.g., country of exploitation, type of exploitation, industry of exploitation, means of control). Statistical models were used to estimate the odds ratios of forced commercial sexual exploitation relative to forced labour exploitation separately for adults and children by gender using the CTDC database. These odds ratios were applied to the corresponding global estimates of forced labour exploitation of adults and children derived from the national surveys.

3/ Comments from the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations relating to state-imposed forced labour, and other secondary sources

Because the surveys focused on the non-institutionalised population, meaning that people in prisons, labour camps or military facilities and other institutional settings are not sampled, they are not suitable for estimating state-imposed forced labour. Instead, the estimate of state-imposed forced labour was derived from validated secondary sources and a systematic review of comments from the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations relating to state-imposed forced labour.

The estimates are calculated as stock estimates; that is, the average number of persons in modern slavery at a given point in time during the 2017 to 2021 reference period. The stock estimate is calculated by multiplying the total flow by the average duration (the amount of time in which people were trapped in forced labour) of a spell of modern slavery.

Variable	Description	FL/FM
Age	Age (years) of primary respondent	FL & FM
wp12	Residents 15+ in Household	FL
wp14	Urban/Rural	FL & FM
wp1219	Gender	FL & FM
wp3117	Education Level	FL & FM
wp1223	Marital Status	FL & FM
emp_2010	Employment Status	FL & FM
wp16	Life Today	FL
wp2319	Feelings About Household Income	FL

Table 25
Individual-level predictors of modern slavery

From global and regional to national estimates

The national estimates presented in this GSI were calculated using individual and country-level risk factors of modern slavery. A risk model was used to generate average predicted probabilities of modern slavery by country. The regional totals in the 2021 Global Estimates were then apportioned based on each country’s average predicted probability of modern slavery. This process involved the following key steps:

1/ Validating individual-level risk factors of modern slavery and predicting modern slavery at the individual-level

During the development of the 2018 GSI risk model to estimate the risk of modern slavery, a set of individual-level risk factors for forced labour and forced marriage were identified using national surveys that included questions on experiences of forced labour and forced marriage. This included using a series of statistical tests to identify relationships between instances of victimisation and other variables collected in the Gallup World Poll.⁵ In developing the 2023 GSI vulnerability model, the relationship between these individual-level risk factors and modern slavery was assessed. The individual-level risk factors are presented in Table 25. Tests confirmed the variables identified in 2018 remained significantly associated with forced labour and/or forced marriage and were therefore retained as variables in the 2023 risk model. Individual-level risk factors included age, gender, marital status, education level, urban/rural, employment, life evaluation, health, and ability to live on current income.

Multi-level models

Multilevel models (MLM) were fitted to the data to enhance the predictions of the individual-level models and account for the hierarchical nature of these data. MLMs allow for the extrapolation of model results beyond the sample of 68 countries. Model coefficients were estimated using Bayesian hierarchical linear models with random intercepts, with weakly informative normal priors (mean = 0, SD = 2.5). Model coefficients were calculated separately for forced labour and forced marriage which were set as outcome variables. Model coefficients were then applied to survey data in each country to calculate individual-level risk. Individual risks were then aggregated into a country average, which was calculated using post-stratification weights. This followed the same approach that was used in 2018 GSI estimate calculations. This model produced unrealistically high risk of forced labour for several countries in the Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe

subregions. As a result, the sample of surveys on which calculations of individual-level risk were based was limited to those where there was greater confidence based on alignment with the vulnerability model. As a result, 12 countries were removed and the models re-estimated. The final model is represented by equation 1:

Equation 1.

$$\ln \left(\frac{p}{1 - p} \right)_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{ij} + \beta_2 y_{ij} + \beta_3 v_j + u_j + \mathcal{E}_{ij}$$

where

$\ln \left(\frac{p}{1 - p} \right)_{ij}$	is the logit of the probability p of forced labour or forced marriage for each individual i in a country j .
β_0	is a constant term (intercept).
$\beta_1 x_{ij}$	is a vector of individual-level demographic control variables x with values varying for each individual i within a country j , and with unknown coefficients β_1 .
$\beta_2 y_{ij}$	is a vector of individual-level predictor variables y , with values varying for each individual i within a country j , and with unknown coefficients β_2 .
$\beta_3 v_j$	is the vulnerability score v , with values varying for each country j , and with an unknown coefficient β_3 .
u_j	is a random coefficient that is allowed to vary by country.
\mathcal{E}_{ij}	is an individual error term.

Model Performance

The overall accuracy of a model was measured by the area under the ROC curve (AUC), with an AUC of 1 representing a perfect model, and an AUC of .50 representing a model with no discrimination, as good as a random guess. The assessed AUC value of 0.75 indicates the model has acceptable discrimination, according to the Hosmer & Lemeshow (2013) heuristic.

Actual versus fitted prevalence plots for the 55 countries with modern slavery survey data showed a similar or better fit (Pearson’s $r = 0.71$). The random intercepts model showed a poorer fit with the actual values than the other two models (a perfect fit is exemplified by the red dotted line). Alternate models were examined for improved fit; for example, a model removing random intercepts but leaving country as a fixed effect. However, a random intercepts model with country level predictors provides the most comprehensive framework to undertake these inferences and was the model on which estimates were based.

2/ Estimating prevalence and aligning with Global Estimates of Modern Slavery regional estimates

Individual predictions were aggregated into risk scores at the country level. For the 29 countries that were missing Gallup Word Poll data, risk factors were imputed as an average over several multiple imputation approaches (glm, amelia, multiple imputation by chained equations). Country risk scores were used to estimate country prevalence by apportioning the regional counts of modern slavery from the 2021 Global Estimates based on the risk of modern slavery in a country relative to the risk of other countries in the region. This was undertaken as follows:

First, country risk was adjusted by country of exploitation. The basic premise is to apply an adjustment factor equal to the ratio of victims identified in the national surveys in a subregion, to total exploited victims in the same subregion. If no national surveys were conducted in a given subregion, we estimate that the prevalence is equal to modelled risk multiplied by population. This is calculated using the following steps:

- a. Calculate number of victims identified by the country surveys who are exploited in a different country, by country of exploitation.
- b. Code countries as either “net sending” or “net receiving” based on income level of country and international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population (2020).⁶ Countries with an international migrant stock of less than 5 per cent of their population and grouped as either “low income,” “lower-middle income,” or “upper-middle income” were assigned as sending countries, as were “high income” countries with an international migrant stock of less than 10 per cent of their population.
- c. Calculate aggregate number of victims by place of exploitation in sending and receiving areas.
- d. Adjust down the risk score of regions that have a lower number of victims being exploited in country.
- e. Adjust up the risk score of regions that have a higher number of victims being exploited in country.

Second, taking adjusted country risks, estimate prevalence in a country based on the regional prevalence and the distance between the adjusted country risk and the weighted average regional risk score, following these steps:

- a. Normalise the adjusted and imputed country risk scores to a 1-100 range, with 1=min risk, 100=max risk.
- b. Multiply the normalised risk score by the country population.

- c. Calculate regional prevalence by dividing aggregates for total modern slavery (excluding state-imposed forced labour) over total population.
- d. Calculate average normalised regional score by dividing the sum of normalised risk scores by the country population.
- e. Calculate country prevalence by multiplying the regional average by the ratio of normalised country risk score over the average normalised regional score.

To simplify, since normalised modern slavery risk in Afghanistan (60.1) is 2.28 times higher than the average risk in Asia and the Pacific region (26.3), we estimate that prevalence in Afghanistan is 2.28 times greater than the regional average.

Third, use the survey estimate for Mauritania (3.2 per cent) rather than the modelled risk score due to the distinct nature of slavery in the country. The practice is entrenched in Mauritanian society with slave status being inherited and deeply rooted in social castes and the wider social system. Those owned by masters had no freedom to own land and cannot claim dowries from their marriages nor inherit property or possessions from their families.⁷ When it abolished slavery in 1981, it was the last country to do so. Hereditary slavery continues to impact the Haratine and Afro-Mauritanian communities, with many survivors and their descendants dependent upon former “masters” because of limited skills and alternate economic opportunities. Given the evidence available that supports the higher survey estimate, that estimate is taken from Mauritania, and other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are adjusted down to ensure totals are aligned with the Global Estimates of Modern Slavery.

To account for heightened risk experienced by migrants in the Arab States, we made an additional adjustment within the region based on national surveys of returned migrant workers in six origin countries across Asia and Africa.

3/ Final calculation of estimated prevalence

The process outlined in steps 1 and 2 produces prevalence estimates for all forms of modern slavery except state-imposed forced labour. Given the nationally specific manifestations of state-imposed forced labour where it does occur, it was excluded from the steps outlined above and a final adjustment based on publicly available data sources was made to account for this. A final estimate of the prevalence of all forms of modern slavery is then calculated. Additionally, estimates of the number of people in modern slavery for each country are calculated with reference to UN population estimates.⁸ The resulting estimates are presented in Table 26.

Data limitations

Limitations of the source data

As with all empirical research, there are some limitations of the data used to produce the 2021 Global Estimates, within which the findings of this Index should be interpreted.

First, the use of imputations models introduce some error and, as such, the national estimates should not be interpreted as hard findings.

Second, while the sample of countries on which the estimates were based in the 2021 estimates is larger than in previous editions, there remain some regions where the coverage is limited or lacking — this specifically concerns North America and the Arab States (however, regional forced marriage data gaps have been somewhat addressed). The sample of countries also omits some of the most populous countries, namely China, India, Pakistan. While surveys were conducted in India and Pakistan, fragility of the underlying data led to their exclusion. Fielding of these surveys during COVID-19 restrictions is likely to have had an impact on data quality. Similarly, it is usually not possible to survey in countries that are experiencing profound and current conflict, such as Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Libya, South Sudan, and parts of Nigeria and Pakistan. Yet it is known that conflict is a significant risk factor — the breakdown of the rule of law, the loss of social supports, and the disruption that occurs with conflict all increase risk of both forced labour and forced marriage. The lack of data from countries experiencing conflict means that modern slavery estimates in regions in which conflict countries are situated will understate the problem.

Third, COVID-19 affected the data collected from countries surveyed during 2020 and 2021, during which time data was collected via telephone rather than face-to-face, as had been done exclusively in previous rounds of data collection.

Fourth, the estimates of forced commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour of children were built on models of profiles of assisted cases of human trafficking in the CTDC dataset compiled by IOM and its partners. While the dataset provided rich data for global estimation, the regional distribution must be taken with caution.

Lastly, due to changes in some areas of the methodology and the expansion of the data coverage, the 2021 global and regional estimates on forced labour are not truly comparable with the estimates of the previous edition. The high variability of the estimates, especially, at the regional level also warrants caution when comparing between editions. Forced labour and forced marriage are not only difficult to capture in sample surveys and administrative sources, but also hard to measure through survey questionnaires and administrative reporting systems. The result is that the estimates have relatively high sampling errors and a low degree of replicability. Even without changes in methodology and data coverage, the estimates are likely to exhibit high variability making comparison over time somewhat hazardous.

Limitations of the risk modelling

This analysis is not without the limitations inherent to any cross-sectional research endeavour. Our selection of variables is driven by both theoretical and statistical considerations, but unfortunately the field of modern slavery lacks a unifying causal theory that can be used to inform variable selection. Finally, we have a limited sample size of confirmed individual cases, which limits the extent to which we can expand our predictive models and enhance the accuracy of our predictions. Further surveys will lead to an increase in our sample, thereby enabling the study of more complex effects and refinement of the modelling.

Table 26
Estimated prevalence and number of people in modern slavery, by country

Country	Estimated prevalence of modern slavery (per 1,000 of population)	Estimated number of people in modern slavery	Population
Afghanistan	13.0	505,000	38,928,000
Albania	11.8	34,000	2,878,000
Algeria	1.9	84,000	43,851,000
Angola	4.1	136,000	32,866,000
Argentina	4.2	189,000	45,196,000
Armenia	8.9	26,000	2,963,000
Australia	1.6	41,000	25,500,000
Austria	1.9	17,000	9,006,000
Azerbaijan	10.6	107,000	10,139,000
Bahrain	6.7	11,000	1,702,000
Bangladesh	7.1	1,162,000	164,689,000
Belarus	11.3	107,000	9,449,000
Belgium	1.0	11,000	11,590,000
Benin	3.0	37,000	12,123,000
Bolivia	7.2	83,000	11,673,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.1	33,000	3,281,000
Botswana	1.8	4,000	2,352,000
Brazil	5.0	1,053,000	212,559,000
Bulgaria	8.5	59,000	6,948,000
Burkina Faso	3.7	77,000	20,903,000
Burundi	7.5	89,000	11,891,000
Cambodia	5.0	83,000	16,719,000
Cameroon	5.8	155,000	26,546,000
Canada	1.8	69,000	37,742,000
Central African Republic	5.2	25,000	4,830,000
Chad	5.9	97,000	16,426,000
Chile	3.2	61,000	19,116,000
China	4.0	5,771,000	1,439,324,000
Colombia	7.8	397,000	50,883,000
Costa Rica	3.2	16,000	5,094,000
Côte d'Ivoire	7.3	193,000	26,378,000
Croatia	5.2	22,000	4,105,000
Cuba	5.4	61,000	11,327,000
Cyprus	8.0	10,000	1,207,000
Czechia	4.2	45,000	10,709,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.5	407,000	89,561,000
Denmark	0.6	4,000	5,792,000
Djibouti	7.1	7,000	988,000
Dominican Republic	6.6	72,000	10,848,000
Ecuador	7.6	135,000	17,643,000
Egypt	4.3	442,000	102,334,000
El Salvador	8.1	52,000	6,486,000



Table 26
Estimated prevalence and number of people in modern slavery, by country

Country	Estimated prevalence of modern slavery (per 1,000 of population)	Estimated number of people in modern slavery	Population
Equatorial Guinea	7.8	11,000	1,403,000
Eritrea	90.3	320,000	3,546,000
Estonia	4.1	5,000	1,327,000
Eswatini	3.6	4,000	1,160,000
Ethiopia	6.3	727,000	114,964,000
Finland	1.4	8,000	5,541,000
France	2.1	135,000	65,274,000
Gabon	7.6	17,000	2,226,000
Gambia	6.5	16,000	2,417,000
Georgia	7.8	31,000	3,989,000
Germany	0.6	47,000	83,784,000
Ghana	2.9	91,000	31,073,000
Greece	6.4	66,000	10,423,000
Guatemala	7.8	140,000	17,916,000
Guinea	4.0	53,000	13,133,000
Guinea-Bissau	4.5	9,000	1,968,000
Guyana	4.2	3,000	787,000
Haiti	8.2	94,000	11,403,000
Honduras	7.0	69,000	9,905,000
Hong Kong	2.8	21,000	7,497,000
Hungary	6.6	63,000	9,660,000
India	8.0	11,050,000	1,380,004,000
Indonesia	6.7	1,833,000	273,524,000
Iran	7.1	597,000	83,993,000
Iraq	5.5	221,000	40,223,000
Ireland	1.1	5,000	4,938,000
Israel	3.8	33,000	8,656,000
Italy	3.3	197,000	60,462,000
Jamaica	7.3	22,000	2,961,000
Japan	1.1	144,000	126,476,000
Jordan	10.0	102,000	10,203,000
Kazakhstan	11.1	208,000	18,777,000
Kenya	5.0	269,000	53,771,000
Kosovo	8.0	14,000	1,806,000
Kuwait	13.0	55,000	4,271,000
Kyrgyzstan	8.7	57,000	6,524,000
Lao PDR	5.2	38,000	7,276,000
Latvia	3.4	6,000	1,886,000
Lebanon	7.6	52,000	6,825,000
Lesotho	1.6	4,000	2,142,000
Liberia	3.1	16,000	5,058,000
Libya	6.8	47,000	6,871,000
Lithuania	6.1	17,000	2,722,000
Madagascar	4.6	127,000	27,691,000
Malawi	4.9	93,000	19,130,000
Malaysia	6.3	202,000	32,366,000

Table 26
Estimated prevalence and number of people in modern slavery, by country

Country	Estimated prevalence of modern slavery (per 1,000 of population)	Estimated number of people in modern slavery	Population
Mali	5.2	106,000	20,251,000
Mauritania	32.0	149,000	4,650,000
Mauritius	1.5	2,000	1,272,000
Mexico	6.6	850,000	128,933,000
Moldova	9.5	38,000	4,034,000
Mongolia	4.0	13,000	3,278,000
Morocco	2.3	85,000	36,911,000
Mozambique	3.0	93,000	31,255,000
Myanmar	12.1	657,000	54,410,000
Namibia	2.4	6,000	2,541,000
Nepal	3.3	97,000	29,137,000
Netherlands	0.6	10,000	17,135,000
New Zealand	1.6	8,000	4,822,000
Nicaragua	7.3	49,000	6,625,000
Niger	4.6	112,000	24,207,000
Nigeria	7.8	1,611,000	206,140,000
North Korea	104.6	2,696,000	25,779,000
North Macedonia	12.6	26,000	2,083,000
Norway	0.5	3,000	5,421,000
Oman	6.5	33,000	5,107,000
Pakistan	10.6	2,349,000	220,892,000
Panama	4.7	20,000	4,315,000
Papua New Guinea	10.3	93,000	8,947,000
Paraguay	6.4	46,000	7,133,000
Peru	7.1	234,000	32,972,000
Philippines	7.8	859,000	109,581,000
Poland	5.5	209,000	37,847,000
Portugal	3.8	39,000	10,197,000
Qatar	6.8	20,000	2,881,000
Republic of the Congo	8.0	44,000	5,518,000
Romania	7.5	145,000	19,238,000
Russia	13.0	1,899,000	145,934,000
Rwanda	4.3	55,000	12,952,000
Saudi Arabia	21.3	740,000	34,814,000
Senegal	2.9	49,000	16,744,000
Serbia	7.0	61,000	8,737,000
Sierra Leone	3.4	27,000	7,977,000
Singapore	2.1	12,000	5,850,000
Slovakia	7.7	42,000	5,460,000
Slovenia	4.4	9,000	2,079,000
Somalia	6.2	98,000	15,893,000
South Africa	2.7	158,000	59,309,000
South Korea	3.5	180,000	51,269,000
South Sudan	10.3	115,000	11,194,000
Spain	2.3	108,000	46,755,000
Sri Lanka	6.5	139,000	21,413,000
Sudan	4.0	174,000	43,849,000

GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX 2023

APPENDIX 2:

Part B: Measuring vulnerability

Walk Free measures the extent to which a population is vulnerable to modern slavery across 160 countries. The vulnerability model has three main aims:

- Inform prevalence estimation, contributing to the risk model which allows national estimates to be made at the country-level, including for countries where there is no national survey.
- Identify and quantify individual, systemic, and structural factors that make people vulnerable to modern slavery, informing the allocation and direction of anti-modern slavery efforts.
- Help to identify potential data “blind spots” where future research should be targeted.

