



2022 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR



**Ensuring the Future of Work is
Fair for All**
Data as a Driver for Global Action

**Advancing Research on Exploitation
in Global Supply Chains**
Acting on an Expanded Mandate

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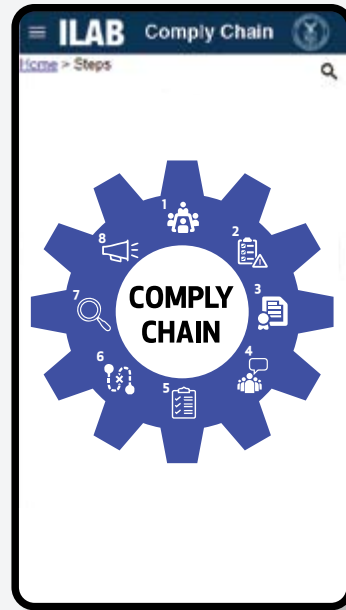
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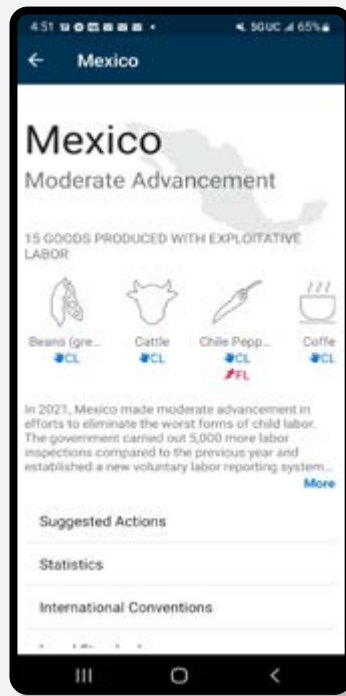
NEW: Uncover details on 32 new additions to the List of Goods

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NEW: Check out updates on ILAB's projects

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Review **laws** and **ratifications**



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Find child labor **data** and the sectors in which children work



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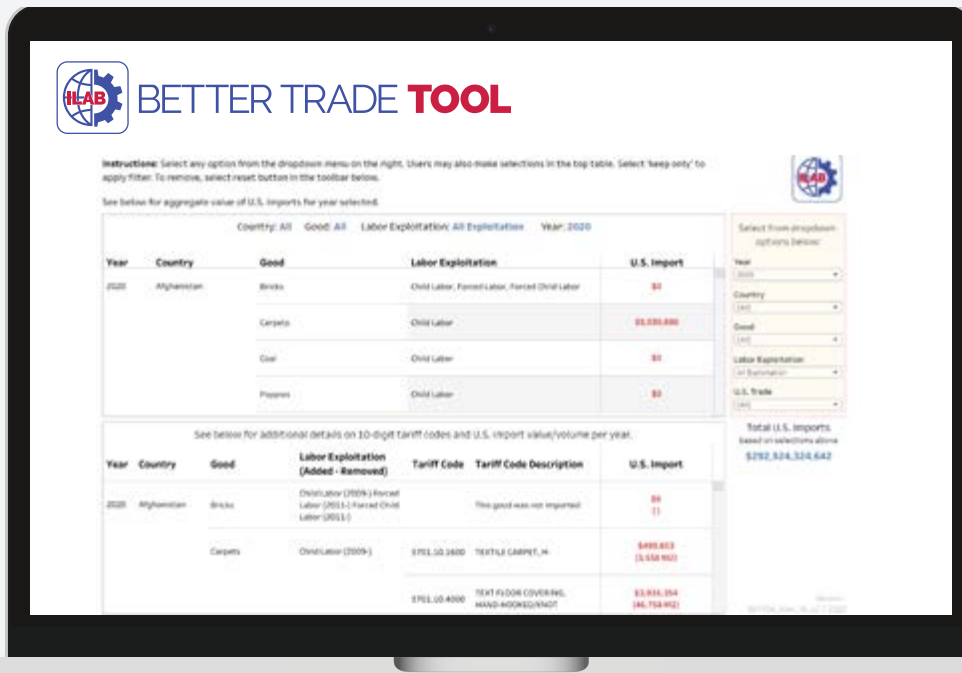


The **BETTER TRADE TOOL** is a resource for users interested in learning about labor exploitation risks in global supply chains.

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Access the Department's new Better Trade Tool on our website at dol.gov/BetterTradeTool



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Brian, a 10-year-old Salvadoran boy, works at a brick factory, Istahua, El Salvador, December 21, 2013.

How to Access Our Reports

We've got you covered! Access our reports in the way that works best for you.