The vulnerability model maps 23 risk variables across five major dimensions:

1. Governance Issues
2. Lack of Basic Needs
3. Inequality
4. Disenfranchised Groups
5. Effects of Conflict

The following section provides an overview of the methodology of the vulnerability model.

Development of the vulnerability model

The vulnerability model methodology has evolved since the 2018 edition of the Global Slavery Index with the input from an independent Expert Working Group. During 2016 and 2017, the Expert Working Group provided feedback on addressing theoretical and empirical gaps, normalisation, and standardisation of the data, dealing with missing data, and weighting of the data. This advice has carried through to the methodology used to calculate the vulnerability model. Further detail on the feedback of the Expert Working Group can be found in the 2018 GSI methodology.

Theoretical framework

The vulnerability model is guided by human security and crime prevention theories. The human security theory was developed by the UN Development Programme to capture seven major areas of insecurity: economic, political, food, community, personal, health, and environment. The most basic shared characteristic of human security as a concept involves a focus on the safety and well-being of individuals regardless of their citizenship status or relationship to a nation state. Importantly, the field of human security allows us to situate our understanding of modern slavery — a complex crime that is both a cause and a symptom of many other global problems such as pandemics, environmental disasters, conflict, and financial crises — within the larger discourse on vulnerability and to ensure that we were not missing significant dimensions of vulnerability to modern slavery. The use of human security theory also emphasises the global importance of the Sustainable Development Goals and links our vulnerability theory and modelling exercises to the developing global discussion on common metrics and goals for international development. Finally, this approach allows for the inclusion and exclusion of variables to be grounded in theory.

Review of the 2018 vulnerability model

Developing the 2018 vulnerability model involved selection of variables based on the human security theory that were published and updated regularly, were transparent about their methodology and source of the data and were the product of a methodology that did not suffer significant limitations that would impact the reliability of the data. A total of 35 variables were collated and, where necessary, normalised to a 1-100 scale and inverted so that higher numbers represented greater vulnerability. The 35 variables were then tested for collinearity, with any variables with a variance inflation factor above 10 and tolerance score below 0.1 dropped from the model. Principal factor

analysis was then performed on the 24 variables which were retained. This reduced the number of variables to 23 and grouped them into five factors. The next step involved conceptualising the factors as distinct dimensions based on the final factor loadings and focused on risk of modern slavery. Imputation was used where threshold levels of missing data were met, and subregional averages imputed. Vulnerability scores were finally weighted by eigenvalues to give more weight to dimensions that have the most explanatory power in our overall vulnerability score. Quality assurance checks were performed on data transcription and calculations. A detailed description of the 2018 methodology can be found in Appendix 1 of the 2018 Global Slavery Index.

Data collation

The 23 variables used in the 2018 vulnerability model were assessed for updated data and changes to methodology. Where updated data was available, the most recent version was used, as of 31 December 2021. Six variables were discontinued or covered too few countries. Substitute variables were identified through a literature search and selected based on theoretical and empirical similarity to maintain comparability to the 2018 model. The discontinued variables and their substitutes are listed in Table 27. Table 28 presents the placement of variables within dimensions in the vulnerability model.

Impact of changes to variables on total scores and ranks

The substitution of discontinued variables with theoretically and empirically similar variables had the effect of increasing data availability for some countries which, in addition to methodological differences between the 2018 variable and its

2023 substitute, led to indicator and dimension level changes for some countries that do not necessarily reflect actual changes in vulnerability. Similarly, changes to methodology for three of the variables used in the 2018 vulnerability model saw a reduction in data availability for those variables and thus for some countries. This meant that there were some countries for which imputation was required whereas for others, increased data meant that averages were no longer imputed. This led to significant shifts in scores and ranks for some countries. For example, Papua New Guinea previously benefitted from imputed regional scores based on Australia and New Zealand, however more complete data in 2023 meant imputation was no longer required and led to an increase in overall vulnerability relative to 2018.

Data preparation and analysis

Updated data was cleaned and analysed using Microsoft Excel. The variable *Internally Displaced Persons* was calculated by summing four different datasets sourced from UNHCR: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), New Asylum Applications, Returned IDPs, and Returned Refugees. *Internally Displaced Persons* was then logarithmically transformed. Where necessary, variables were normalised to a 1-100 scale and inverted so that higher numbers represented greater vulnerability. For more information on normalisation and inversion of variables, please download the 2023 vulnerability data and codebook from <https://www.walkfree.org/global-slavery-index/downloads/>.

To address issues relating to missing data, the proportion of missing data was calculated at the dimension level for each country. For dimensions *Inequality*, *Disenfranchised Groups*, and *Effects*

Discontinued variable from 2018 vulnerability model	Variable substituted in the 2023 vulnerability model
Disabled rights, Gallup World Poll	Protection from workplace harassment based on disability, World Policy Analysis Centre
Same sex rights, Gallup World Poll	LGBTI Acceptance Index, UCLA School of Law
Judicial confidence, Gallup World Poll	Law enforcement reliability (Global Competitiveness Report), World Economic Forum
Acceptance minorities, Gallup World Poll	Social Group Equality, IDEA Global State of Democracy Indices
Acceptance immigrants, Gallup World Poll	Employers prioritise nationals, World Values Survey

Table 27
Variables replaced with substitutes in the 2022 vulnerability model

Table 28
2023 vulnerability model with new variables indicated in italics

Dimension	Variables
Governance Issues	Political instability
	Government response
	Women’s physical security
	<i>Political rights</i>
	Regulatory quality
	<i>Disability based workplace harassment</i>
Lack of Basic Needs	Weapons access
	Cell phone users
	Undernourishment
	Social safety net
	Ability to borrow money
	Tuberculosis
Inequality	Access to clean water
	Emergency funds
	Violent crime
	Gini coefficient
Disenfranchised Groups	<i>Law enforcement reliability</i>
	<i>Employers prioritise nationals</i>
	<i>Social group equality</i>
	<i>LGBTI acceptance</i>

Table 29
Exceptions to the general approach to missing data

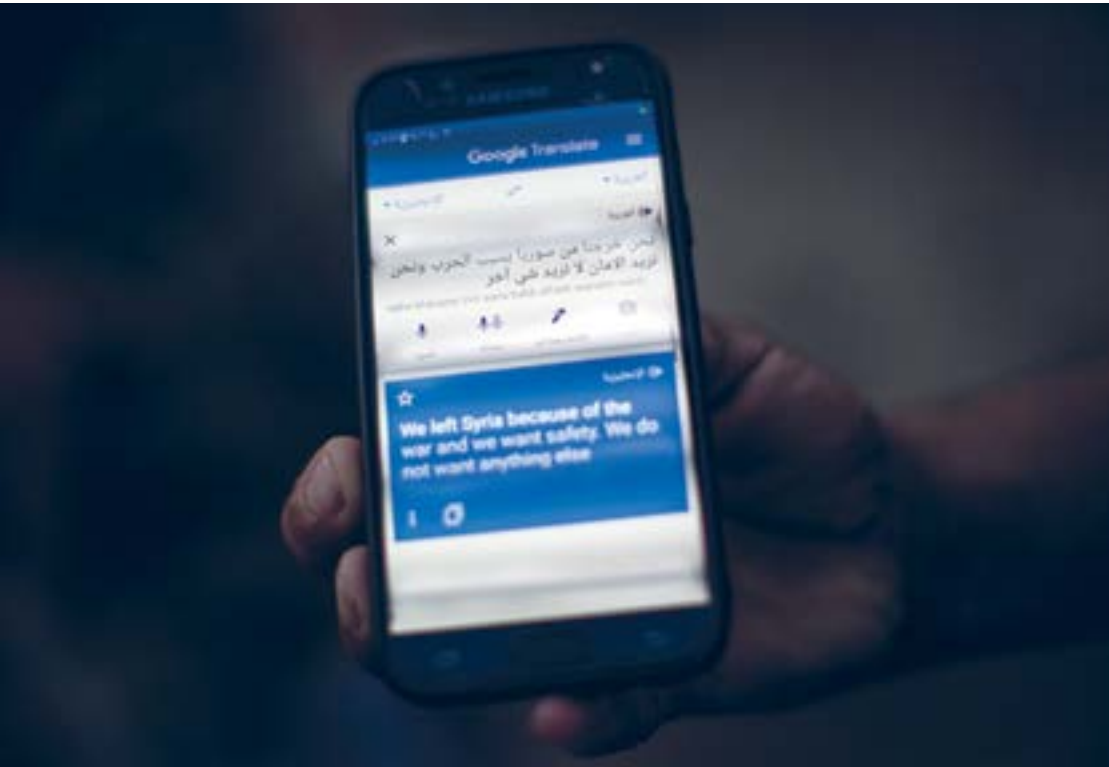
Country	Dimension	Proportion missing	Treatment
Hong Kong	Governance issues	57%	Maintained at 57%
Papua New Guinea	Access to basic needs	75%	Maintained at 75%
	Inequality	67%	Maintained at 67%
Burkina Faso	Disenfranchised groups	67%	Partially imputed, reduced to 25% missing data
Guinea-Bissau	Disenfranchised groups	67%	Partially imputed, reduced to 25% missing data

of Conflict, the threshold was 50 per cent. For dimensions *Governance Issues* and *Lack of Basic Needs*, the threshold for missing data was 51 per cent due to the larger number of total vulnerability variables included in the first two dimensions of vulnerability. Subregional averages were imputed for variables within a dimension where the proportion of missing data met the threshold for that dimension. Exceptions to this approach were made in order to maintain variability within the regions where some data may have been more limited and are described in Table 29. Dimension averages were then calculated for each dimension and weighted by the factor eigenvalue determined in development of the 2018 vulnerability model. Weighting by eigenvalue is performed to give more weight to factors that have the most explanatory power in our overall vulnerability score. That is, the factors are not equal, and eigenvalues indicate the amount of variance explained by a certain factor. Factors with greater eigenvalues explain more of the overall model and have thus been weighted accordingly in the overall score which was then calculated by averaging the eigenvalue-weighted dimension scores and was normalised so to scale from 1-100. As a final step, quality assurance checks were performed by external consultants to ensure that no errors were made in the transcription from original sources, nor in calculations made in Excel.

Limitations

The vulnerability model should be interpreted with the following limitations in mind:

1. How well the vulnerability variables measure the real-world phenomena they are approximating in our model is limited by the need to select variables that cover most of our 160 countries, are published regularly, and explain clearly how these measures were developed.
2. The lag in administrative data reflecting real world situations on the ground affected the quality of the vulnerability model, as even the most recent information may still not reflect current situations on the ground at this moment.
3. Collinearity checks on our variables resulted in dropping several empirically redundant but conceptually important variables such as corruption, gender inequality, and environmental performance.
4. Data imputation ensured that missing data points were supplemented with regionally specific trends and information on affected vulnerability variables. However, imputed values are unlikely to be the true values for those countries.
5. Comparability between the 2023 vulnerability model and the 2018 vulnerability model is reduced by the substitution of discontinued variables with variables that are conceptually and empirically similar, which nonetheless differ in how they measure the real-life phenomena they approximate or measure slightly different phenomena.



Velika Kladusa, Bosnia and Herzegovina, August 2018.
A refugee man speaks with a journalist through an online translator on his phone. His message reads: "We left Syria because of the war and we want safety. We do not want anything else." Many refugees and asylum seekers have been exposed to even greater risks as a result of hostile immigration policies adopted across Europe. Photo credit: Maciej Luczniewski/NurPhoto via Getty Images.

APPENDIX 2

Part C: Government responses

Governments play a critical role in the developing and implementing the laws, policies, and programs that are needed to prevent and respond to modern slavery. To complement the prevalence estimates and assessment of vulnerability, as with previous editions, the GSI includes an assessment of the actions governments are taking to respond to modern slavery.

- This assessment is based on tracking government progress towards the achievement of five milestones:
1. Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery.
 2. Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery.
 3. Coordination occurs at the national and regional level and across borders, and governments are held to account for their response.
 4. Risk factors, such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions that enable modern slavery are addressed.
 5. Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour.

Bamian, Afghanistan, August 2021.
Afghan woman walks by a mural calling for women and children's rights. Humanitarian fears proved well-founded, as rollbacks occurred soon after the takeover, with Afghan girls aged 12 years and over prohibited from attending secondary school. Subsequent reports indicate that forced marriages of women and girls increased after the ban, as poverty rates rose. Photo credit: Wakil Kohsar/AFP via Getty Images.



Theoretical framework: crime prevention theory

Our assessment of government responses is underpinned by situational crime prevention theory (Figure 21).⁹ This is based on the understanding that in order for the crime of modern slavery to occur, there needs to be a vulnerable victim, a motivated offender, and the absence of a capable guardian. It also recognises that crime does not happen in a vacuum and that broad contextual factors like state instability, discrimination, and disregard of human rights are critical to any government response.

Therefore, to reduce the prevalence of modern slavery crimes, governments need to:

- Reduce the opportunity for offenders to commit the crime.
- Increase the risks of offending.
- Decrease the vulnerability of potential victims.
- Increase the capacity of law enforcement and other guardians.
- Address the people or factors that stimulate or facilitate slavery.

Development of the conceptual framework

Using this theoretical framework as a starting point and drawing on the UN Trafficking Protocol¹⁰ and the European Convention on Action against Trafficking Beings,¹¹ as well as literature on effective responses to modern slavery,¹² we first devised (in 2014) a conceptual framework of what constitutes a strong response to modern slavery. We further refined this conceptual framework in consultation with our independent Expert Working Group and scholars in fields related to modern slavery, such as harmful traditional practices, health, social welfare, and migration. It was organised around the five milestones outlined above, which, if achieved, would ensure that governments are taking sufficient steps to address modern slavery, and underpinned our assessment of government responses in the 2014, 2016, and 2018 Global Slavery Indices.

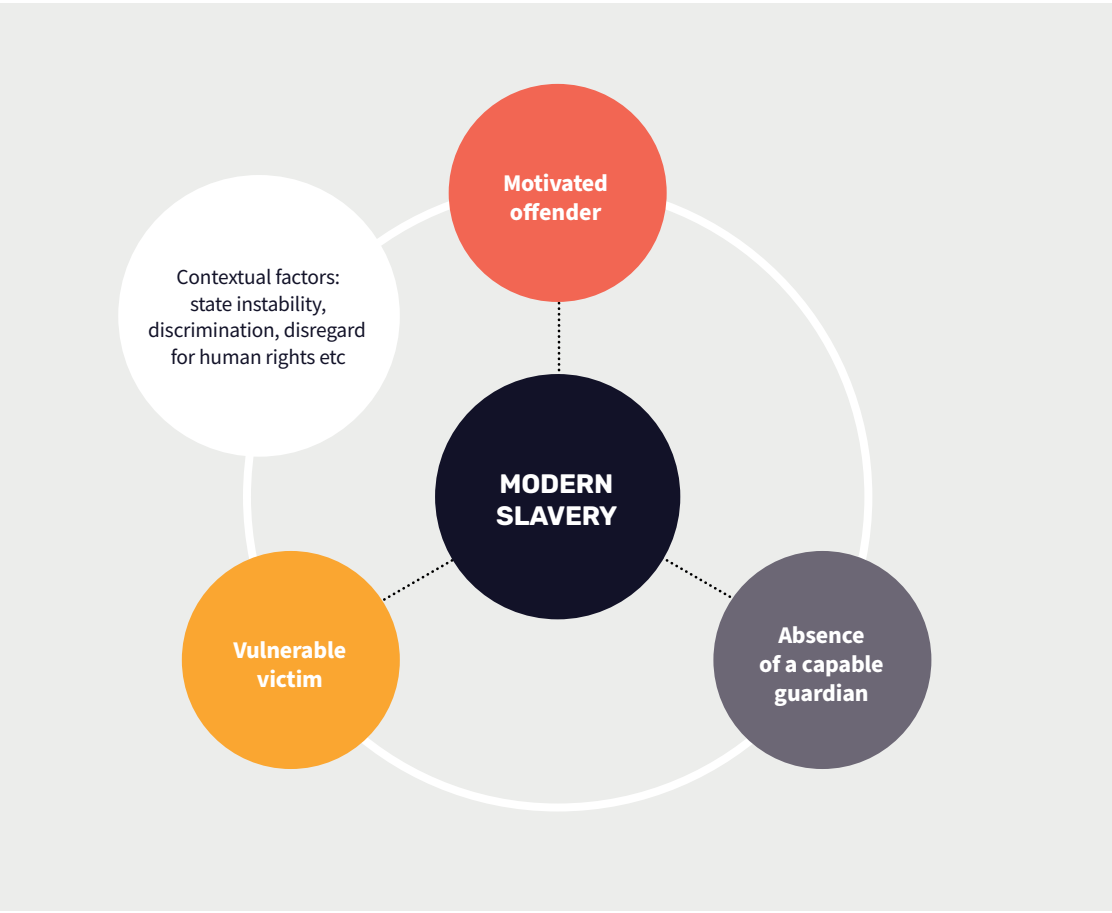


Figure 21
Situational crime prevention theory

Updating the conceptual framework

After the publication of the 2018 Global Slavery Index and following consultations with several stakeholders from the end of 2018 until data collection began in late 2020, further refinements were made to the conceptual framework in advance of the 2023 Global Slavery Index. After three editions of the GSI, we needed to keep apace of legislative and policy developments and consult with those with lived experience to review and strengthen our framework.

To this end, we held two workshops with our independent Expert Working Group to identify gaps, enhance the ability to measure outputs, and refine the ways issues such as harmful traditional practices were incorporated in the conceptual framework. The Expert Working Group also provided guidance on the processes of data collection and the weighting of milestones. Broadly, the rounds of review with the Expert Working Group culminated in the inclusion of indicators that assess concrete outputs as opposed to processes and of more indicators that focused on labour rights and child rights, as well as aligning our understanding of underlying risk factors and how to address these with international conventions and grey literature.

The need to include survivors in developing solutions to modern slavery has long been identified but rarely actioned.¹³ To systematically embed survivor perspectives in the assessment of government responses, Walk Free partnered with Survivor Alliance and NGO partners to convene more than 50 survivors in four Lived Experience Expert Groups in Ghana, India, Kenya, and the United Kingdom.

Survivors were asked to share their perspectives on the actions governments should take to end modern slavery, to rank the milestones from most to least important, and any other feedback. The vulnerability of women and children to modern slavery was emphasized across the Lived Experience Expert Groups, as well as the need for sensitisation campaigns to raise awareness of the risks of modern slavery, and for the provision of proactive social safety nets as part of prevention activities. Depending on location, the ranking of which milestone was most important differed: Milestone 1 (UK and Ghana), Milestone 4 (Kenya), and Milestone 5 (India) (see Table 30). Interestingly, despite several groups noting the need for laws to criminalise modern slavery and corruption, no group rated Milestone 2 as the most important part of a government’s response.

Based on the consultations with the Lived Experience Expert Groups, indicators within the conceptual framework were edited to take into account survivor’s assessments of essential services. This included ensuring indicators better measure government action on registering recruitment agencies, ensuring that survivor compensation is delivered in practice, and ensuring that National Referral Mechanisms include providing survivors with the right to work. All survivor groups emphasised the importance of involving survivors in the development of policy and advocacy; in the UK and India, survivors suggested they should be incorporated in the data collection process to overcome data gaps for output indicators. Although this did not form part of the data collection process for the purposes of this report (discussed in greater detail below), Walk Free will consider how to further involve survivors in future rounds of data collection analysing government responses.

Table 30
Lived Experience Expert Groups ranking of government response milestones
(ranked from most important (1) to least important (5))

Country	Milestone 1: Survivors identified and supported	Milestone 2: Criminal justice mechanisms	Milestone 3: National and regional level coordination	Milestone 4: Risk factors are addressed	Milestone 5: Government and business supply chains
UK	1	3	2	3	4
India	4	3	5	2	1
Kenya	3	4	2	1	5



In cases where feedback received from the Expert Working Group or the Lived Experience Expert Groups was not incorporated into the conceptual framework, the proposed change either was already captured under another indicator within the framework, there was limited data available, or the suggested indicator was not conceptually consistent. For example, the suggestion to include a specific indicator to capture whether governments had publicly committed to using a survivor-centred approach was not included as it was considered preferable from a conceptual perspective to examine whether a government had streamlined a survivor-centred approach throughout their entire response, rather than simply making a public declaration. To test the robustness and availability of data for suggested indicators, we worked with Regenesys BPO, an offshore ethical sourcing business which employs survivors of modern slavery in the technology sector. From the review of indicators and this round of testing, we excluded 54 proposed indicators where suggestions were not conceptually consistent with the current framework or where data was not available consistently and at the level required for data collection. This included some of the indicators that measured “outputs” as opposed to existence of policies and processes. We will continue to review these suggested indicators to potentially incorporate in the next round of data collection. For examples of indicators excluded in this round, refer to Table 31.

The Expert Working Group and the Lived Experience Expert Groups identified a greater need to reflect the rights of the child and our understanding of how governments should address underlying risk factors in the conceptual framework. As such, an internal review was conducted to map the conceptual framework to international rights instruments such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Guidelines on International Protection No. 8.¹⁴ The purpose of this mapping exercise was to ensure all relevant standards are reflected in the conceptual framework. The conceptual framework was also compared to areas of vulnerability identified by the Alliance 8.7 Migration Action Group¹⁵ and joint research by Walk Free and the International Organization for Migration¹⁶ to ensure sites of vulnerability, victim characteristics, and guardian responses are all reflected within the framework. Finally, the conceptual framework was mapped against the vulnerability model developed by Walk Free, as discussed in Part B, to ensure vulnerability was comprehensively represented in the conceptual framework.

The full updated conceptual framework can be found at the end of this section.

Kaparelli, Greece, April 2018.
A Syrian refugee removes weeds from the field at an organic farm. Salman Dakdouk Kastro, a Syrian activist long settled in Greece, set up the organic farm to help refugees grow their own food and as a means of integration. The project includes a collective restaurant using the produce from the farm.
Photo credit: Louisa Goullamaki/AFP via Getty Images.

Table 31
Example of suggested indicators which cannot be included in the current conceptual framework due to conceptual or data gaps

Proposed indicator number	Description	Outcome
Milestone 1, 1.2.7	There has been an increase in number of victims being identified through the hotline	If yes to 2.1.1, there has been an increase in number of victims being identified through the hotline. The indicator is met if there has been an increase in number of victims being identified through the hotline
		AND this must have occurred since 15 February 2014.
		If no to 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
		NOT there hasn't been an increase in number of victims being identified through the hotline.
		NOT the number of victims identified through the hotline decreased;
Milestone 2, 2.2.5	Free translation services for victims exist in legislation	NOT there is no information regarding the number of victims being identified through the hotline.
		Free translation services for victims are made explicit in legislation. This means that any type of free translation or interpretation services exists in legislation AND these are either specific to victims of modern slavery OR victims of modern slavery can access translation services, which are available for all victims of crime.
		NOT free translation services for victims are not in legislation.
		NOT translation services are available and free, but there is evidence to contradict this;
		NOT translation services are available, but not free;
		NOT free translation services are available only for citizens, not foreign victims;
		NOT free translation services are available for certain types of crime (such as violent crime) and modern slavery is not specified;
		NOT free translation services are offered by NGOs, but not made explicit in legislation.

Table 31
Example of suggested indicators which cannot be included in the current conceptual framework due to conceptual or data gaps

Proposed indicator number	Description	Outcome
Milestone 3, 1.1.9	Reports on the National Action Plan are used to inform budget allocations	If yes to there is a National Action Plan, annual reports on the NAP inform where the money is spent for the coming year
		AND
		reports to be released during the period 15 February 2019 to 31 August 2022
Milestone 4, 3.1.10	There are legislative and/or administrative measures to address environmental degradation and climate change	If no to is there an action plan, then this indicator cannot be met
		SDG Target 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/ strategy/ plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development.
Milestone 5, 2.3.5	A policy framework exists for eradicating illicit money flows	N/a

Process of assessing government responses to modern slavery

Throughout 2020 and 2021, data was collected for 176 countries for the government response component of the GSI. As in previous editions of the Global Slavery Index, this included data on Commonwealth countries¹⁷ in our government response database. Where data is limited¹⁸ in smaller Commonwealth nations, we have excluded these countries from our analysis. Due to the ongoing conflict and extreme disruption to government, we have not included ratings for Afghanistan, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen this year.¹⁹

The conceptual framework underpinning our assessment is arranged around the five milestones, which are then broken down into activities, which are further disaggregated into indicators. There are a total of 141 indicators in the conceptual framework and 42 activities. This included five additional indicators that were developed by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) in

2018 and are referenced in a report released by Walk Free and CHRI in 2020 that assessed the modern slavery responses of Commonwealth governments. These additional indicators are:

- 1. ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) is ratified.
- 2. Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000) is ratified.
- 3. *NEGATIVE: Certain groups, such as migrant workers or domestic workers, are not able to unionise.*
- 4. *NEGATIVE: There are lower primary school enrolment rates for girls.*
- 5. *NEGATIVE: Homosexuality is criminalised.*

The breakdown by milestone is described in Table 32 below.

Data collection

Data is collected at the indicator level, where each indicator describes an element of an activity. Take Activity 1.2 under Milestone 1, “Comprehensive reporting mechanisms operate effectively” as an example, set out in Table 33.

Table 32
Breakdown of milestones into activities and indicators

Milestone		No. of activities	No of indicators
1	Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery	12	41
2	Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery	13	40
3	Coordination occurs at the national and regional level and across borders, and governments are held to account for their response	4	13
4	Risk factors – such as attitudes, social systems and institutions – that enable modern slavery are addressed	9	31
5	Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour	4	16

Taiwan and Kosovo have 41 activities, not 42, as they are unable to ratify international conventions.



Illescas, Spain, March 2023.
A car drives past two night clubs popular for sex work, while debates continue in the Spanish Parliament regarding whether to criminalise sex work. Human rights groups note that doing so would lead to increases in sexual violence and human trafficking, as there would be less visibility over the industry. Photo credit: Pablo Blazquez Dominguez via Getty Images.

Milestone 1: Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery		
Activity:	1.2.1	There is a reporting mechanism, such as a hotline
1.2 Comprehensive reporting mechanisms operate effectively	1.2.2	Reporting mechanism is available for men, women, and children
	1.2.3	Reporting mechanism is free of charge to access
	1.2.4	Reporting mechanism operates 24/7
	1.2.5	The reporting mechanism operates in multiple languages or has capacity to provide immediate access to translators
	1.2.6	Operators have had specialist training in modern slavery, call-handling and case referrals*
	1.2.7	There has been an increase in number of victims being identified through the hotline*
	* These indicators were added to the conceptual framework following consultation and review with the Expert Working Group and the Lived Experience Expert Groups. However, data was not collected against them due to limited available sources. These indicators are ‘aspirational’ and will be retained in the conceptual framework for future rounds of data collection and analysis.	

Table 33
Activity 1.2, Milestone 1

There are seven indicators under this activity, each of which determine the existence of the reporting mechanism, and how well it is operating. Desk research was conducted for five of these indicators and others in the conceptual framework by a team of 17 researchers and research assistants following a strict protocol. Through AnnieCannons, a non-profit that provides technology and software focused vocational training to survivors of modern slavery, and Regenesys BPO, 12 researchers were survivors of modern slavery. Specific protocols were developed on an indicator-level for these researchers to provide further technical support and to ensure consistency in data collection across the global research team. All protocols described both the types of reports and sources to be reviewed and what constitutes “relevant” information. The multilingual global team²⁰ conducted research either by country or by indicator and saved these references in the government response database.²¹

These data points were then verified, as far as possible, by NGO contacts within each country. NGOs were given the opportunity to either respond via email, hold Zoom interviews, or complete a survey. Over 25 survey responses were received, and a further 51 NGOs responded to individual requests for information via email or Zoom calls.

Data is current as of 31st August 2022.

Creation of a database

All data collected for our assessment of government responses since 2014 is publicly available; a total of over 100,000 datapoints. Ratings are available for 2016, 2018, and 2022.

Contact info@walkfree.org to download the dataset.

Table 34
Example of negative implementation indicators, Activity 2.1, Milestone 1

Milestone 1: Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery	
Activity:	2.1.1 Survivor support services are available for some suspected survivors of modern slavery (men, women, non-binary, and children where relevant)
2.1: Emergency support is available for identified survivors	2.1.2 NEGATIVE Suspected survivors are held in shelters against their will and do not have a choice about whether or not to remain in a shelter
	2.1.3 Government contributes to the operational costs of the shelters and there are no significant resource gaps
	2.1.4 Physical health services are provided to survivors of modern slavery
	2.1.5 Mental health services are provided to victims of modern slavery
	2.1.6 NEGATIVE Survivor support services are not available for all survivors of modern slavery

Rating

The 2023 scoring system, which is based on activities, has not been used in previous editions of the GSI. Activities are used to clearly communicate the actions a government is taking, or not taking, to eradicate modern slavery in its simplest form.

Of the 141 indicators in the conceptual framework against which data was collected, 125 are what we have called “positive indicators.” Put simply, these cover the actions the government is taking to implement each activity and ultimately each milestone. The indicators described in Table 33 below are all positive indicators. In some instances, they go beyond implementation to measure effectiveness of an activity (*There has been an increase in number of victims being identified through the hotline* in the above example).

These indicators are supplemented by 16 standardised “negative indicators,” which attempt to measure implementation of a particular activity (listed in Table 34). For example, if shelters exist for modern slavery victims, the negative indicator *victims are held in shelters against their will and do not have a choice about whether or not to remain in a shelter* would capture whether victims are detained and experience secondary victimisation despite the existence of these shelters. The negative indicators also cover broader factors, which, if conducted by governments, would increase the risk of human trafficking and child exploitation. These include state-sanctioned forced labour, high levels of government complicity, criminalisation of victims, deportation of potential victims, and policies that tie migrant workers to their employers.

Once data had been collected and verified, each indicator was scored on a 0 to 1 scale. On this scale, 0 meant no information was identified or available, or information explicitly demonstrated that the government did not meet any indicators, and 1 meant that the indicator had been met. Negative indicators were scored on a 0 to – 1 scale, where 0 meant no information was identified or available, or information explicitly demonstrated that the government did not meet any indicators, and – 1 meant that the indicator had been met. As an advocacy tool, we have retained our rating where no information found is rated as “0.” However, we have identified indicators within the government response database that have consistently had no information found since 2014. In future rounds of data collection, we plan to prioritise testing these indicators to ascertain if no information is available, whereupon we will ultimately remove the indicators for future rounds of data collection. As part of the data collection that informed this assessment of government responses, an indicator that assessed whether evaluations of anti-slavery projects were provided to government officials to inform their future programming was removed from data collection due to consistent gaps in available information (Milestone 1, Indicator 3.3.3).

The data and ratings then underwent a series of quality assurance — first by country, where each country was reviewed against the rating descriptions to determine if ratings were sound. Secondly, following data collection being completed, each indicator was reviewed across all countries to check for consistency in the applied logic. Any final edits were then reviewed, and final edits made in the database.

The data was then imported into STATA, where indicators were grouped into activities and scored. Indicators are organised into 42 activities, which are given a score from – 2 to 2, dependent on the number of indicators met and the nature of those indicators. Activity scores are outlined in Table 35.

The three negative rated activities in Table 36 are subtracted from the overall score as they typically involve systemic issues that significantly undermine the veracity of the entire government response to modern slavery, rather than increasing vulnerability. For example, these systemic issues are represented by indicators relating to corruption and complicity, the use of state-imposed forced labour and when a government has identified no victims of modern slavery, which indicates that any systems in place to support survivors in the country are ineffective.

Activity scores are summed to give a total score for each milestone. Milestone scores are then summed to give a total government response score out of 78.

Each activity is weighted equally so that a country can only obtain a total of 78 points, noting that the final score is presented as a percentage. This does lead to an implicit weighting of milestones, where the more activities in a milestone, the more weight it is given. Table 37 describes the milestone weightings below.

Indicators	Activity	Score
No positive indicators within an activity are met OR for negative rated activities (Table 36) no negative indicators are met	Activity is not achieved	0
At least one positive indicator is met, OR all positive indicators are met and at least one negative indicator is met	Activity is partly achieved	1
All positive indicators are met, and no negative indicators are met	Activity is achieved	2

Table 35
Scoring activities

Table 36
16 Negative indicators, and three negative activities in which the government undermine their own response to modern slavery

Negative rated indicators		Negative rated activities
M1 1.5.1	There is evidence that victims of modern slavery have NOT been identified between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022.	M1 Activity 1.5 Victims have not been identified
M1 2.1.2	Suspected survivors are held in shelters against their will and do not have a choice about whether or not to remain in a shelter	
M1 2.1.6	Survivor support services are not available for all victims of modern slavery	
M1 2.1.7	No survivors have accessed the services or shelters between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022.	
M1 2.3.5	Foreign survivors are detained for immigration violations	
M1 2.3.6	Foreign survivors are deported for immigration violations	
M2 2.1.3	There is evidence that survivors of modern slavery have been treated as criminals for conduct that occurred while under control of criminals	
M2 3.1.2	Units do not have necessary resources to be able to operate effectively	M4 Activity 3.3 Official complicity is not investigated
M2 3.2.4	Judicial punishments are NOT proportionate to severity of the crime and culpability of the offender.	
M4 2.1.5	Certain groups, such as migrant workers or domestic workers, are not allowed to unionise	
M4 2.2.4	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	
M4 3.1.3	There are lower primary school enrolment rates for girls	
M4 3.1.9	Homosexuality is criminalised	
M4 3.3.1	Reports of individual officials' complicity in modern slavery cases have not been investigated	
M4 3.4.3	Diplomatic staff are not investigated for alleged complicity in modern slavery cases or abuse of survivors	

Limitations

Collecting data for 141 indicators across 176 countries is a complicated undertaking. Access to data is limited for all indicators where information is not available publicly or available in languages spoken by the research team. The continued absence of Arabic speakers prevented verification with NGOs in countries where these are the primary languages spoken. Limits also remain in measuring the implementation of a response — while the negative indicators and NGO verification are the first steps in measuring this, more remains to be done in getting at the reality of what is occurring on the ground as opposed to what is reported publicly.