On Your Computer

All three of the U.S. Department of Labor's (USDOL) flagship reports on international child labor and forced labor are available on our website in HTML and PDF formats at dol.gov/ChildLaborReports. These reports include *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, as required by the Trade and Development Act of 2000; *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*, as required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005; and *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*, as required by Executive Order 13126. On our website, you can navigate to individual country pages where you can find information on the prevalence and sectoral distribution of the worst forms of child labor; specific goods produced by child labor or forced labor; efforts each country has made to implement their commitments to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the areas of laws and regulations, institutional mechanisms for enforcement and coordination, and government policies and social programs; and specific suggestions for government actions to address the issue. You can also access the Department's *Better Trade Tool* on our website at dol.gov/BetterTradeTool. This tool's dynamic dashboards and custom queries allows users to view U.S. and global trade at potential child labor and forced labor risks in global supply chains and conduct trade data analysis.



On Your Phone

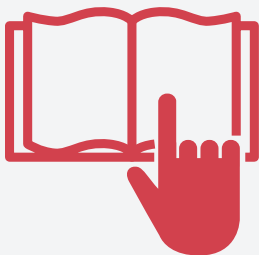
The Department's *Sweat & Toil* mobile application contains more than 1,000 pages of research from all three reports. *Sweat & Toil* helps you easily sort data by region, country, assessment level, good, and type of exploitation, all without the need for an internet connection. The app also includes information from USDOL's technical assistance and cooperation projects around the world. Additionally, the app includes new data visualizations allowing users to view goods produced with exploitative labor by region and sector, as well as the sectoral distribution of where children work by country. You can download the free app from Apple's App Store or the Google Play Store and access the data on our website at dol.gov/AppSweat&Toil.



The Department's *Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains* mobile application is a practical, step-by-step guide for companies on ways to develop strong social compliance systems to reduce child labor and forced labor in supply chains. Whether new to social compliance or wanting to improve existing systems, companies can explore modules including stakeholder engagement, code of conduct provisions, auditing, remediation, reporting, and engagement, among others. This year there are considerable content updates across all areas of *Comply Chain*, including a dozen of specific examples that incorporate worker voice as a fundamental component of each step in a due diligence set of best practices to address child labor and forced labor in global supply chains. You can download the free app from Apple's App Store or the Google Play Store or access it online at dol.gov/AppComplyChain.

On Paper

The *Sweat & Toil* magazine is published in hardcopy and provides an overall summary of the *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor*, regional findings related to meaningful efforts made and gaps for countries to address, the assessment levels of each of the 131 countries, and the updated *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. Send an e-mail to GlobalKids@dol.gov to request hard copies or download them from the Department's website at dol.gov/ChildLaborReports.





© Madeleine Jettre/Atamy

A young boy fuels a motorbike. Thong Sala, Ko Pha Ngan Island, Thailand. January 20, 2014.

Foreword

Eliminating egregious labor abuse requires all of us—governments, businesses, unions, workers, and civil society—to play our part. ILAB’s *reporting* shines a light on child labor and forced labor, pressuring governments to answer for egregious practices. We provide concrete policy recommendations for governments to enhance social protection and create the conditions for decent work – key factors in combating child labor and forced labor. Our tools and resources strengthen unions’, worker organizations’, and civil society’s advocacy and outreach and provide companies with the tools to root out child labor and forced labor from their supply chains.

The United States takes our responsibility to end child labor and forced labor seriously. Workers in the U.S. and around the world should not have to compete with unscrupulous producers who use child labor and forced labor and undercut the well-being of working families. In December 2021, President Biden signed the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA) to strengthen the U.S. government’s ability to combat forced labor and protect U.S.-bound supply chains from these labor abuses. As a member of the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, the Department of Labor will continue to work to develop a UFLPA enforcement strategy that ensures U.S. businesses and consumers do not unwittingly support violations of human and labor rights.

But we all know that the most powerful force for change in the workplace is workers themselves. For over a century, workers have acted through unions to lead the fight to end child labor. At its first convention in 1881, the American Federation of Labor passed a resolution calling on states to set a minimum age for work. More than 140 years later, the fight continues on a global scale, with 160 million children engaged in child labor worldwide. Winning that fight requires workers to have the right

to organize and bargain collectively for family-sustaining wages, benefits, and social protection. It requires that workers have the voice and support to denounce exploitative and dangerous working conditions, and collectively advocate for better ones—so

that families can find economic security and let their children be children, and so that no one’s labor is forced from them. That is why the Department of Labor announced the Multilateral Partnership for Organizing, Worker Empowerment, and Rights last year (M-POWER). M-POWER supports workers having the right to choose strong, independent, and democratic unions and helps workers’ representatives have an equal footing with employers and governments worldwide in critical social and economic decisions.

Our reports do more than provide information; they have the potential to catalyze action. So don’t just read our reports, use them. Eliminating child labor and forced labor requires us all—governments, employers, unions, workers, and civil society—to do our part. You have a part to play in the fight to end child labor and forced labor and secure decent work for all. Advocate for workers everywhere to have a voice in the workplace. Hold businesses and governments accountable for respecting and upholding workers’ rights. Together, we will fight for all workers’ rights morning, noon, and night.



Marty Walsh
Secretary of Labor

Marty Walsh

Marty Walsh
Secretary of Labor
September 2022



© Brian Inganga/AP Images

Irene Wanzila, age 10, works at Kayole Quarry breaking rocks with a hammer along with her younger brother, older sister, and their mother, who lost her cleaning job at a private school when COVID-19 pandemic restrictions were imposed. Nairobi, Kenya. September 29, 2020.

Statement

This year's edition of *Sweat and Toil* comes at a critical time. Global estimates from the International Labor Organization show millions continue to toil in abusive labor conditions. Many of them labor in the shadows, out of reach of regulation. They work in homes, mines, or fields that labor inspectors rarely visit, and at the bottom end of global supply chains, far out of sight of the consumers who ultimately purchase their products. At the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), our reporting makes these unseen people visible, exposing the countries responsible for labor rights abuses.

This year, ILAB is working under an expanded mandate to conduct research and global supply chain tracing to track inputs made with child labor or forced labor, instead of looking only at final goods. In making people more aware of the entire supply chain, we are upping the ante for governments, companies and consumers alike. We are drawing attention to critical supply chains in clean energy—highlighting China's use of forced labor in polysilicon production (a key input in solar panels) and the use of child labor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the mining of cobalt (an input in lithium-ion batteries). The information is out there for companies and consumers to leverage against regimes that promote and prop up exploitative labor practices. ILAB's reporting and tools are making an unprecedented amount of information on abusive labor practices around the world available to the public. Our research complements whole-of-government efforts like the Burma Business Advisory, which highlights the risks of doing business in Burma due to corruption, illicit finance, and human rights abuses, including forced labor.

But our reporting is not just about sharing data. Our reporting also informs the Biden-Harris

Administration's bold commitment to put worker rights at the center of trade and foreign policy. Under this administration's leadership, the United States has taken many significant steps: added its voice to the statement of the G7—a group of seven of the world's

advanced democracies—to affirm there is no place for forced labor in a rules-based multilateral trading system; pledged to combat child labor during the International Year for the Elimination of Child Labor; and launched the forward-looking M-POWER (*Multilateral Partnership on Organizing, Worker Empowerment, and Rights*) initiative, the U.S. government's largest commitment ever to securing workers' right to free, independent, and democratic trade unions on a global scale.

The protection of human rights, including labor rights, is essential to uplifting American values and interests. And the protection of children from child labor is vital for safeguarding children's future as citizens of their countries and the world. As you read this edition of *Sweat and Toil*, know that ILAB is using this data and analysis to drive change. Through our reporting, labor diplomacy, trade enforcement, and technical assistance programs, we are working to promote worker rights, decent work, and stable livelihoods for working families around the world.

Thea Mei Lee

Thea Mei Lee
Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs
September 2022



Thea Mei Lee
Deputy Undersecretary for
International Affairs



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20 girls and boys celebrate World Children's Day at a UNICEF-supported Makani Center in an informal tented settlement on the outskirts of Amman, Amman, Jordan, November 19, 2020.

Acknowledgments

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Copies of this and other reports in ILAB's child labor and forced labor series may be obtained by contacting the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Room S-5315, Washington, DC 20210. Telephone: (202) 693-4843; e-mail: GlobalKids@dol.gov. The reports also are available on the web at <https://www.dol.gov/ilab>. Comments on the reports are welcome and may be submitted to GlobalKids@dol.gov.



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Boys drive oxen and donkeys to tread out grain. Bahir Dar, South Gondar, Ethiopia. February 2016.

Table of Contents

FOREWORD

STATEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

Research Focus of the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor	1
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ENSURING THE FUTURE OF WORK IS FAIR FOR ALL

Increased Vulnerability	5
Worker Safety and Health	5
ILAB's Research and Reporting	6

2022 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR

Origins	21
The 2022 TVPRA List by Country	24
Analysis of Additions	30
Analysis of Removal	39
Advancing Research on Exploitation in Global Supply Chains	41
Conclusion	55

THE U.S. EXPERIENCE

The Federal Minimum Ages for Work	58
Wage and Hour Division	61
Employment and Training Administration	62

ABOUT THE IQBAL MASIH AWARD

Blue Dragon Children's Foundation	65
-----------------------------------	----

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	67
APPENDIX 2: DEFINITIONS RELATED TO CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR	70
APPENDIX 3: ILO INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR	72
APPENDIX 4: PARAGRAPHS AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR 2022 TVPRA ADDITIONS	74
APPENDIX 5: TVPRA LIST METHODOLOGY	87
APPENDIX 6: TVPRA PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES	93

REFERENCES

REFERENCES	98
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A worker packages spools of cotton yarn at a Huafu Fashion plant, as seen during a government-organized trip for foreign journalists. Aksu, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China. April 20, 2021.