Comparability to previous assessments

The government response assessment is broadly comparable with previous iterations of the GSI (Table 38). However, due to the significant changes in both the method of analysis and the conceptual framework, this is limited to comparisons at the indicator rating level rather than comparisons against milestone or total scores.

In 2023, the method of calculating total scores for milestones was updated to better reflect a government's commitment to completely achieving an activity. Percentage scores for milestones were calculated based on the achievement of activities rather than the number of met indicators as has been done in the past.

Milestone	No. of activities	Milestone score out of	Percentage weight
Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery	12	22	28%
Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery	13	26	34%
Coordination occurs at the national and regional level and across borders, and governments are held to account for their response	4	8	10%
Risk factors, such as attitudes, social systems and institutions that enable modern slavery are addressed	9	14	18%
Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour	4	8	10%

Table 37
Implicit weighting of each milestone

While the data remains comparable at the indicator level, comparing milestone percentage scores between 2018 and 2023 will be indicative of both changes made to the scoring system and actual government improvement. When seeking government improvement, it is most accurate to compare indicator ratings between 2018 and 2023.

The comprehensive consultations and review of the 2018 conceptual framework led to the addition of 43 indicators and removal of 49 indicators across all five milestones in the conceptual framework. Additionally, some indicators have been moved to different activities in different milestones after a final review of the framework and the shift to activity-based scoring.

Other changes at the indicator level involved edits to the existing indicators rather than removing or introducing new indicators: however, across milestones 1, 2, and 3 only 11 indicators were substantially changed.

No substantial changes were made to indicators in either milestone 4 and 5. As a result of the additions, removals, and edits there was a related change in the categorisation of indicators at the activity level. Most changes were concentrated in Milestone 2 and were largely the result of regrouping the criminal justice indicators into activities responding to specific types of modern slavery or to support particular vulnerable groups. In 2018, all conventions were grouped into one activity and all criminal justice provisions into a separate activity. In 2023, we organised these by type of modern slavery, so all conventions and domestic legislation related to trafficking were grouped into one activity. We also split out the implementation in legislation versus implementation in practice related to access to justice mechanisms.

	Country	2023 score	2018 score in 2023 framework
Most action in 2023	United Kingdom	68	69
	Australia	67	68
	Netherlands	67	67
	Portugal	67	65
	United States	67	67
	Ireland	63	63
	Norway	63	67
	Spain	63	59
	Sweden	63	64

Table 38
2018 rankings when considered under the 2023 framework

Table 39
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Milestone 1:	Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery		
Outcome 1:	Increase (and eventual decrease) in reported cases of modern slavery		
Activity 1.1	The public knows what modern slavery is and how to report it		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.1.1	National campaigns provide information to members of the public on how to report and identify victims	Campaigns on how to identify potential victims, such as promotion of a hotline, website, or text messaging service OR campaign on how to report potential victims, such as distributing indicators of modern slavery AND must be distributed to the public at the NATIONAL level AND distribution has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. NOT training for government officials, NGOs, embassy staff, health and social workers. NOT general awareness campaigns that do not mention hotline or indicators of trafficking. NOT information is distributed to at-risk or specific populations or geographic locations, such as migrant workers or at-risk communities. This is covered under M4, 1.2.1.
	1.1.2	These campaigns are distributed systematically and at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated)	If yes to M1, 1.1.1, the campaign or information has been distributed at least twice or annually since 15 February 2014 OR the campaign or information is promoted regularly through social media AND there is evidence that this online promotion has been regularly updated (at least once since 15 February 2019 (please refer to dates of Facebook posts, tweets, etc.). If no to M1, 1.1.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
	1.1.3	There has been an increase in reported cases of modern slavery from the public	If yes to M1, 1.1.1, there has been an increase in public reports of modern slavery cases in recent years AND this increase in reports is directly related to the campaign OR has occurred since the campaign has been distributed to the general public AND this must have occurred since 15 February 2014. If no to M1, 1.1.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
Activity 1.2	Comprehensive reporting mechanisms operate effectively		
	1.2.1	There is a reporting mechanism, such as a hotline	Reporting mechanism exists where modern slavery crimes can be reported (either in isolation or as part of a larger phone or web service). This includes text messaging, an online form, or a phone hotline AND this/these reporting mechanism/s must have been operational at some point between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT a centralised police number, unless there are trained operators or specific sub-unit for reporting modern slavery crimes. NOT hotlines that provide information to migrants before they migrate overseas. NOT hotlines providing legal advice. If there is one hotline covering one population (such as a trafficking hotline for women and girls) OR there are multiple operating hotlines covering different populations, please rate as indicator met.

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Activity 1.2	Comprehensive reporting mechanisms operate effectively		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.2.2	Reporting mechanism is available for men, women, and children	If yes to M1, 1.2.1, this reporting mechanism is available for men, women, and children to report cases of modern slavery OR there are separate hotlines that cover men, women, and children. Please refer to the most relevant reporting mechanism identified in M1, 1.2.1 for indicators M1, 1.2.2 through 1.2.5. For example, a modern slavery or trafficking hotline would be most relevant, followed by multiple hotlines that cover all sub-populations (e.g., hotline for women and girls, separate hotline for men and boys). If multiple relevant hotlines exist covering all sub-populations, please rate as indicator met. If some populations are not covered (e.g., a single hotline exists where women and girls can report, but there is nowhere for men or boys to report exploitation), rate as indicator not met. If it is not specified which sub-populations are covered, assume all are covered and rate as indicator met. This/these reporting mechanism/s must have been operational at some point between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. If no to M1, 1.2.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
	1.2.3	Reporting mechanism is free of charge to access	If yes to M1, 1.2.1, this reporting mechanism is free to access. Please refer to the most relevant reporting mechanism identified in M1, 1.2.1 for indicators M1, 1.2.2 through 1.2.5. For example, a modern slavery or trafficking hotline would be most relevant, followed by multiple hotlines that cover all sub-populations (e.g., hotline for women and girls, separate hotline for men and boys). If multiple relevant hotlines exist covering different populations and all are free of charge, please rate as indicator met. If some of the available and relevant hotlines are not free, please rate as indicator not met. If it is unclear that the hotline/s is/are free, then rate as indicator not met. NOT the website or reporting form is available online (would still require internet connection to access it). This/these reporting mechanism/s must have been operational at some point between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. If no to M1, 1.2.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1, and must be rated as 0.
	1.2.4	Reporting mechanism operates 24/7	If yes to M1, 1.2.1, this reporting mechanism operates 24/7. Please refer to the most relevant reporting mechanism identified in M1, 1.2.1 for indicators M1, 1.2.2 through 1.2.5. For example, a modern slavery or trafficking hotline would be most relevant, followed by multiple hotlines that cover all sub-populations (e.g., hotline for women and girls, separate hotline for men and boys). If multiple relevant hotlines exist covering different populations and all are available 24/7, please rate as indicator met. If some of the available and relevant hotlines are not available 24/7, please rate as indicator not met. If the hotline refers to “24 hours a day” but it is unclear if this is 7 days a week, please rate as indicator met. If it is unclear that the hotline/s is/are available 24 hours a day OR 7 days a week, then rate as indicator not met. This/these reporting mechanism/s must have been operational at some point between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. If no to M1, 1.2.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1, and must be rated as 0.

Table 39
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Milestone 1 (cont.)	Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery		
Outcome 1:	Increase (and eventual decrease) in reported cases of modern slavery		
Activity 1.2	Comprehensive reporting mechanisms operate effectively		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.2.5	The reporting mechanism operates in multiple languages or has capacity to provide immediate access to translators	If yes to M1, 1.2.1, this reporting mechanism operates in multiple languages, or brings in translators as necessary. Please refer to the most relevant reporting mechanism identified in M1, 1.2.1 for indicators M1, 1.2.2 through 1.2.5. For example, a modern slavery or trafficking hotline would be most relevant, followed by multiple hotlines that cover all sub-populations (e.g., hotline for women and girls, separate hotline for men and boys). If relevant multiple hotlines exist covering different populations and all are available in multiple languages, please rate as indicator met. If some of the available and relevant hotlines are not available in multiple languages, please rate as indicator not met. “Multiple languages” means the national language + at least one other language. This/these reporting mechanism/s must have been operational at some point between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. If no to M1, 1.2.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1, and must be rated as 0.
Activity 1.3	Front-line police know what modern slavery is and how to identify victims		
	1.3.1	Training on basic legal frameworks and victim identification has been carried out for front-line “general duties” police	Training for front-line police has taken place on basic legal frameworks surrounding modern slavery AND training has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Definition of training includes formal in-person training, as part of broader curriculum on human rights or other training programs, or part of an online training program. Training can be provided by International Organisations (IOs)/ International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs)/ Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT training manuals have been developed by INGOs or NGOs. NOT booklets with indicators of trafficking have been handed out to police. NOT training for immigration, border guards, or labour inspectors.
	1.3.2	Training on victim identification is provided as part of basic training for new police recruits	Training on modern slavery is provided as part of basic training for new police recruits. If the source mentions that modern slavery training takes place as part of the academy training for all police officers OR that all new police officers or new recruits receive training AND there is evidence this has occurred since 15 February 2014, please rate as indicator met. NOT training on modern slavery is provided to some police officers, but it’s not clear if this is for all new recruits or provided as part of academic training. This would mean that the indicator is not met.

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Activity 1.4	First responders know what modern slavery is and how to identify victims		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.4.1	Training on how to identify victims of modern slavery is provided to officials with front-line regulatory bodies whose personnel are likely to be “first responders”	Personnel at regulatory bodies have received training on modern slavery, which may include indicators of modern slavery and how to refer individuals AND training is formal face-to-face or through online modules AND training is provided to one or more of the following types of personnel: border guards, immigration officials, labour inspectors AND training has been provided at least once since 15 February 2014. Training can be provided by INGOs with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT leaflets have been distributed to labour inspectors or posters have been put up in airports on how to identify/report victims.
	1.4.2	Training on how to identify victims of modern slavery is provided to non-regulatory workers likely to be “first responders”	Non-regulatory bodies have received training on modern slavery, which may include indicators of modern slavery and how to refer individuals AND training is formal face-to-face or through online modules AND training is provided to one or more of the following: teachers, doctors, nurses, social workers, tourism sector workers (including private tourism operators) AND training has been provided at least once since 15 February 2014. Training can be provided by INGOs with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT leaflets on how to identify/report victims have been distributed to tour guides or posters put up in healthcare facilities.
	1.4.3	Training for first responders is delivered systematically and at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated)	If yes to M1, 1.4.1 OR 1.4.2, and training is delivered regularly (defined as at least twice in the last five years) to at least one of the members of the above groups (labour inspectors, border guards, immigration officials, doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, tourism sector workers) since 15 February 2014 OR if yes to M1, 1.4.1 AND 1.4.2, and training is delivered at least twice in the last five years to BOTH of these groups. NOT training has been delivered to each of these groups once since 15 February 2014. If no to M1, 1.4.1 AND 1.4.2, then this indicator cannot be rated as 1, and must be rated as 0.
Activity 1.5	NEGATIVE Victims have not been identified		
	1.5.1	NEGATIVE There is evidence that victims of modern slavery have NOT been identified	Government authorities or officials OR INGOs or international organisations have not identified any victims of modern slavery between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. This indicator is met only when victims have been identified during the reporting period, regardless of who has identified them. Note: This indicator is not dependent on training provided under M1, 1.3.1, M1, 1.4.1, or M1, 1.4.2.

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Milestone 1 (cont.)	Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery		
Outcome 2:	Survivors are provided with support to help break the cycle of vulnerability		
Activity 2.1	Emergency support is available for identified survivors		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.1.1	Survivor support services are available for some suspected survivors of modern slavery (men, women, non-binary, and children where relevant)	Any kind of survivor support service is available for men, women, non-binary individuals or children AND services must be government run, or funded by government, or provided with in-kind support from the government AND these services are available since 15 February 2019. NOT evidence that services are available but have not been used. This indicator is looking at availability of services, not use. NOT INGOs run a shelter without any government support. (Support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support.)
	2.1.2	NEGATIVE Suspected survivors are held in shelters against their will and do not have a choice about whether or not to remain in a shelter	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, adult survivors are unable to leave a shelter or safe house when they wish (or are unable to leave without a chaperone). Children must also be able to leave when they wish but should be accompanied by a chaperone. If evidence that survivors (adults and children) are detained against their will or are unable to leave unaccompanied (adults) or with a chaperone (children) AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. If no to M1, 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be scored as -1 and can only be scored as 0.
	2.1.3	Government contributes to the operational costs of the shelters and there are no significant resource gaps	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, government provides financial support to the shelters. Support defined as in-kind or monetary support (not just permission) AND services must be operational between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT INGO funds and runs a shelter or safe house without any government support. If government provides some resources, but there are significant gaps in financial resourcing not covered by governments or INGOs, then please rate as indicator not met. If no to M1, 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be scored as 1, and must be scored as 0.
	2.1.4	Physical health services are provided to survivors of modern slavery	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, there is evidence of some physical health support for survivors of modern slavery AND services must be operational between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Synonyms for physical health support would include medical support. If explicit groups are excluded (e.g., there are no physical health services for men), then please rate as not met. If no to M1, 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be scored as 1, and must be scored as 0.
	2.1.5	Mental health services are provided to survivors of modern slavery	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, there is evidence of some mental health support for survivors of modern slavery AND services must be operational between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Synonyms for mental health support would include counselling and psychological support. If explicit groups are excluded, e.g. there are no mental health services for men, then please rate as not met. If no to M1, 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be scored as 1, and must be scored as 0.

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Activity 2.1	Emergency support is available for identified survivors		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.1.6	NEGATIVE Survivor support services are not available for all survivors of modern slavery	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, there are gaps in existing services. There have been identified modern slavery cases of men, women, non-binary individuals, children, or other groups such as foreign survivors, forced labour survivors, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation. AND there are NO specific shelters or services for them OR evidence that certain groups of survivors have been turned away from shelters or services AND this has also occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT services are not available for a particular group, but no cases within that group were identified. Please specify which groups have been excluded. If no to M1, 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be scored as -1, and must be scored as 0.
	2.1.7	NEGATIVE No survivors have accessed the services or shelters	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, despite availability of services, survivors have not accessed them AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Examples include cases where facilities exist but survivors are not being transferred to these facilities. If no to M1, 2.1.1, this indicator cannot be scored as -1, and must be scored as 0.
Activity 2.2	Survivor-centred determined longer-term support is available for all identified survivors		
	2.2.1	Longer-term financial support is available for survivors	Survivors are provided with any form of longer-term financial support, including receipt of social welfare or longer-term housing NOT long-term stays in shelters AND there is evidence that these are available between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT provision of emergency shelters under M1, 2.1.1. Note: This indicator is not dependent on M1, 2.1.1
	2.2.2	Survivors are able to access education or employment	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, adult survivors are provided with long-term rehabilitation support beyond financial support. This is defined as access to employment, job training, employability support (jobs, skills, or confidence building) or education support. Please rate as indicator met if there is any evidence of these programs AND these are available between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT education is available for children (see M1, 2.4.1 below). Education and/or employment services must be government-run, or funded by government, or provided with in-kind support government. If access to education and/or employment is restricted to some survivors (e.g., on the basis of gender, migration status, or ethnicity), the indicator is not met.

Table 39
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Milestone 1 (cont.)	Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery		
Outcome 2:	Survivors are provided with support to help break the cycle of vulnerability		
Activity 2.2	Survivor-centred determined longer-term support is available for all identified survivors		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.2.3	Survivors have the right to information regarding their situations and their rights, including protection mechanisms	Legislation includes provisions that survivors are entitled to information regarding their situation and rights, including protection mechanisms such as seeking asylum, other available services, and the processes of family reunification and repatriation. NOT evidence that this is given in practice, but no evidence in legislation. NOT potential survivors are given information when arrested. NOT survivors are given information about their court case (covered under M2, 2.1.1).
	2.2.4	Survivors have the right to confidentiality	Legislation includes provisions that survivors have the right to confidentiality, including that the state has protected the privacy and identity of survivors, including ensuring that the name, address, and all other information that could lead to the identification of a survivor shall not be revealed to the media or otherwise to the public. NOT survivors don't have the right to confidentiality. NOT legislation that excludes some survivors from the right to confidentiality.
Activity 2.3	Visas provide protection and are in the best interests of the survivor		
	2.3.1	Reflection periods exist in law for survivors	Reflection periods are available for survivors of modern slavery so that they might access support while they decide if they want to remain in the country or participate in a court case AND reflection periods are minimum 30 days AND they are available to all survivors. NOT there is a reflection period, but no mention of a minimum 30-day period OR the reflection period is less than 30 days. NOT the source mentions that reflection periods are available and at least 30 days but they exclude foreign survivors or other groups.
	2.3.2	Visas are in place to address the migration situation of survivors who want to remain or be resettled	Visas are in place to address the migration situation of survivors who want to remain in the country. This indicator is met if visas are available so that foreign survivors can receive support either in-country or in a third country after a reflection period has expired AND these are available between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. These visas include any type of longer-term visas of at least one year, or shorter but renewable visas, or a visa permits up to at least one year when renewed. NOT visas are temporary, of less than a year, not renewable and less than a year, or renewable but not up to one year. NOT visas are in place, but they exclude some groups or there are restrictions. Note: This indicator is not dependent on M1, 2.1.1.

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Activity 2.3	Visas provide protection and are in the best interests of the survivor		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.3.3	Foreign survivors can access visas that allow them to work	If yes to M1, 2.3.2, these visas allow foreign survivors to work. This could be while they are waiting for the outcome of the court process, or while they are participating in survivor assistance programs, such as a National Referral Mechanism. If no to M1, 2.3.2, this indicator cannot be scored as 1, and must be scored as 0.
	2.3.4	Visas to stay in the country are not dependent on survivor participation in the court process	If yes to M1, 2.3.2, these visas are not tied to a survivor's participation in the court process or court case. For example, visas are awarded to trafficking survivors on the basis of humanitarian or personal reasons, not because they have agreed to participate in the court process. NOT visas are available to survivors only while OR if they participate in the criminal process. If no to M1, 2.3.2, this indicator cannot be scored as 1, and must be scored as 0.
	2.3.5	NEGATIVE Foreign survivors are detained for immigration violations	Foreign survivors are detained in detention facilities for immigration violations. Can include instances where survivors are detained for a breach of visa conditions AND this occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT foreign survivors are deported for immigration violations. This is covered under M1, 2.3.6. Note: If survivors are arrested for crimes committed while exploited, please refer to M2, 2.1.4.
	2.3.6	NEGATIVE Foreign survivors are deported for immigration violations	Foreign survivors are deported for immigration violations. Can include instances where foreign survivors are deported to countries of origin without access to assistance AND this occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT foreign survivors are detained for immigration violations. This is covered under M1, 2.3.5. Note: if survivors are arrested for crimes committed while enslaved, please refer to M2, 2.1.4.
Activity 2.4	Special protections for child survivors are available		
	2.4.1	Specialised support services exist for children	Children have specialised services, or are given some kind of special support NOT including support in the criminal justice system AND these are available between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Specialised child services can include: when the age of the child is uncertain, authorities presume the survivor to be a child; child survivors are appointed a guardian who supports their recovery; those who provide support services to child survivors have received specialist training. NOT children are placed in correctional facilities, boarding schools, or other non-specialised institutions.
	2.4.2	Survivors are assisted to make contact with their family or contact person of choice	Survivors are assisted by the government to make contact with families OR there is a family reunification program AND this is operating between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT family reunification program exists but is not currently funded. NOT INGOs operate a family reunification program without government support. If there is evidence of family reunification in legislation and there is no evidence of it not operating, then indicator met.

Table 39
Conceptual framework for
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Milestone 1 (cont.)	Survivors of slavery are identified and supported to exit and remain out of modern slavery		
Outcome 2:	Survivors are provided with support to help break the cycle of vulnerability		
Activity 2.5	Services are continually improved		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.5.1	Training has been carried out for all staff providing direct survivor assistance services	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, there is evidence of training for those who provide direct survivor support services on how to assist survivors of modern slavery, and can include trauma informed care, do no harm principles, individualised treatment and care, comprehensive care, self-determination and participation, non-discrimination, confidentiality and right to privacy AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Training can be provided by INGOs with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT training is provided by unskilled volunteers. NOT general modern slavery training is provided to social workers. Direct survivor assistance services means those services provided by workers who have regular contact with survivors post-identification. It can include shelter workers, case managers, doctors, and psychologists. If no to M1, 2.1.1, it is not possible to score 1 on this indicator and it must be rated as 0.
	2.5.2	Direct survivor assistance services have been evaluated	If yes to M1, 2.1.1, evidence that formal reporting or evaluation of direct survivor support services has been undertaken AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Evaluation (internal or external) is defined as an assessment of the current services against the service objectives and incorporating client feedback. NOT a description of the program or services provided. NOT ad hoc inspections without a clear sense of follow up activities. NOT evaluations of the National Action Plan – this is covered under M3, 2.1.1. If no to M1, 2.1.1, it is not possible to score 1 on this indicator and it must be rated as 0.
Outcome 3:	Government coordinates the identification and referral of survivors		
Activity 3.1	Identification guidelines are used by all first responders		
	3.1.1	The government has clear national guidelines for identifying and screening victims for all first responders	National general guidelines exist for all first responders to identify AND screen victims AND these guidelines exist as of 31 August 2022. First responders are defined as: police, immigration, border patrol, labour inspectors, NGOs, teachers, social workers, doctors, nurses, and tourism industry workers. General guidelines should exist at the national level for all responders. NOT police have their own guidelines or standard operating procedures. NOT multiple guidelines exist for each type of first responder. NOT guidelines have been distributed. It is sufficient that the guidelines exist to meet the indicator. Distribution is covered under M1, 3.1.4.

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Activity 3.1	Identification guidelines are used by all first responders		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	3.1.2	The guidelines make provision for a category of “presumed victims” who can be provided with services until a formal determination is made	If yes to M1, 3.1.1, the national guidelines include provisions so victims who have not yet been assessed to be survivors of modern slavery can still receive services. Examples include “presumed” categories within guidelines or “informal” assistance given to victims while determination is made. If no to M1, 3.1.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
	3.1.3	The guidelines clearly set out which organisations have the authority to identify victims of modern slavery	If yes to M1, 3.1.1, the national guidelines outline which organisations can or cannot formally identify victims of modern slavery. Examples include a list of approved agencies and NGOs that can identify and certify that individuals are survivors of modern slavery. If no to M1, 3.1.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
	3.1.4	The government has distributed guidelines for identifying and screening victims to all first responders	If yes to M1, 3.1.1, the national guidelines have been distributed to all first responders AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. First responders are defined as: police, immigration, border patrol, labour inspectors, NGOs, teachers, social workers, doctors, nurses, and the tourism industry. If no to M1, 3.1.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.
Activity 3.2	National Referral Mechanism is operating effectively		
	3.2.1	A “National Referral Mechanism” brings together government and civil society to ensure survivors are being referred to services	There is a National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for survivors of modern slavery AND the NRM includes government and NGOs AND it is operating during the period between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. A National Referral Mechanism is a group of approved NGOs and government agencies that refers survivors to services at the national level. NOT evidence that survivors have been referred to services without a national system in place.
	3.2.2	There is evidence that survivors are being referred to services using the National Referral Mechanism	If yes to M1, 3.2.1, there is evidence that survivors are referred through the National Referral Mechanism AND this has happened at least once between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. If no to M1, 3.2.1, this indicator cannot be rated as 1 and must be rated as 0.

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Milestone 2:	Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery		
Activity 1.1	Slavery is effectively criminalised		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.1.1	Slavery Convention, 1926	Ratification or succession [denoted by a (d)] or accession [denoted by an (a)] of the 1926 Slavery Convention as of 31 August 2022. NOT signed the 1926 Slavery Convention, WITHOUT accession (a), succession (d), or ratification.
	1.1.2	Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956	Ratification, succession [denoted by a (d)] or accession [denoted by an (a)] of the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery as of 31 August 2022. NOT signed the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery 1956, WITHOUT ratification, or succession (d), or accession (a). ratification, or succession (d).
	1.1.3	Slavery is criminalised	Slavery is criminalised as a distinct crime. The offence of slavery must include a situation in which the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. Slavery may be listed as a standalone crime in the penal or criminal code or in trafficking-specific legislation or in another act. NOT slavery is prohibited in the Constitution.
Activity 1.2	Trafficking is effectively criminalised		
	1.2.1	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000	Ratification, acceptance [denoted by an (A)], accession [denoted by an (a)], or succession [denoted by a (d)] of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 as of 31 August 2022. NOT signed the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000, WITHOUT ratification, Acceptance (A), accession (a), or succession (d).
	1.2.2	Human trafficking is criminalised	Human trafficking is listed as a standalone article in the penal code or criminal code OR human trafficking is criminalised under a distinct piece of legislation AND within either the penal code or distinct legislation human trafficking does not require movement of individuals AND the legislation covers men, women, and children. Movement may include cross-border/transnational movement, or internal movement such as movement from a rural to urban location. Definition of trafficking includes action, means, and purpose. Trafficking in persons shall require action (e.g., recruitment, transportation, transfer, or harbouring), means (e.g., by the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, or fraud), and purpose (e.g., the purpose of exploitation). For children, trafficking shall not require the means component and this is reflected in legislation.

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Activity 1.3	Forced labour is effectively criminalised		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.3.1	ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention 1957 (No. 105)	Status must be “In Force” for the ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) AND “In Force” as of 31 August 2022. NOT “In force” for the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).
	1.3.2	Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930	Status must be “In Force” for the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 AND “In Force” as of 31 August 2022.
	1.3.3	ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Status must be “In Force” for the ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) AND “In Force” as of 31 August 2022. NOT “In Force” for the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105).
	1.3.4	Forced labour is criminalised	Forced labour is criminalised as a distinct crime. Forced or compulsory labour means all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. Does not include compulsory military service, work which forms part of the normal civic obligations of the citizen, or work performed in cases of emergency (such as war, fire, famine, or flood). The offence of forced labour must include (1) work performed under the menace of any penalty; (2) work for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily. These two components must be present in order for the indicator to have been met. Forced labour may be listed as a standalone crime in the penal or criminal code or in trafficking-specific legislation or in another act.
Activity 1.4	Forced marriage is effectively criminalised		
	1.4.1	Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1964	Ratification, succession [denoted by a (d)] or accession [denoted by an (a)] of the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1964, as of 31 August 2022. NOT the country has signed the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1964, WITHOUT accession (a), ratification, or succession (d).
	1.4.2	Forced marriage is criminalised	Forced marriage is criminalised as a distinct crime, in the penal or criminal code, trafficking legislation, or other act. NOT the legal age of marriage is set at 18. If kidnapping is required to be present for the crime of forced marriage to occur, this is indicator not met.

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Milestone 2 (cont.)	Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery		
Activity 1.5	Exploitation of children is effectively criminalised		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.5.1	ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Status must be “In Force” for the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) AND “In Force” as of 31 August 2022.
	1.5.2	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000	Ratification, succession [denoted by a (d)] or accession [denoted by an (a)] of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000, as of 31 August 2022. NOT signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, 2000, WITHOUT accession (a), ratification, or succession (d).
	1.5.3	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000	Ratification, succession [denoted by a (d)] or accession [denoted by an (a)] of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000, as of 31 August 2022. NOT signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, 2000, WITHOUT accession (a), ratification, or succession (d).
	1.5.4	Use of children in armed conflict is criminalised	Criminal code or standalone legislation specifically criminalises use of children in armed conflict. NOT where the age of recruitment is 18, but there is no criminalisation of the use of children in armed forces. Must cover use of children in state (national army) and armed groups (non-state armed groups).
	1.5.5	Child commercial sexual exploitation is criminalised	The penal or criminal code or trafficking legislation includes standalone provisions that it is an offence to sell/force a child into prostitution / commercial sexual exploitation AND to purchase sexual acts with a child. NOT when selling a child is criminalised AND child sex abuse is criminalised (second component must criminalise purchase of sexual acts with a child).
Activity 1.6	Exploitation of migrants is effectively criminalised		
	1.6.1	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990	Ratification, succession [denoted by a (d)] or accession [denoted by an (a)] of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990, as of 31 August 2022. NOT signed or signed to succeed the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990, WITHOUT accession (a), ratification, or succession (d).
	1.6.2	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, 2000	Ratification, acceptance [denoted by an (A)], approval [denoted by an (AA)], accession [denoted by an (a)], or succession [denoted by a (d)] of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, 2000 as of 31 August 2022. NOT the country has signed the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, 2000, WITHOUT ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA), accession (a), or succession (d).

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Activity 1.7	Exploitation of women is effectively criminalised		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.7.1	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981	Ratification, accession [denoted by an (a)], or succession [denoted by a (d)] of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981, as of 31 August 2022. NOT the country has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981, WITHOUT ratification, accession (a), or succession (d).
	1.7.2	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Ratification, accession [denoted by an (a)], or succession [denoted by a (d)] of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981, as of 31 August 2022. NOT the country has signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981 WITHOUT ratification, accession (a), or succession (d).
	1.7.3	ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189)	Status must be “In Force” for the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) AND “In Force” as of 31 August 2022.
Activity 2.1	Survivors are able to participate in the criminal justice system as victims		
	2.1.1	National laws allow victims to participate in the legal system regardless of their role as a witness	National laws allow victims to participate in the legal system regardless of their role as a witness. This includes: allowing victims to give evidence (without being called as a witness), allowing victims to inspect and add documents to the file, giving the victim information regarding the court case, OR allowing for the admission of victim impact statements. NOT there is evidence or a general statement that victims participate in the criminal justice process as witnesses. Relevant national laws include the criminal procedure code, or criminal sentencing acts.
	2.1.2	Law recognises that survivors should not be treated as criminals for conduct that occurred while under control of criminals	National laws recognise survivors are not criminals for all conduct during their exploitation AND this must refer to modern slavery crimes, not general provisions in legislation. Modern slavery crimes are defined as human trafficking, forced labour, slavery, forced marriage, and children in armed conflict. NOT survivors are protected from criminalisation only for certain crimes (e.g., prostitution or immigration offences). NOT there is no evidence that survivors have been criminalised.
	2.1.3	NEGATIVE There is evidence that survivors of modern slavery have been treated as criminals for conduct that occurred while under control of criminals	There is definitive or concrete evidence that survivors have been arrested for crimes committed while under the control of the person exploiting them AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT foreign nationals have been deported OR detained for immigration offences (no visa, overstaying visa, etc.). This is covered under M1, 2.3.5 and 2.3.6. Examples would be survivors have been arrested on prostitution charges or arrested for drug production. If survivors are arrested and released as soon as it is realised that they are survivors, please rate as indicator not met. If there is evidence those arrested MAY be survivors, please rate as indicator not met.

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Milestone 2 (cont.)	Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery		
Activity 2.2	Victim-witnesses are protected in legislation		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.2.1	Free legal services for survivors of modern slavery exist in legislation	Any type of free legal services or advice exists in legislation, including free legal advice and free legal representation AND these are either available for, or specific to, victims of modern slavery. NOT legal services are in legislation, but are not free. NOT legal services are available, or offered by NGOs, but not specified in legislation. This is covered under M2, 2.3.1. NOT free legal services are available only for citizens, not foreign survivors or other groups. NOT free legal services are available for certain types of crime (such as violent crime) and modern slavery is not specified.
	2.2.2	Witness and victim protection mechanisms exist in legislation to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated, nor interfered with INSIDE the courtroom	Witness and victim protection mechanisms exist in legislation so that survivors are not intimidated or interfered with INSIDE the courtroom Victim protection mechanisms INSIDE the courtroom refers to provision of video testimony, not cross-examining survivors, and any other protection mechanisms to prevent survivors coming into contact with perpetrators. NOT applicable outside the courtroom (see M2, 2.2.3.). NOT these exist in practice, but not in legislation. This is covered under M2, 2.3.2.
Activity 2.2	Victim-witnesses are protected in legislation		
	2.2.3	Witness and victim protection mechanisms exist in legislation to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated nor interfered with OUTSIDE the courtroom	Witness and victim protection mechanisms exist in legislation so that survivors are not intimidated or interfered with OUTSIDE the courtroom. Witness and victim protection mechanisms OUTSIDE the courtroom include an official witness protection program where individuals are provided with security, new identities, and relocation support, or protection whereby the survivor's identity is not revealed to the public. NOT applicable inside the courtroom (see M2, 2.2.2.). NOT these exist in practice, but not in legislation. This is covered under M2, 2.3.3.
	2.2.4	The legal framework supports compensation or restitution for survivors of modern slavery from perpetrators	The legal framework allows survivors of modern slavery to receive compensation for damages incurred as a result of exploitation OR the legal framework allows survivors of modern slavery to receive restitution for damages incurred as a result of exploitation. Compensation is when a court orders the defendant (perpetrator) to pay the claimant (victim) for their loss. Restitution is when a court orders the defendant (perpetrator) to give up their gains to the claimant (victim). When the compensation and/or restitution is available only for victims of violent crimes, please mark as indicator not met, as this may exclude some survivors of modern slavery. NOT evidence that compensation and/or restitution has been given in practice, but no evidence found in legislation. This is covered under M2, 2.3.4. Includes the ability to file a civil suit against the perpetrator.