Purpose of This Report

Research Focus of the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor

The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL or the Department) has produced this tenth edition of the *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), as amended. The TVPRA requires USDOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB or the Bureau) to "develop and make available to the public a list of goods from countries that [ILAB] has reason to believe are produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards" (TVPRA List or the List; 22 U.S.C. § 7112(b)(2)(C)). It also requires submission of the TVPRA List to the United States Congress not later than December 1, 2014, and every 2 years thereafter (22 U.S.C. § 7112(b)(3)).

The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 expanded ILAB's mandate to require the TVPRA List to include, "to the extent practicable, goods that are produced *with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor*" (22 U.S.C. § 7112(b)(2)(C)).

The TVPRA directs ILAB "to work with persons who are involved in the production of goods on the list...to create a standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that such persons will produce goods using [child labor or forced labor]," and "to consult with other departments and agencies of the United States Government to reduce forced and



© Larry C. Price/Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting
Children and women engaged in heavy labor in the coal fields.
Jharia, India. 2016.

child labor internationally and ensure that products made by forced labor and child labor in violation of international standards are not imported into the United States” (22 U.S.C. § 7112(b)(2)(D)–(E)).

Country Coverage

The research methodology used to compile the TVPRA List is based on ILAB’s Procedural Guidelines. ILAB continues to carry out research for future editions of the TVPRA List.

Population Covered

In researching child labor, ILAB focused on children under age 18. For forced labor, the research covered workers of all ages. The population included persons in foreign countries only, as directed by statute. Populations within the United States were not included in this study.

Reporting Period

In developing the TVPRA List, ILAB generally relied on sources that are no more than 5 years old at the time of receipt. This policy is to ensure consistency with other ILAB reporting on international child labor.

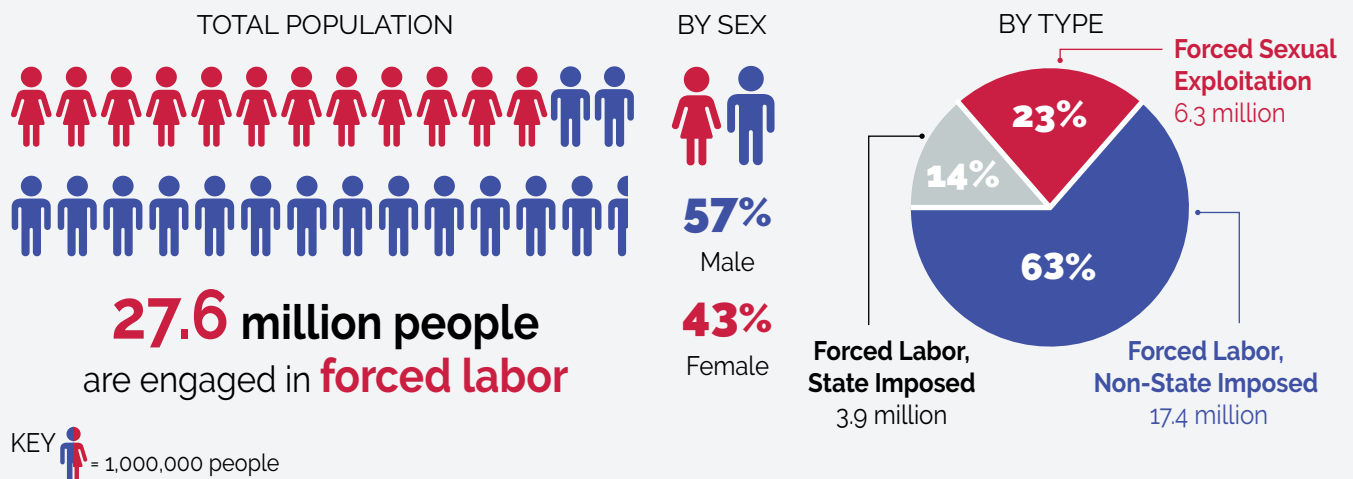
Type of Work

Research covered all economic activity for adults and children in the production of goods, including formal and informal sector production and goods produced for personal and family consumption. Examples of informal sector activity include day labor hired without a contract, small-scale farming and fishing, artisanal mining and quarrying, and manufacturing work performed in home-based workshops. Some illicit goods also are included in the TVPRA List; this is not intended to condone or legitimize the production or consumption of these goods.

Sources Used

To make determinations about the List, ILAB relies on a wide variety of publicly available primary and secondary sources. Primary sources included surveys carried out by foreign governments in conjunction with the International Labor Organization (ILO); site visits and data gathered by ILAB staff and other U.S. government personnel; and quantitative and qualitative studies carried out by a variety of governmental and non-governmental entities, including academic institutions (see Appendix 5 for the full TVPRA List Methodology).

Global Data on Forced Labor*



*Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage International Labour Organization (ILO), Walk Free, and International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva, 2022



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Children at work mining for gold. Village of Luhihi, South Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, November 5, 2020.

Ensuring the Future of Work is Fair for All

As the world began to recognize the gravity of COVID-19 in early 2020, the term “essential worker” emerged as new vocabulary. From a narrow definition of front-line workers in public health, medicine, and emergency services, the list of “essential workers” expanded, to include workers in sectors like transportation, education and childcare, agriculture and food production, and retail and delivery. As the pandemic wore on and economies suffered shortages of goods and workers, as well as higher consumer prices, the concept of essential workers gave way to recognition of a new reality: *All* workers are essential. Workers drive the massive, global supply chains that deliver everything we rely on in our daily lives, from baby food to solar panels.

Increased Vulnerability

The pandemic disrupted economies across the globe, with acute consequences for workers. Many workers who abruptly lost their jobs temporarily or permanently sought other ways to earn needed income, including informal work. The burden of the pandemic fell heavily on countries, communities, and individuals least able to absorb the shock, especially already disadvantaged people and vulnerable groups. According to 2020 estimates from the World Bank, between 703 and 729 million people live in extreme poverty surviving on less than \$1.90 a day, and as many as 150 million people may be pushed into extreme poverty because of the pandemic. Poverty is associated with vulnerabilities beyond low income: Individuals who are poor lack mechanisms to cope with economic shocks and suffer disproportionately from poor health, hunger, and inadequate access to education and social services. Poverty forces people to take risks to survive, making them more vulnerable to labor exploitation. These vulnerabilities are more severe for systemically and institutionally oppressed racial and ethnic minority groups.

Worker Safety and Health

As the world builds back from this pandemic, workers cannot be an afterthought. Worker safety is now top of mind, especially for the “essential workers” who risked their health

staying on the job throughout the pandemic. In June of 2022, the International Labor Organization's tripartite government, employer, and worker representatives made a landmark decision to adopt a resolution to add the principle of a safe and healthy working environment to the ILO's Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. (6) A safe workplace does not mean just physical safety, but safety in knowing that human rights and all Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work are respected and honored. Safe workplaces protect workers against COVID-19 and occupational illnesses, and also protect workers' rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining. A safe workplace is free from discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. And a safe workplace is free from child labor and forced labor.

ILAB's Research and Reporting

As the largest government agency in the world dedicated to improving global working conditions and countering labor abuses, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) is uniquely positioned to address labor abuses in supply chains on a global level.

ILAB's research collects timely, accurate, and reliable information about the problem of global labor abuses, including relevant laws, regulations, policies, and best practices.

Our reporting—like our annual *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor* report, our biannual update of the *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*, and this year's update to our *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*—is especially vital this year due to additions that have been identified as downstream goods made with inputs produced by child labor or forced labor. In addition, the International Labor Organization's new global estimates on forced labor show an increase from 24.9 to 27.6 million people worldwide

since 2016. (117)

The *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor* report focuses on the efforts of 131 countries and territories to eliminate the worst forms of child labor through legislation, enforcement mechanisms, policies, and social programs. This year's *Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor* report highlights more than 100 gaps related to vulnerable groups, ranging from children with disabilities, refugees, girls, and Roma children to LGBTQI+ children and indigenous groups, among others.

ILAB's *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* and the *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor* highlight particular goods and products with evidence of abusive labor practices. In this research, ILAB employs a systematic and rigorous process, supporting the collection of in-country data, traveling to conduct firsthand research in hard-to-reach places, and corroborating reports of labor abuses with credible international and local sources.

This year, for the first time, ILAB put in place measures to respond to a new congressional mandate under the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (TVPRA). With this new mandate, the TVPRA requires ILAB reporting to include in our *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*, as practical, goods that are produced with inputs made with forced or child labor in violation of international standards. For example, if cotton produced by forced labor in one country is imported by another country to produce garments, then those garments could be placed on our List. This year, for the first time, the List identifies specific supply chains that include inputs made in violation of international labor standards. You can read more about this mandate in the TVPRA-specific section on page 41.

ILAB's reports provide actionable information to U.S. federal government agencies to safeguard federal procurement and prevent the import of goods made

with prohibited labor. We also use these reports to help foreign governments build their capacity to end labor exploitation in their countries. Together, these reports also serve as a foundation and critical resource for many companies as part of their ongoing efforts to reduce labor abuse across their supply chains and global production networks.

Using ILAB's Research: Tools for the Public

In addition to the three flagship reports on international child labor and forced labor, ILAB produces other tools for the public that leverage our research. Beyond the *Sweat & Toil* app that covers detail from ILAB's reports, be sure to read on and learn more about *Comply Chain*—a standard set of best practices to address child labor and forced labor in global supply chains—and the *Better Trade Tool*, which matches our reporting on goods at risk of being produced with child labor or forced labor with international trade data.