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Activity 2.3	Victim-witnesses are able to access justice in practice		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.3.1	Free legal services for survivors of modern slavery are available in practice	Any type of free legal services or advice has been provided in practice, including free legal advice and free legal representation AND these are either specific to survivors of modern slavery OR survivors of modern slavery can access broader legal advice, which is available for all victims of crime AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022 NOT legal services are available, but not free. NOT free legal services are available only for citizens, not foreign survivors or other groups. Free legal services can be offered by governments or IOs/NGOs. If there is any evidence that free legal services exist in practice, please rate as indicator met. If there is no evidence they are or are not being used, please rate as no information found. If there is evidence that free legal services are not used or are poorly implemented, please rate as indicator not met. If free legal services exist in legislation, please move information to M2, 2.2.1.
	2.3.2	Witness and victim protection mechanisms are used in practice to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated nor interfered with INSIDE the courtroom	Government operated or supported witness and victim protection mechanisms are used in practice so that survivors are not intimidated or interfered with INSIDE the courtroom AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Victim protection mechanisms inside the courtroom refers to provision of video testimony, victims are not cross-examined, and victims are protected from perpetrators. Government operated or supported is defined as government run or funded by government or provided with in-kind support from the government. NOT applicable outside the courtroom (see M2, 2.3.3.). If there is any evidence that witness protection mechanisms are used in practice, please rate as indicator met. If there is no evidence of these being used or not being used, please rate as information not found. If there is evidence that these are not used or are poorly implemented, please rate as indicator not met. If witness protection mechanisms INSIDE the courtroom exist in legislation, please move information to M2, 2.2.2.
	2.3.3	Witness and victim protection mechanisms are used in practice to ensure that neither witnesses nor victims are intimidated nor interfered with OUTSIDE the courtroom	Government operated or supported witness and victim protection mechanisms are used in practice so that survivors are not intimidated or interfered with OUTSIDE the courtroom AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Witness and victim protection mechanisms include an official witness protection program where individuals are provided with security, new identities, and relocation support, or protection whereby the victim's identity is not revealed to the public. Government operated or supported is defined as government run or funded by government or provided with in-kind support from the government. NOT applicable inside the courtroom (see M2, 2.3.2.). If witness protection mechanisms are used in practice, please rate as indicator met. If there is no evidence of these being used or not being used, please rate as information not found. If there is evidence they are not used or are poorly implemented, please rate as indicator not met. If witness protection mechanisms OUTSIDE the courtroom exist in legislation, please move information to M2, 2.2.3

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Milestone 2 (cont.)	Criminal justice mechanisms function effectively to prevent modern slavery		
Activity 2.3	Victim-witnesses are able to access justice in practice		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.3.4	Modern slavery survivors have been awarded compensation or restitution from perpetrators	There is evidence survivors of modern slavery receive compensation for damages incurred as a result of exploitation OR there is evidence of modern slavery survivors receiving restitution for damages incurred as a result of exploitation AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Compensation is when a court orders the defendant (perpetrator) to pay the claimant (victim) for their loss. Restitution is when a court orders the defendant (perpetrator) to give up his/her gains to the claimant (victim). If there is evidence of compensation and/or restitution being awarded to survivors of modern slavery, please rate as indicator met. Please also include details of the award. If there is no evidence of compensation being awarded or not awarded, please rate as information not found. If compensation or restitution exists in legislation, move information to M2, 2.2.4.
Activity 2.4	Special procedures for children are available in legislation and in practice in the criminal justice system		
	2.4.1	Legislation exists detailing that children shall be questioned in a child friendly manner	The legal framework allows child survivors to be questioned by police, the judiciary, and other authorities in a child friendly manner. Child friendly questioning respects the child's dignity and capacity. It includes special safeguards to avoid any thoroughly abusive interrogation process for children. For example, where legislation includes: - Only specially trained members of the law enforcement authorities shall question child survivors. - Child survivors are questioned by officers of the same sex, except when there is cultural evidence that this would not be in the best interests of the child. - Guardians shall be present when a child is interviewed about their experience. A child is defined as under 18 years old. Any of these examples when described in legislation would be indicator met. Any evidence that these are used ONLY in practice please rate as indicator not met.
	2.4.2	Legislation exists that allows child testimony to be videotaped or to provide evidence remotely	The legal framework allows for child testimony to be videotaped and presented in the courtroom as an official piece of evidence. If the criminal procedure code, trafficking legislation, or Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) report describes legislation that allows children or minors to present evidence via videotape, or to act as a witness via video, this would be indicator met. A child is defined as under 18 years old. If no evidence in legislation, this would be indicator not met. If there is evidence of this being used in practice, but no evidence in legislation, please rate as indicator not met.
Activity 3.1	Specialised police units are able to investigate modern slavery crimes		
	3.1.1	Specialised law enforcement units exist	There is a specialised law enforcement unit or a sub-unit or team within the law enforcement structure that has specialised mandate to conduct investigations into modern slavery OR provide specialist support for colleagues AND this unit has been in operation at any point since 15 February 2014. NOT local level anti-trafficking coordination bodies that are outside the police.

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Activity 3.1	Specialised police units are able to investigate modern slavery crimes		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	3.1.2	NEGATIVE Units do not have necessary resources to be able to operate effectively	If yes to M2, 3.1.1, these units, sub-units, or teams do not have funding, sufficient budget, or operational equipment, or are understaffed. This has had an impact on their ability to function effectively AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022.
Activity 3.2	Increased number of quality prosecutions		
	3.2.1	Training is provided to the judiciary	Training for the judiciary has taken place on modern slavery and related legislation, victim needs in the courtroom, basic international legal standards in modern slavery cases, trends in modern slavery in the country, or victim profiles. AND this training has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Definition of training includes formal in-person training or an online training program as part of broader curriculum on human rights or other training programs. Training can be provided by INGOs with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). The judiciary includes judges and magistrates. NOT training manuals have been developed by INGOs or NGOs. NOT booklets with description of modern slavery laws have been handed out to judiciary.
	3.2.2	Training is provided to prosecutors	Training for prosecutors has taken place on modern slavery and related legislation, victim needs in the courtroom, basic international legal standards in modern slavery cases, trends in modern slavery in the country, or victim profiles AND this training has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Definition of training includes formal in-person training or an online training program as part of broader curriculum on human rights or other training programs. Training can be provided by INGOs with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT training manuals have been developed by INGOs or NGOs. NOT booklets with description of modern slavery laws have been handed out to prosecutors.
	3.2.3	Training is systematic and recurrent (as distinct from one-off, isolated)	If yes to M2, 3.2.1 OR 3.2.2, training is delivered at least twice in the last five years to either the judiciary OR prosecutors OR if yes to M2, 3.2.1 AND 3.2.2 and training is delivered at least twice in the last five years to BOTH of these groups AND this has occurred since 15 February 2014. Please rate as indicator not met if training has been delivered to each of these groups only once since 15 February 2014. If no to M2, 3.2.1 AND 3.2.2, then this indicator cannot be rated as 1, and must be rated as 0.
	3.2.4	NEGATIVE Judicial punishments are NOT proportionate to severity of the crime and culpability of the offender	Judicial punishments are either too lenient or too harsh for offenders AND these punishments have been handed out during 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Examples of too lenient include giving of fines, suspended sentences, and sentences that are less than the prescribed minimum. Examples of too harsh are corporal punishment and capital punishment.

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Milestone 3:	Coordination occurs at the national and regional level and across borders, and governments are held to account for their response
Outcome 1:	Responses to modern slavery are coordinated and held to account at the national level

Activity 1.1	National mechanisms exist to coordinate the response		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.1.1	National coordination body exists	National coordination body on any OR all forms of modern slavery (trafficking, slavery, forced labour, children in armed conflict) exists AND this body coordinates the whole-of-government response to modern slavery. It can consist of solely government representatives OR government AND NGOs or other groups such as trade unions, survivors, or other civil society groups. If no government representatives are present (e.g., it consists solely of civil society representatives), then indicator not met. NOT a National Action Plan. NOT a group or body that refers survivors to services — this is covered under M1, 3.2.1.
	1.1.2	Survivors are included in the government response	Survivors are included in the government response through an advisory council or through other forms of consultation on national policy specifically with survivor groups. Evidence of a meeting of a survivor advisory council or group OR evidence of meeting of national task force or coordination body where a survivor is represented AND this group or meeting occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022.
	1.1.3	The national coordination body meets regularly to coordinate the government’s response	If yes to M3, 1.1.1, the national coordination body meets regularly to coordinate the government’s response AND at least one meeting has taken place between 15 February 2019 and 31 March 2021. Regularly includes if the national coordination body meets monthly, quarterly, or at least once every six months. If no to M3, 1.1.1, indicator is not met and must be rated as 0.
	1.1.4	National coordination body includes both government and NGOs	If yes to M3, 1.1.1, the national coordination body on modern slavery includes both NGOs AND government representatives. NOT a National Action Plan. NOT a group or body that refers survivors — this is covered under M1, 3.2.1. NOT survivors are included in the coordination body (this is included under M3, 1.1.2). If no to M3, 1.1.1, this indicator cannot be met and must be rated as 0.
	1.1.5	A National Action Plan exists with clear indicators and allocation of responsibilities	Any National Action Plan (NAP) on modern slavery, or that covers any component of modern slavery, such as trafficking, forced marriage, children in armed conflict AND this NAP has been approved and is being implemented AND the NAP covers part or all of the period 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT child labour NAPs, or broader human rights NAPs, women empowerment NAPs, or business and human rights NAPs, unless they include a specific modern slavery section. NOT regional action plans, such as the Regional Action Plan to End Child Marriage in South Asia (developed with SAARC countries).

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Activity 1.1	National mechanisms exist to coordinate the response		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.1.6	Activities in the National Action Plan are fully funded	If yes to M3, 1.1.5, there is evidence that there is a budget attached to the National Action Plan (NAP) and this is fully funded. Indicator still met if the NAP is part funded by government and part funded by IOs or NGOs, but that all activities are funded. NOT the activities are costed, but it is unclear where this money is coming from OR there are reports of significant gaps in funding that are not plugged by IOs, NGOs, or other agencies. If more than one relevant NAP exists, all must be funded to meet the indicator. If no to M3, 1.1.5, then this indicator cannot be met and must be rated as 0.
Activity 1.2	Government monitors its response		
	1.2.1	Independent entity to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of the government’s response exists	An independent entity is established to monitor the activities of the government in relation to its anti-modern slavery efforts. This body can be outside the NAP and does not have to focus solely on modern slavery. Independent entity can be an independent statutory body or individual or other third party that DOES NOT implement the government response to modern slavery. Examples would include a national human rights commission or national rapporteur AND entity must exist as of 31 August 2022. NOT regional entities that inspect government responses, such as Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) in Europe.
	1.2.2	Government routinely reviews its response to modern slavery	The government publicly releases its own review of government policy OR there is evidence that the government is actively reviewing its own response AND this is made public AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. This can be through public inquiries, the release of annual reports, or other public monitoring mechanisms. The review must be released by a government body. This includes the national coordination body described in M3, 1.1.1 or the ministry or department in charge of the government response. It could also be released by a separate government entity. NOT civil society reporting. NOT reporting completed by an independent entity (described by M3, 1.2.1).

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Milestone 3: (cont.)	Coordination occurs at the national and regional level and across borders, and governments are held to account for their response		
Outcome 1:	Responses to modern slavery are coordinated and held to account at the national level		
Activity 2.1	Cross-border collaboration exists		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.1.1	The government is involved in a regional response	The government is part of a regional response. A relevant regional body includes: - a regional body with more than two country representatives as members of the group, and - a focus on some form of modern slavery. The government must have signed onto, or have agreed to abide by, the shared values and objectives developed by the group (i.e., a code of conduct, an MoU on proposed outcomes, etc.) AND regional body must exist as of 31 August 2022 AND regional body must have had anti-slavery or anti-trafficking activities between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT country is a member of regional bodies which have not taken any action on modern slavery since 15 February 2019.
	2.1.2	Agreements exist between the government and countries of origin and/or destination to collaborate on modern slavery issues	Bilateral agreements exist between governments of countries of origin and/or destination to collaborate on modern slavery issues AND these agreements must be current as of 31 August 2022. NOT bilateral labour OR migration agreements (covered under M3, 3.2.2). NOT evidence of repatriation (covered under M3, 2.2.1).
	2.1.3	Joint investigations occur between nations	There is evidence joint investigations into trafficking or other modern slavery crimes have occurred between two or more nations AND these joint investigations must have occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. An example would be evidence that police in Thailand have conducted a joint investigation with Malaysia.
Activity 2.2	Cross border collaboration exists, specific to foreign survivors of modern slavery		
	2.2.1	The government cooperates with the government of the home country to facilitate repatriation	The government cooperates with home country for voluntary repatriation of foreign nationals. This could include repatriation mediated by IOM AND this has occurred since 15 February 2014. NOT evidence of deportation or any involuntary return of individuals. Repatriation refers to the voluntary return of individuals to their home country. Deportation refers to the removal of individuals from a country without their consent.
	2.2.2	Agreements between countries on labour migration provide protection for labour migrants	Bilateral labour agreements exist between countries AND include provisions for protection of labour migrants AND these agreements are current as of 31 August 2022. Protection can include access to labour laws, or social protection or other safety nets. For countries that are part of the EU, membership is not sufficient to offer protection. Instead, please see whether national legislation has been harmonised with EU requirements under EU law. NOT agreements regarding number of labour migrants sent/received.

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Milestone 4:	Risk factors – such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions – that enable modern slavery are addressed		
Outcome 1:	Government programming reflects and responds to known risk factors and drivers of modern slavery and patterns of exploitation		
Activity 1.1	Risk factors, drivers, and patterns of exploitation are understood and inform government action		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.1.1	Government facilitates or funds research on modern slavery	Government funds or has been actively involved in research on any type of modern slavery, including responses to modern slavery, and on the attitudes, social systems and institutions that place people at risk of modern slavery AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Active involvement is defined as development of the research, participation in the research, or monetary or in-kind support. Modern slavery includes trafficking, forced labour, slavery, worst forms of child labour, forced marriage, and use of child soldiers. Research can be both qualitative and quantitative and include prevalence studies. NOT civil society conducts research without government involvement. NOT government conducts research on child labour. NOT the government releases statistics on convictions and sentencing under modern slavery laws.
	1.1.2	Government interventions that aim to address modern slavery are evidence-based	There is evidence that government interventions or programs are based on strategies or theories of change identified by research AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Evidence can include a broader government strategy that incorporates modern slavery research, the National Action Plan incorporates modern slavery research, or that the National Action Plan or strategy is reviewed in line with recent modern slavery research.
Activity 1.2	Government interventions are tailored to known risks		
	1.2.1	Awareness campaigns target specific known risks of modern slavery	Any awareness campaign implemented by the government that provides detailed information on how to avoid the risks of modern slavery AND this campaign has run at least once since 15 February 2014. Campaign can be implemented by the government with a partner NGO OR funded by the government and solely implemented by an NGO. These campaigns can include domestic violence, trafficking, forced marriage, child marriage, the worst forms of child labour, child soldiers, and risky migration practices as they relate to modern slavery. These campaigns can be national, regional, or local campaigns, as long as they are targeted to specific risks. NOT an awareness-raising, counter-trafficking campaign run by an international organisation without government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT promotion of a hotline or how to identify victims — this is covered under M1, 1.1.1.
	1.2.2	Awareness campaigns are repeated at regular intervals (as distinct from one-off, isolated)	If yes to M4, 1.2.1, the awareness campaigns have occurred regularly, e.g., campaign started in 2014, and was updated and delivered again in 2015, 2016 etc. AND this has occurred regularly since 15 February 2014. If no to M4, 1.2.1, this indicator cannot be met and must be rated as 0.

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Milestone 4: (cont.)	Risk factors – such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions – that enable modern slavery are addressed
Outcome 1:	Government programming reflects and responds to known risk factors and drivers of modern slavery and patterns of exploitation

Activity 2.1	Labour rights exist and are enforced		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.1.1	The government conducts labour inspections to identify modern slavery	The government conducts labour inspections in order to identify exploitative practice, including forced labour AND these inspections have occurred since 15 February 2014. NOT private companies conduct their own inspections. NOT labour inspectors are trained to identify modern slavery — this is covered under M1, 1.4.1 — but there is no evidence that they have conducted inspections. NOT labour inspections solely focused on child labour.
	2.1.2	There is a sufficient number of labour inspectors to cover the population	There a sufficient number of labour inspectors to cover the population AND these observations must be from 15 February 2019 onwards. This is verified by the observations for each country on its application of ILO Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) made by the ILO Committee of Experts and published on Normlex. Number of inspectors meets ILO’s requirements if there is one labour inspector per 10,000 workers in industrial market economies, one per 20,000 workers in transition economies, and one per 40,000 workers in less developed countries.
	2.1.3	Labour laws extend to everyone, including migrant workers, domestic workers, and those in the fishing and construction sectors	The legal definition of an employee includes all vulnerable workers, such as domestic workers, migrant workers, construction workers, maritime workers, etc. If the jurisdiction does not have a generic definition of an employee or a labour code, the information can come from NGOs, related legislation, or reports. If there are separate laws covering particular groups (e.g., separate legislation providing protections for domestic workers), this would be indicator met. This indicator does not extend to military, judiciary and civil service — if these are NOT included, and all other groups are included, this is still indicator met.
	2.1.4	Labour laws provide for freedom of association and collective bargaining	Labour laws provide for freedom of association AND collective bargaining to ANY groups. Aligned with the ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98). National labour laws shall allow all workers the right to organise and encourage and promote voluntary negotiation between employers or employers’ organisations and workers’ organisations (Article 3 and 4 of Convention No. 98). Indicator is met if ANY group has freedom of association and collective bargaining. NOT gaps in collective bargaining and freedom of association. This is covered under M4, 2.1.5.