ILAB's mobile app *Sweat & Toil* allows users to access more than 1,000 pages of research from all three of ILAB's flagship reports in an accessible digital format. The app also includes information on ILAB's country programs. This year, the app was updated with data visualizations to allow users to identify goods produced by child labor or forced labor by region or sector, explore regional trends, and display the sectoral distribution of child labor in countries where this information is available. These data visualizations will help stakeholders easily identify trends and use this research to make data-driven decisions.

ILAB provides companies with a practical, step-by-step guide to address child labor and forced labor in global supply chains through *Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains*. As child labor and forced labor continue to present serious and material risks to companies and industries, this smartphone and web-based app assists companies and industry groups seeking to develop robust social compliance systems for their global production. *Comply Chain*

provides detailed guidance on eight critical elements of social compliance, including numerous real-world examples on everything from responsible recruitment to worker voice. *Comply Chain* is designed for companies that do not have such a system in place or those needing to strengthen their existing systems. It is available in English, French, Malay, and Spanish.

This year's version of *Comply Chain* includes content updates and highlights a dozen specific examples of worker voice across all steps in the process. Worker voice—broadly defined—encompasses three main categories: representation, empowerment, and engagement. Worker voice is the freedom that workers have to represent their interests, individually and/or collectively. Worker voice is worker empowerment to raise concerns and address conditions and terms of employment. And worker voice is also workers being valued for skills and talents and a partnership to collaborate with management on company vision, process improvement, and project development. As just one example, *Comply Chain* highlights the vital role of active and strong unions as the constant eyes and ears in the workplace, and shows how effective unions can consistently advocate for positive change and labor compliance as opposed to one-time audits.

In 2021, ILAB launched the data-driven *Better Trade Tool*, which integrates ILAB's reporting with U.S. import trade data, including Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes. The *Better Trade Tool* is a resource for users interested in learning about labor exploitation risks in global supply chains. This year, updates include addition of full year 2021 U.S. import trade data, insights into U.S. preferential trade agreements, and global trade data. Tools like the *Better Trade Tool* help companies take steps to integrate more responsible sourcing practices to minimize child labor and forced labor risks. Read more about how the U.S. government as the single largest purchaser of goods and services in the world leverages resources to demonstrate leadership in the realm of public procurement in Box 1.



Box 1

The Role of Public Procurement in Promoting Responsible Business Practices

How do highways get built, and how do government offices obtain the equipment and manpower necessary to provide services to constituents? The answer is public procurement: the process by which a government agency, such as the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL), purchases goods and services from an external source, often through a competitive bidding process. Public procurement represents an average of 13 to 20 percent of global GDP. (7) Because public procurement is such a large share of the economy, governments can set the standards for decent work and model expectations for private sector counterparts by exercising and promoting responsible business practices.

Since 2001, the U.S. has relied on the **List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor** ("EO List," pursuant to Executive Order 13126) to ensure that U.S. federal government agencies do not procure any goods that are produced by forced or indentured child labor. As of this year's publication, the EO List includes 35 products from 26 countries, with the latest addition of bricks from Cambodia.

In addition, the **Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), "Ending Trafficking in Persons"** implements anti-trafficking in persons practices for federal contractors and subcontractors. The FAR also requires that contracting officers check USDOL's EO List when issuing solicitations. (8) The EO List alerts contracting personnel that there is a reasonable basis to believe that certain goods may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. Any federal contractors who supply or wish to supply products on the EO List must certify to the contracting agency that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to produce the items supplied. (9)

USDOL is a co-chair of the Procurement & Supply Chains Committee of the Presidential Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Senior Policy Operating Group, comprising senior officials representing 20 federal agencies and departments that coordinate U.S. government-wide efforts to address trafficking in persons. The committee serves as a forum through which government agencies can coordinate and strengthen procurement safeguards and supply chain efforts, including during the pandemic, when it focused on the procurement of medical and healthcare supplies, such as personal protective equipment.

ILAB Projects: Knowledge in Action

ILAB research influences the design and funding of innovative technical assistance projects to combat labor abuses in global supply chains through collaborative efforts with governments, civil society, unions and democratic worker organizations, companies, and other partners. Since 1995, ILAB has implemented more than 350 projects in 99 countries in partnership with more than 90 organizations and with the support and association of a variety of governments and private sector partners. As the

world demands more joint global action on child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking, ILAB is a crucial partner and mentor to those committed to upholding worker rights. Learn more about how ILAB's projects are helping to address entrenched issues of child labor in Box 2.

In El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, an estimated 1.4 million children are engaged in child labor, a figure that has likely increased due to pandemic-related job loss, school closures, and lockdowns. For families experiencing poverty or an

Box 2

From Child Laborer to Tailor-in-Training

Felicia started working at the age of 13. One of 18 children, her family could not afford her school fees and needed their children's labor to put food on the table. Felicia joined her siblings in the intensive and hazardous work of planting, harvesting, and selling cocoa and palm fruit.