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Activity 2.1	Labour rights exist and are enforced		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.1.5	NEGATIVE Certain groups, such as migrant workers or domestic workers, are not allowed to unionise	If yes to M4, 2.1.4, labour laws do NOT provide for freedom of association and collective bargaining for groups in line with ILO Convention No. 98. Groups that are often excluded are fishers, domestic workers, and migrant workers. If these groups are explicitly excluded, rate as indicator met. Aligned with ILO Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98). National labour laws shall allow all workers the right to organise and encourage and promote voluntary negotiation between employers or employers’ organisations and workers’ organisations (Article 3 and 4 of Convention No. 98). NOT military forces, police force, and the corrections service are excluded (this falls within the scope of the Convention). If no groups apart from military forces, police force, and the corrections service are explicitly listed as excluded, then assume right to association apply to all and rate as indicator not met. If no to M4, 2.1.4, this indicator cannot be met and must be rated as 0.
	2.1.6	Labour inspectors are able to enter premises unannounced	Labour law details that labour inspectors are able to enter premises unannounced AND observations including details on the existing of unannounced audits must be from 15 February 2019 onwards. This is verified by the observations for each country on the Convention Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) made by the ILO Committee of Experts and published on Normlex. NOT ILO has explicitly stated that labour inspectors are not able to enter premises unannounced or that all inspections are scheduled.
	2.1.7	Labour inspectors are able to enter premises and enforce fines	Labour law details that labour inspectors are able to enter premises and enforce fines AND observations are from 15 February 2019 onwards. This is verified by observations and direct requests for each country on the Convention Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) made by the ILO Committee of Experts and published on Normlex. Labour inspectors are enforcing fines or fines are levied where infringements are found during the inspection process. NOT ILO has explicitly stated that either there are no fines, or these are not enforced.
Activity 2.2	Protections exist for migrant workers		
	2.2.1	Recruitment agencies are registered and monitored by the government	Recruitment agencies are registered AND monitored by the government AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Forms of monitoring include: investigation of recruitment agencies, closing of recruitment agencies’ operations, cancelling of recruitment agencies’ contracts, visits to recruitment agencies, and applying penalties to recruitment agencies. NOT only that recruitment agencies are registered by the government. There must be some mention of form of monitoring or tracking.
	2.2.2	Laws or policies state that private recruitment fees are paid by the employer, not the employee	Government legislation or policies state that recruitment fees and costs payable to recruitment agencies are not charged to the employee (i.e., fees are paid by the employer, not employee). NOT fees or costs associated with getting a job are not paid in practice.

Table 39
Conceptual framework for
measuring government responses

Milestone 4: (cont.)	Risk factors – such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions – that enable modern slavery are addressed
Outcome 1:	Government programming reflects and responds to known risk factors and drivers of modern slavery and patterns of exploitation

Activity 2.2	Protections exist for migrant workers		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.2.3	There are laws that prohibit the withholding of passports	National laws prohibit the withholding of passports. This MUST be explicit in the criminal/ penal code, labour legislation or code, or trafficking legislation. Withholding passports is defined as passports are held by an employer, official, or government authority and are not available on request. NOT withholding passports is an aggravating offence in trafficking crimes. NOT withholding passports with a view to trafficking or smuggling a person is a criminal offence. NOT crimes related to forgery of passports.
	2.2.4	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	Any current specific government policy or law that leads to loss of visa or to deportation of migrant workers (or specific groups of migrant workers, such as domestic workers) for leaving abusive employers. Can be referred to as “tied visas” where a particular group of migrant workers are tied to one employer and unable to leave AND this policy is in place as of 31 August 2022. NOT there is evidence of survivors being deported for breach of visa conditions, but this does not occur as a direct result of government policy – this is covered under M1, 2.3.5 and M1, 2.3.6.
	2.2.5	Safe migration pathways exist for those seeking employment	Safe migration pathways exist for those seeking employment AND country registers a value of at least 80 per cent of migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people. A country can belong to one of the following categories: Fully meets indicator that country has the safe migration pathways – values of 100 per cent of necessary migration policies to facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people: Meets – values of 80 per cent to less than 100 per cent. Partially meets – values of 40 per cent to less than 80 per cent. Requires further progress – values of less than 40 per cent. Must fall in one of the following categories: Fully meets (values of 100 per cent). Meets (values of 80 per cent to less than 100 per cent). NOT falls in one of the following categories: Partially meets – Values of 40 per cent to less than 80 per cent. Requires further progress – Values of less than 40 per cent. Source: SDG indicator 10.7.2 (UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and International Organization for Migration).

Table 39
Conceptual framework for
measuring government responses

Activity 3.1	Social protections exist		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	3.1.1	All are able to access to health care	All are able to access affordable health care within in a given country AND this health care system is available as of 31 August 2022. Affordable health care includes the presence of state health care schemes, community health schemes, or financial assistance focused on providing access to health care for vulnerable groups. Health care is available for all and does not discriminate based on gender, ethnicity, religious background, or geographic region. NOT health care is available for survivors of modern slavery – this is covered under M1, 2.1.4 and M1, 2.1.5. For example, if health care is too costly, thereby excluding certain groups, or health care is too centralised, thereby excluding certain geographical regions, please rate as indicator not met. Source: Universal Health Coverage Index (SDG 3.8.1). If score is above 80 then indicator is met.
	3.1.2	All children are able to access public primary education regardless of ethno-cultural or religious background	Public primary education system exists and children are able to access public primary education AND this primary education system is available as of 31 August 2022. All children are able to access education, regardless of gender, ethnicity, religious background, or geographic region. For example, if primary education is too costly, thereby excluding attendance by certain groups of children, or education is not available to certain groups (such as Roma) please rate as indicator not met. Sources: UNICEF primary education data and US Department of Labor Worst Forms of Child Labour report. Using these two sources, if there is evidence that free public education exists and that less than 10 per cent of the primary school-age population are out of school, then this indicator is met.
	3.1.3	NEGATIVE There are lower primary school enrolment rates for girls	Out of primary school rates are higher for girls than boys AND this is current as of 31 August 2022. Source: UNICEF out of primary school data. NOT out of school rates are the same for female and male.
	3.1.4	All children are included in birth registration systems	All are able to access the government run or supported birth registration system AND this is current as of 31 August 2022. Can include systems which are implemented or funded by INGOs, but with government support. Government support is defined as development of the birth registration system, participation in the system, or monetary or in-kind support. Covering the entire population refers to the percentage of people who are registered. Indicator is not met if less than 95 percent of the population is registered, OR specific groups are missing. Source: UNICEF statistics on birth registration and additional research on missing vulnerable populations. Vulnerable populations can include ethnic, cultural, or religious groups whose members do not have equal access to birth registration.

Table 39
Conceptual framework for
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Milestone 4: (cont.)	Risk factors – such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions – that enable modern slavery are addressed
Outcome 1:	Government programming reflects and responds to known risk factors and drivers of modern slavery and patterns of exploitation

Activity 3.1	Social protections exist		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	3.1.5	Systems are in place to allow asylum seekers to seek protection	There are legal protections, such as legislation, laws, or systems in place that enable asylum seekers to access basic support and protection within a country's borders AND this system is available as of 31 August 2022. Services may be provided by IOs/NGOs with government support. Government support is defined as development of the asylum seeker system, participation in the system, or monetary or in-kind support. NOT asylum seekers are detained without access to services. NOT asylum seekers are deported without their claims being assessed. NOT asylum seekers claims are assessed outside of the country where they sought asylum. NOT protections that are available for migrants (so not specific to refugees or asylum seekers). NOT evidence that refugees or asylum seekers cannot work. Sources: US State Department country reports on human rights practices, Amnesty International, Freedom House, and Human Rights Watch.
	3.1.6	Legal age of marriage is 18	The legal age of marriage is 18 for males and females with NO exceptions AND this is current as of 31 August 2022.
	3.1.7	Unemployment protections for vulnerable populations exist	At least one form of unemployment protection for vulnerable populations exists AND this is current as of 31 August 2022. Forms of unemployment protections, also referred in the source as unemployment benefit programs, may include but are not limited to: social, universal or voluntary insurance, severance payments, social assistance, unemployment aid, unemployment insurance, and right of withdrawal from provident fund. Source: International Labour Organization World Social Protection Report.
	3.1.8	Poverty alleviation schemes exist	Poverty alleviation schemes exist AND this is current as of 31 August 2022. At least seven of the following eight policy areas are covered: child and family, maternity (cash), sickness (cash), unemployment, employment injury, disability/invalidity, survivors, old age. The following categories meet the indicator: - Comprehensive scope of legal coverage – eight policy areas covered. - Nearly comprehensive scope of legal coverage - seven policy areas covered. NOT the following categories: - Intermediate scope of legal coverage – five to six policy areas covered. - Limited scope of legal coverage - one to four policy areas covered. - Incomplete information available – no known policy areas covered. Source: International Labour Organization World Social Protection Report.

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Activity 3.1	Social protections exist		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	3.1.9	NEGATIVE Homosexuality is criminalised	Homosexuality is criminalised. Source: Human Rights Watch.
Activity 3.2	Official complicity in a crime is illegal		
	3.2.1	National laws criminalise corruption in the public sector	Public corruption is criminalised in legislation. Public sector includes government officials, including police, immigration, and border guards. Corruption includes, at a minimum, bribery of officials. Please refer to legislation, not to instances of combating corruption.
Activity 3.3	NEGATIVE Official complicity is not investigated		
	3.3.1	NEGATIVE Reports of individual officials' complicity in modern slavery cases have not been investigated	Any reports of officials' complicity or corruption in modern slavery cases AND that these have NOT been investigated AND these have occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. Officials include: government officials, police, immigration officials, border guards, and labour inspectors. Excludes consular staff (covered by M4, 3.4.3). MUST be related to modern slavery crimes (trafficking, forced labour, slavery, forced marriage, use of child soldiers, and worst forms of child labour). If there is evidence of widespread corruption, but investigations are regularly taking place, please rate as indicator met. If there is evidence of widespread corruption, but only a minimal number of investigations have been completed OR there is limited information available, please rate as indicator not met. NOT evidence of general corruption of law enforcement.

Table 39
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Milestone 4: (cont.)	Risk factors – such as attitudes, social systems, and institutions – that enable modern slavery are addressed
Outcome 1:	Government programming reflects and responds to known risk factors and drivers of modern slavery and patterns of exploitation

Activity 3.4	Government provides support for citizens overseas		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	3.4.1	Government provides training on modern slavery for its consular staff	Government provides training for its embassy or consular staff before departure for a posting or during a posting AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Definition of training includes formal in-person training or part of an online training program as part of broader curriculum on human rights or other training programs. Training can be provided by INGOs with government support (support defined as permission, development of the training, or monetary or in-kind support). NOT training manuals have been developed by INGOs, NGOs. NOT booklets with indicators of trafficking have been handed out to embassy staff.
	3.4.2	Government provides identification documents and supports travel arrangements for citizen return	Any citizen found exploited overseas can obtain ID documents from their own country OR be helped to travel back to their country by their own government. These documents are normally given by a citizen’s embassies or consulates in the host country AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. Evidence in law or in practice is sufficient to meet the indicator. This information can be found in modern slavery legislation, or on ministry/ department of foreign affairs websites.
	3.4.3	NEGATIVE Diplomatic staff are not investigated for alleged complicity in modern slavery cases or abuse of survivors	Diplomatic OR embassy staff are complicit in the exploitation of nationals or abuse those who seek assistance at the embassy AND no investigations have taken place into this complicity AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022.
Activity 4.1	NEGATIVE Government places its population, or part of its population, in forced labour		
	4.1.1	NEGATIVE State-imposed forced labour exists	Any form of state-imposed forced labour, where the government forced the whole population, or segments of it, to work under threat of penalty, and for which work people have not offered themselves voluntarily AND this has occurred between 15 February 2019 and 31 August 2022. NOT compulsory military service, work which forms part of normal civil obligations of the citizen, or work performed in cases of emergency (such as war, fire, famine, or flood). This is verified by ILO Committee Experts through both direct requests AND observations for the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) AND for the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105). Follows ILO typology - see Global Estimates of Modern Slavery.

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Milestone 5:	Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour
Outcome 1:	Government sources goods and services that are slavery-free

Activity 1.1	Government regulates and investigates public procurement to prevent use of forced labour		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	1.1.1	Guidelines exist for public procurement officials	The government has drafted guidelines or an internal memo for public procurement officials that outline standards and/or operating procedures to prevent the purchase of public goods or services that involve modern slavery AND this has occurred since 15 February 2014. These can be general guidelines on human rights that include sub-sections on modern slavery. The guidelines can include outlining steps to be taken should a contractor be found to use forced labour or requiring government contractors over a certain value to maintain compliance plans.
	1.1.2	Public procurement policies and systems exist to minimise the risk of governments purchasing products tainted by forced labour	The government drafts and implements public procurement policies and standards that explicitly prohibit public procurement agencies from engaging businesses suspected of using forced labour OR from purchasing products that were made using forced labour AND this has occurred since 15 February 2014. These policies can include prohibiting those found to be using forced labour from public contracts OR inserting clauses in public contracts prohibiting the use of forced labour.
	1.1.3	Annual reports on government action to prevent use of forced labour in public procurement are produced and publicly available	The government releases reports on activities taken to prevent use of forced labour in public procurement AND this has occurred since 15 February 2014 OR if the policy has been adopted since 15 February 2019, it is enough that reporting is stipulated as part of regulating compliance. The report can be on human rights but include a sub-section on modern slavery. Modern Slavery Act statements produced by the government would meet this indicator.
	1.1.4	The government has provided training to public procurement officials on modern slavery	The government has provided training to procurement officials on what modern slavery is, how it is relevant to their role, and on existing government policies and their implementation AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014. This training is provided face-to-face, or through online training modules.
	1.1.5	There is evidence that the government has taken remedial action where forced labour has been discovered in public procurement	There is evidence that the government has worked with contractors in public supply chains that have been identified as having issues with use of forced labour to implement corrective action plans OR where the use of forced labour is prevalent in public supply chains and the contractor is unwilling to work with the government, there is evidence that the government has cancelled the contract AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014.

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Milestone 5: (cont.)	Government and business stop sourcing goods and services produced by forced labour		
Outcome 1:	Government sources goods and services that are slavery-free		
Activity 2.1	Government encourages mandatory reporting		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.1.1	Laws or policies require businesses to report on their actions to implement risk minimisation policies	Legislation or policies require businesses to report on their actions to minimise risk of forced labour in their supply chain. For example, the UK Modern Slavery Act requires businesses earning more than GBP36 million annually to report on their actions to combat modern slavery or the Australian Modern Slavery Act requires businesses with a turnover of more than AUD100 million to report on their actions to combat modern slavery.
	2.1.2	Penalties exist for companies that fail to report	If yes to M5, 2.1.1, mandatory reporting requirements include civil or criminal penalties for companies that fail to report. If no to M5, 2.1.1, indicator is not met and must be rated as 0.
	2.1.3	Penalties have been applied to companies that fail to report	If yes to M5, 2.1.1 and M5, 2.1.2, there is evidence that the government has pursued civil or criminal proceedings for companies that have failed to report. If no to M5, 2.1.1 and M5, 2.1.2, indicator is not met and must be rated as 0.
	2.1.4	The government implements a responsible investment reporting requirement for investment funds and banks headquartered in their country to ensure that investment does not support modern slavery	Investment funds and banks headquartered in the country MUST report on modern slavery risk in investments AND this reporting must occur at least every two years. If policy is in place, there MUST be evidence that this has occurred since 15 February 2014 OR if the policy has recently been adopted, it is enough that reporting is stipulated as part of regulating compliance. NOTE: There must be explicit mention of modern slavery NOT that investment funds or banks have corporate social responsibility policies that require them to report on human rights UNLESS modern slavery is part of this reporting. ESG reporting that includes forced labour / modern slavery on stock exchanges is included in this indicator.
Activity 2.2	Government encourages mandatory due diligence		
	2.2.1	The government has put in place mandatory human rights due diligence legislation	Legislation or policies require business to produce a due diligence plan that identifies and prevents risks to human rights (and sometimes also the environment) that could occur as a result of their business activities. This could include the production of publicly available due diligence plans for which they can then be held accountable. For example, French Duty of Vigilance legislation
	2.2.2	Mandatory human rights due diligence legislation includes “right of action” for survivors of modern slavery crimes	If yes to M5, 2.2.1, the legislation allows for a “right of action” whereby interested persons, including those harmed by corporate failures to observe human rights due diligence standards, can make applications to judicial authorities requesting companies to correct problems with compliance. It can also include potential compensation for those affected. E.g., French Duty of Vigilance legislation

Table 39
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Activity 2 .2	Government encourages mandatory due diligence		
	2022 Indicator Number	Indicator	Indicator description
	2.2.3	Penalties have been applied to companies that have failed to comply with their due diligence plans	If yes to M5, 2.2.1 and 2.2.2, there is evidence that penalties have been enforced for those companies that have failed to comply with their due diligence plans AND this has occurred at least once since 15 February 2014.
Activity 2 .3	Government is using alternative avenues to ensure businesses are tackling forced labour in supply chains		
	2.3.1	The governments has identified high-risk sectors and have taken action to work with these sectors to eradicate modern slavery	The government has collaborated with businesses to identify high-risk sectors and set up national sector-specific initiatives that support businesses in tackling modern slavery. These can be broader initiatives that cover sustainability, health and safety, etc., but must include some elements of tackling modern slavery (e.g., the sustainable textile partnership in Germany) AND this has occurred since 15 February 2014.
	2.3.2	Laws or policies allow governments to create a public list of businesses that have been found to tolerate slavery in their supply chains	The government has worked with businesses and NGOs to create a public list of businesses that have been found to tolerate forced labour in their supply chains AND/OR these businesses are prevented from accessing public funds (e.g., the “dirty list” in Brazil) AND this is operational as of 31 August 2022.
	2.3.3	Laws or policies prevent the import of goods and services made with forced labour	The government has prohibited the import of goods and services made with forced labour (e.g., the US Tariff Act) AND this is current as of 31 August 2022.
	2.3.4	Laws are in place that make it a criminal offence for company directors or companies who fail to prevent modern slavery and fail to undertake reasonable due diligence in first tier supply chain	Directors can be charged and prosecuted for slavery in first tier supply chains where it can be shown that due diligence has not occurred. This indicator measures the existence of this provision in legislation AND this is current as of 31 August 2022.

APPENDIX 3:

Methodology for identifying the highest value products at risk of forced labour imported by the G20

The world’s most developed countries are connected to modern slavery not only through exploitation occurring within their own borders but also through the goods they import. In the GSI, we identify the highest value products at risk of being produced by forced labour which are currently being imported into G20 countries. The G20 are the largest importers (and exporters) in the world, accounting for 75 per cent of global trade.¹

As a first step we developed a list of products at risk of being produced by modern slavery. This was informed by high-risk countries and industries as well as recent suspected cases of forced labour identified in the production of these goods.² We then compiled import data for all G20 countries for these products.

Table 40
Initial list of goods produced by forced labour as reported by the US Department

Ranking	Product with risk of modern slavery	Source countries
1	Bricks	Afghanistan, Myanmar, Cambodia, China, India, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia
2	Cotton	Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
3	Garments	Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Bangladesh
4	Cattle	Bolivia, Brazil, Niger, Paraguay, South Sudan
5	Sugarcane	Bolivia, Brazil, Myanmar, Dominican Republic, Pakistan
6	Gold	Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, North Korea, Peru, Venezuela
7	Fish	China, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan
8	Timber	Brazil, North Korea, Peru, Russia
9	Carpets	India, Nepal, Pakistan
10	Coal	China, North Korea, Pakistan
11	Rice	Myanmar, India, Mali
12	Brazil Nuts/Chestnuts	Bolivia, Peru
13	Cocoa	Côte d’Ivoire, Nigeria
14	Diamonds	Angola, Sierra Leone
15	Electronics	China, Malaysia
16	Coffee	Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire
17	Embellished textiles	India, Nepal
18	Palm oil	Indonesia, Malaysia



Identifying a list of imports at risk of modern slavery

Our starting point was the 2022 US Department of Labor list of goods produced by forced labour and child labour.³ The list was first filtered by “forced labour” to ensure that products suspected of being produced only by child labour were excluded. A simple country count of products was performed to determine a ranking: the product with the highest number of countries listed against it was ranked first, the product with the second highest numbers of countries against it was ranked second, and so on. This produced an initial list of 22 product/source country combinations at risk of modern slavery.

As a next step, we conducted a literature review of the product/source country combinations to independently validate the list, using the following parameters:

- Reference period: 1 January 2017 to 31 July 2022.
- Mix of media and non-media sources (peer-reviewed journal articles, research reports, government documents, international organisation reports, NGO reports, etc.), whenever possible.

The following hierarchy of sources was used in conducting this research:

1. Peer reviewed publications, e.g., articles from journals identified through database searches and, if required, through Google Scholar.
2. Reports of international organisations, e.g., ILO, IOM, UN.
3. Reports of international NGOs, e.g., Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International.
4. Government websites, e.g., Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
5. National NGOs.
6. Media, through Google searches.

It should be noted that this list is not exhaustive, and we performed additional searches where suggested sources did not provide the information required.

Once the literature review was completed, a product/source country combination was included if it was on the 2022 US Department of Labor list of goods produced by forced labour that are listed in Table 40. In addition, the product/source country combination had to be independently verified by credible secondary sources, such as journal articles, primary research reports, reports from an international organisation or an NGO, or media reports. If no relevant references were found or the information was more than five years old, the product/source country combination was excluded.

The literature review resulted in the final list of at-risk products seen in Table 41. Source countries marked in red were deleted from the list as we could not find recent evidence to verify the occurrence of forced labour. The countries marked in green were added to the final list based on Walk Free primary research into modern slavery in the cocoa sector in Ghana⁴ and well-known exploitation occurring in the products of solar panels in China.⁵

London, United Kingdom, December 2022.

A headline from the Evening Standard newspaper reads “Modern Slavery Blitz on London embassies” following the proposal of a new law to stop foreign embassies claiming immunity from legal actions being taken by domestic workers under their employment. The law will allow these workers to take diplomats to an employment tribunal for malpractice, including modern slavery. Photo credit: Mike Kemp/In Pictures via Getty Images.

Table 41
Final list of products at risk of modern slavery by source country.

Product	Source countries
Bricks	Afghanistan, Myanmar, Cambodia, China, India, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia
Garments	Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Bangladesh
Fish	China, Ghana, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan
Cotton	Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan
Gold	Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, North Korea, Peru, Venezuela
Timber	Brazil, North Korea, Peru, Russia
Carpets	India, Nepal, Pakistan
Coal	China, North Korea, Pakistan
Cattle	Bolivia, Brazil, Niger, Paraguay, South Sudan
Sugarcane	Bolivia, Brazil, Myanmar, Dominican Republic, Pakistan
Rice	Myanmar, India, Mali
Cocoa	Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Ghana
Electronics	China, Malaysia
Palm oil	Indonesia, Malaysia
Textiles	China, North Korea
Brazil Nuts/Chestnuts	Bolivia, Peru
Coffee	Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire
Diamonds	Angola, Sierra Leone
Embellished textiles	India, Nepal
Shrimp	Myanmar, Thailand
Stones	India, Nepal
Thread/Yarn	China, India
Solar Panels	China

Identifying the most
valuable imported products
at risk of modern slavery

Trade data was obtained for the 19 G20 member countries. South Africa was included in this analysis for the first time: in 2018 it was excluded as it reported trade data via the Southern African Customs Union. The European Union was excluded to avoid double counting trade data from France, Germany, and Italy.

The final list of G20 countries are:

1. Argentina

2. Australia

3. Brazil

4. Canada

5. China

6. France

7. Germany

8. India

9. Indonesia

10. Italy
11. Japan

12. Mexico

13. Russia

14. Saudi Arabia

15. South Africa

16. South Korea

17. Türkiye

18. United Kingdom

19. United States

Data source and definitions

BACI dataset

The import data used for this analysis was taken from the BACI dataset.⁶ BACI is the world trade database developed by the French research centre *Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales* (CEPII) at a high level of product disaggregation.

Original trade data is provided by the United Nations Statistical Division (COMTRADE database). BACI is constructed using a procedure that reconciles the declarations of the exporter and the importer. This harmonisation procedure enables the extension of the number of countries for which trade data is available. The dataset gives information about the value of trade (in thousands of US dollars) and the quantity (in tonnes).

For this project, we used the 2021 BACI trade dataset with the 2017 Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature, which was the most recent available at the time of writing.

Harmonized Commodity Description
and Coding System

The Harmonized System (HS) is an international nomenclature for the classification of products. It allows participating countries to classify traded goods on a common basis for customs purposes. At the international level, the HS for classifying goods is a six-digit code system.

The HS comprises approximately 5,300 product descriptions that appear as headings and subheadings, arranged in 99 chapters, and grouped into 21 sections. The six digits can be broken down into three parts. The first two digits (HS-2) identify the chapter the goods are classified in, e.g. 09 = *Coffee, Tea, Maté and Spices*. The next two digits (HS-4) identify groupings within that chapter, e.g. 09.02 = *Tea, whether or not flavoured*. The next two digits (HS-6) are even more specific, e.g. 09.02.10 = *Green tea (not fermented)*. Up to the HS-6 digit level, most countries classify products in the same way (a few exceptions exist where some countries apply old versions of the HS).

The HS was introduced in 1988 and has been adopted by most countries worldwide. It has undergone several revisions in the classification of products, which entered into force in 1996, 2002, 2007, 2012, and 2017.

Data compilation

Each of the products from the final list in Table 41 is represented by multiple HS 2017 product categories within the BACI trade dataset. The relevant categories were identified using the Foreign Trade Online directory.⁷ Using STATA, import data for all relevant product categories and source countries was extracted from the 2021 BACI dataset for 19 G20 countries.

The products were then ranked from highest to lowest according to import value in US\$. The resulting list of top five products at risk of modern slavery (according to US\$ value) imported by each of the G20 countries is presented in Table 42. This product list has changed between 2018 and 2023. Textiles, palm oil, and coffee were not included in the top five most valuable products at risk of modern slavery of any G20 country in 2018. Cotton and carpets remain products at risk of modern slavery, however they have dropped off the highest value list since 2018.



Kolti, Nepal, March 2022.
A young Nepali woman works in her family's vegetable garden, while temperatures rise and threaten 240 million people living in the Hindu Kush. The remote communities in the area are some of the most impoverished, with women and children facing the greatest risk from climate change, including malnourishment and poverty. Photo credit: Rebecca Conway via Getty Images.

Table 42
Top five products at risk of modern slavery according to US\$
value imported by G20 countries^a

G20 country	Imported product at risk of modern slavery	Source country	Import value (in thousands of US\$)
Argentina	Electronics	China	1,249,673
		Malaysia	19,969
	Garments	Bangladesh	11,673
		Brazil	5,914
		China	103,034
		India	6,338
		Malaysia	448
		Viet Nam	16,574
	Textiles	China	82,025
	Coffee	Brazil	59,467
	Solar panels	China	55,545
Australia	Electronics	China	8,499,583
		Malaysia	387,144
	Garments	Argentina	33
		Bangladesh	814,958
		Brazil	1,830
		China	4,847,261
		India	298,593
		Malaysia	25,397
		Viet Nam	400,830
	Solar panels	China	1,302,216
	Textiles	China	469,839
	Fish	China	75,023
		Ghana	2
		Indonesia	73,488
		Taiwan	39,283
		Thailand	199,156
Brazil	Solar panels	China	2,771,297
	Electronics	China	1,207,778
		Malaysia	15,137
	Garments	Argentina	6,385
		Bangladesh	108,725
		China	624,307
		India	46,369
		Malaysia	1,963
		Viet Nam	52,986
	Palm oil	Indonesia	511,464
		Malaysia	19,313
	Textiles	China	269,509
Canada	Electronics	China	11,203,647
		Malaysia	76,024
	Garments	Argentina	6
		Bangladesh	1,278,694
		Brazil	1,309
		China	3,068,653
		India	259,998
		Malaysia	12,618
		Viet Nam	1,053,657
		Peru	2,097,402
		China	482,486
	Gold	Peru	2,097,402
	Textiles	China	482,486
	Sugarcane	Brazil	427,598

Table 42
Top five products at risk of modern slavery according to US\$
value imported by G20 countries^a

G20 country		Imported product at risk of modern slavery	Source country	Import value (in thousands of US\$)
China	🇮🇩	Palm oil	Indonesia	4,902,375
			Malaysia	1,432,821
	🇲🇻	Timber	Brazil	322,095
			Peru	37,308
			Russia	3,564,090
	🇧🇷	Cattle	Brazil	3,907,805
			🇲🇻	Garments
	Bangladesh	404,894		
	Brazil	358		
	India	60,244		
	Malaysia	16,998		
	Viet Nam	1,173,538		
🇲🇻	Sugarcane	Brazil		
France	🇲🇻	Garments	Argentina	577
			Bangladesh	1,917,574
			Brazil	2,301
			China	4,524,306
			India	682,554
			Malaysia	6,475
			Viet Nam	564,909
	🇨🇳	Electronics	China	2,609,763
			Malaysia	13,678
	🇮🇷	Cocoa	Côte d'Ivoire	462,434
			Ghana	172,531
🇨🇳	Textiles	China	434,278	
	Solar panels	China	362,406	
Germany	🇨🇳	Electronics	China	20,319,762
			Malaysia	151,570
	🇲🇻	Garments	Argentina	51
			Bangladesh	7,785,869
			Brazil	857
			China	7,993,142
			India	1,301,894
			Malaysia	36,160
			Viet Nam	1,284,308
	🇲🇻	Solar panels	China	2,425,414
Textiles			China	1,620,893
🇲🇻	Coffee	Brazil	1,064,743	
		India	🇨🇳	Electronics
Malaysia	432,868			
🇮🇩	Palm oil		Indonesia	3,588,848
			Malaysia	4,014,696
🇨🇳	Solar panels		China	3,820,664
			🇲🇻	Gold
Peru	2,143,967			
🇲🇻	Garments		Bangladesh	472,834
		Brazil	78	
		China	753,798	
		Malaysia	7,523	
		Viet Nam	47,222	

Table 42
Top five products at risk of modern slavery according to US\$
value imported by G20 countries⁸

G20 country	Imported product at risk of modern slavery	Source country	Import value (in thousands of US\$)
Indonesia	Electronics	China	2,919,522
		Malaysia	77,909
	Garments	Argentina	0.4
		Bangladesh	58,744
		Brazil	7
		China	563,955
		India	15,410
		Malaysia	21,467
		Viet Nam	49,025
	Textiles	China	663,425
	Coal	China	432,649
		Pakistan	0.2
	Sugarcane	Brazil	353,740
Italy	Garments	Argentina	143
		Bangladesh	1,420,659
		Brazil	1,110
		China	2,560,544
		India	353,801
		Malaysia	4,419
		Viet Nam	275,277
	Electronics	China	4,099,594
		Malaysia	11,962
	Palm oil	Indonesia	769,786
		Malaysia	416,258
	Textiles	China	533,455
Japan	Coffee	Brazil	477,026
	Electronics	China	29,015,858
		Malaysia	111,882
	Garments	Argentina	400
		Bangladesh	1,161,546
		Brazil	1,773
		China	13,008,247
		India	207,494
		Malaysia	116,704
		Viet Nam	3,129,860
	Fish	China	1,617,554
		Ghana	1,305
		Indonesia	189,292
		Taiwan	376,438
		Thailand	484,290
	Solar panels	China	1,887,658
	Textiles	China	1,805,444

Table 42
Top five products at risk of modern slavery according to US\$
value imported by G20 countries⁸

G20 country	Imported product at risk of modern slavery	Source country	Import value (in thousands of US\$)
Mexico	Electronics	China	5,553,221
		Malaysia	178,698
	Garments	Bangladesh	394,062
		Brazil	1,235
		China	1,525,355
		India	109,101
		Malaysia	5,633
		Viet Nam	119,953
	Solar panels	China	498,915
	Textiles	China	476,471
		Brazil	305,542
	Timber	Peru	8,671
		Russia	12,402
Russia	Electronics	China	8,699,722
		Malaysia	24,478
	Garments	Argentina	0.1
		Bangladesh	1,161,231
		Brazil	372
		China	2,976,065
		India	150,554
		Malaysia	7,103
		Viet Nam	399,252
	Palm oil	Indonesia	886,351
		Malaysia	15,946
	Cattle	Brazil	129,229
		Paraguay	333,732
Saudi Arabia	Textiles	China	420,059
	Garments	Argentina	11
		Bangladesh	394,959
		Brazil	626
		China	2,317,822
		India	414,568
		Malaysia	6,613
		Viet Nam	53,416
	Electronics	China	2,150,220
		Malaysia	22,842
	Palm oil	Indonesia	480,481
		Malaysia	369,096
	Rice	India	812,366
	Sugarcane	Brazil	340,235

Table 42**Top five products at risk of modern slavery according to US\$ value imported by G20 countries^a**

G20 country	Imported product at risk of modern slavery	Source country	Import value (in thousands of US\$)
South Africa	Electronics	China	2,435,721
		Malaysia	4,566
	Garments	Argentina	24
		Bangladesh	105,396
		Brazil	456
		China	1,157,112
		India	97,275
		Malaysia	3,157
		Viet Nam	32,184
	Palm oil	Indonesia	436,801
		Malaysia	116,863
	Solar panels	China	256,757
	Textiles	China	142,188
South Korea	Electronics	China	9,275,468
		Malaysia	15,132
	Garments	Argentina	136
		Bangladesh	443,987
		Brazil	243
		China	4,882,687
		India	56,823
		Malaysia	8,626
		Viet Nam	3,020,662
	Solar panels	China	1,003,783
	Palm oil	Indonesia	453,534
		Malaysia	373,781
	Fish	China	533,256
		Ghana	1,815
		Indonesia	32,753
		Taiwan	114,442
		Thailand	22,362
Türkiye	Electronics	China	3,173,722
		Malaysia	8,515
	Palm oil	Indonesia	223,729
		Malaysia	659,919
	Garments	Argentina	65
		Bangladesh	190,776
		Brazil	171
		China	271,493
		India	23,756
		Malaysia	27,209
		Viet Nam	63,508
	Solar panels	China	374,515
	Cocoa	Côte d'Ivoire	243,290
		Ghana	76,298

Table 42**Top five products at risk of modern slavery according to US\$ value imported by G20 countries^a**

G20 country	Imported product at risk of modern slavery	Source country	Import value (in thousands of US\$)
UK	Electronics	China	14,713,414
		Malaysia	37,016
	Garments	Argentina	189
		Bangladesh	3,009,806
		Brazil	1,294
		China	5,257,572
		India	1,255,998
		Malaysia	22,225
		Viet Nam	509,046
	Textiles	China	538,295
	Timber	Brazil	130,422
		Peru	77
	Fish	Russia	352,850
		China	230,258
		Ghana	38,875
		Indonesia	18,615
		Taiwan	761
		Thailand	16,475
US	Electronics	China	106,158,032
		Malaysia	1,427,054
	Garments	Argentina	950
		Bangladesh	7,273,296
		Brazil	25,173
		China	24,889,568
		India	4,657,696
		Malaysia	256,474
		Viet Nam	15,288,211
	Textiles	China	4,752,876
	Timber	Brazil	2,107,498
		Peru	8,361
	Fish	Russia	549,653
		China	1,015,843
		Ghana	257
		Indonesia	406,921
		Taiwan	144,891
		Thailand	670,363