On many small farms, like the one on which Felicia toiled, children engaging in agricultural work carry heavy loads, use sharp tools, burn fields, and handle dangerous agrochemicals, all of which can harm their development and health.

"I thought harvesting palm fruit was a normal thing until I got my legs twisted after I fell from a palm tree," Felicia recalls.

Felicia's story is not uncommon. In Ghana, where she lives, the average girl only receives 4 years of education and is vulnerable to child labor, especially on smallholder farms in the country's cocoa supply chain. Ghanaian girls make up more than half of the child laborers engaged in cocoa production. These challenges, along with early pregnancy and violence, hinder opportunities for girls between the ages of 10 and 19, and this trend has worsened as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs' **Adwuma Pa project** is working to change this by providing women and adolescent girls more opportunities for education and training to help them secure decent work in and outside of the cocoa sector. These strategies help reduce participants' risk of child labor, forced labor, and other labor rights violations. The project has helped women and adolescent girls increase their earning potential as well as their ability to express their voice on behalf of themselves as workers.

Through the project, Felicia enrolled in a 3-month intensive soft skills training when she was 17 years old and is currently completing a vocational training program in which she is learning to become a tailor. With her new confidence and job skills, she will have a better chance to chart a future with economic autonomy, away from the fields where she toiled as a child.

"The vocational training has been a life-changer for me. As I speak now, if not for the vocational training I am enrolled in, I would have been at the farm by now," she says. "I see myself as becoming one of the best fashion designers in the Tano South Municipality. All my family members have been encouraging me to keep focused on the training to achieve my dreams."

economic shock like the ones caused by COVID-19 or 2020's devastating hurricanes Eta and Iota, workers' access to decent work and enjoyment of full labor rights can determine whether families must send a child into child labor for income, find work in the informal economy that may turn out to be exploitative, or even migrate abroad to find work elsewhere.

In December 2021, ILAB awarded the Pan American Development Foundation a new project that seeks to strengthen civil society and workers' organizations' ability to partner with other actors to combat labor exploitation in the region. The project will directly

support 45 civil society and workers' organizations to improve their operations and ability to address labor exploitation. These organizations represent indigenous, Afro-descendant, and Garifuna populations, and the project provides an opportunity to increase equitable access to services for these vulnerable groups. The project will also encourage governments and the private sector to proactively engage with civil society and workers on these issues. Learn more about one of ILAB's other projects in Latin America below in Box 3, in Malaysia in Box 4, and general project information in Figures 1 and 2.

Box 3

Cleaning Up the Coffee Supply Chain in Latin America

The Cooperation On Fair, Free, Equitable Employment (**COFFEE**) Project is a 4-year initiative that aims to reduce the risk of labor exploitation in coffee supply chains by building capacity within the private sector, civil society, and government to better understand, identify, address, and prevent labor abuses. The COFFEE project has created a Socially Sustainable Sourcing Toolkit comprising 17 tools that businesses and other stakeholders can selectively apply to proactively identify and address the root causes of labor abuses in their operations. The toolkit is based on ILAB's **Comply Chain** app, which provides a practical, step-by-step guide to critical elements of social compliance.

The COFFEE project has developed a set of eight online training modules on these topics, which have already been implemented with 58 participants from key private-sector stakeholders in Mexico. At the 2022 Specialty Coffee Expo, the largest coffee industry event in North America, the COFFEE project publicly launched its toolkit, which is now available on the **project's website**. In addition to the Socially Sustainable Sourcing Toolkit and training modules, the COFFEE project is implementing pilot projects in Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico to identify, address, and prevent labor risks in those countries' coffee supply chains. Each pilot has a unique theme, with Brazil focusing on ethical recruitment, Colombia exploring alternatives to piece-rate pay, and Mexico working on capacity building within the private sector.

Box 4

Empowering Migrant Workers in Malaysia

Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to egregious forms of labor exploitation, including forced labor and child labor, and often lack access to unions or other capable organizations that enable them to safely advocate for their rights or collectively voice their needs. The ILAB-funded, \$5 million **MY Voice Project to Combat Forced Labor and Child Labor in the Production of Goods in Malaysia** is designed to help meet these challenges through strategies that emphasize the role of worker voice in finding solutions. MY Voice will deliver training modules and workshops to increase understanding among trade unions, civil society, migrant worker community leaders, government labor inspectors, and recruitment agencies in Malaysia about the root causes of forced labor and child labor in two key industries—palm oil and garment production. The project will encourage participants to take action to prevent, identify, and remediate labor rights abuses in these sectors. In addition, MY Voice will leverage partnerships with multinational companies to improve suppliers' compliance with labor standards through models that incorporate worker voice. The project will also provide technical support to integrate worker perspectives into palm oil and garment companies' management and compliance systems, including company risk assessments, policies, communication, compliance monitoring, performance reporting, and worker grievance mechanisms. (44) The new MY Voice project is just one example of ILAB's work in the region. Just last year, ILAB launched its **Comply Chain** due diligence toolkit in Malay, the official language in Malaysia.

Figure 1

ILAB's Projects

Addressing Issues Related to the List of Goods Made with Child Labor or Forced Labor

ILAB funded **54** active projects & initiatives within **48** countries in 2021



Figure 2

Making an Impact



Demonstrating commitment and leadership in the worldwide movement to end child labor, which has contributed to a global **reduction of 86 million** child laborers since 2000

Providing education and vocational training opportunities to nearly **2 million** children



Increasing the capacity of **more than 85 countries** to address child labor and forced labor

Improving livelihoods for **nearly 200,000** vulnerable families



Training **more than 65,000** labor inspectors and law enforcement officials

Providing **more than 70,000** teachers with training to work with children affected by child labor



Supporting the collection of information on child labor and forced labor **through more than 300** surveys, including **more than 90** national child labor surveys

Visit www.dol.gov/EndChildLabor to learn more

Counterfeiting and Labor Rights Violations

During the pandemic, many consumers increasingly shifted their buying online, taking part in digital trade. As digital trade has grown in scope and scale, consumers—and even businesses—have increasingly struggled to determine who is making the goods and products they buy, and under what conditions.

Research has shown that persistent labor abuse overlaps with bad practices like counterfeiting, and that many counterfeit goods find their way to online marketplaces.

Non-governmental organizations and industry representatives have reported that factories in China making counterfeit products often have unsafe working conditions that violate local or international environmental, health, and safety standards. Detecting these facilities is difficult because facility operators take measures to evade notice of their illegal operations. For example, some factories producing counterfeit goods operate at night or with blacked-out windows and limited ventilation, even if they use dangerous chemicals. Yet, law enforcement raids on counterfeiting facilities rarely involve participation from labor inspectors, which means labor rights abuses go undetected and unresolved, and workers who have been compelled by coercion or force to produce counterfeit goods have little recourse.

According to ILAB research of global data, products most commonly counterfeited include garments, electronics, footwear, and fashion accessories—product categories also associated with labor exploitation, including child labor and forced labor. China is the top country of origin for counterfeit goods seized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, as well as the country with the greatest number of products made with forced labor, including state-sponsored forced labor. In the early days of the pandemic, when the global demand for personal protective equipment (PPE) and other COVID-19-related products was high, there were many reports of labor violations in the production of

counterfeit goods. These counterfeit products were reportedly made in unsterile conditions, including in sweatshops previously used to make other types of counterfeit goods.

As an example of ILAB's role in addressing forced labor in the medical supplies sector, ILAB added rubber gloves produced in Malaysia to its *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in 2020. This addition was based on an investigation into the UK's National Health Service supply chains by *The Guardian* in 2018 found that migrant workers at Top Glove had experienced exploitative conditions, including excessive overtime, passport confiscation, withholding of wages, and other *indicators of forced labor*. During the pandemic, rising demand for PPE, restriction of movement to contain the spread of the virus, and the cessation of in-person audits exacerbated long-standing labor abuses. On July 15, 2020, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) issued a *Withhold Release Order* (WRO) that banned Malaysian company Top Glove-produced rubber gloves from import into the United States because the gloves were made by forced labor. Under the WRO, CBP seized several *shipments of disposable gloves* that originated in Malaysia. On September 9, 2021, CBP issued a *modification* of its forced labor findings on Top Glove, allowing imports to resume. In the press release, CBP affirmed that Top Glove has “issued more than \$30 million in remediation payments to workers and improved labor and living conditions at the company’s facilities,” which is consistent with a *final statement* released in October 2021 by Impactt Limited, a UK-based independent consultancy firm specializing in human rights and ethical trade practices, including the remediation of forced labor. The transparency of Top Glove’s remediation process—swift implementation of Impactt’s recommendations, including payments to migrant workers directly employed by Top Glove, an independent grievance mechanism, and continuous and effective public reporting of corrective actions—was instrumental in remediating an identified forced labor issue.

Trade Tools to Address Forced Labor

Through negotiation, monitoring, and enforcement of labor provisions in U.S. trade agreements, ILAB ensures that parties to trade agreements adopt, maintain, and enforce the five core labor rights contained in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. (6)

The recent United States–Mexico–Canada Free Trade Agreement (USMCA) includes the strongest and most far-reaching labor provisions in any trade agreement in the world. The USMCA and its implementing legislation achieved two novel outcomes related to forced labor: 1) provisions prohibiting all parties from importing goods made with forced labor, meaning the U.S., Mexico, and Canada are each required to prohibit the import of goods made with forced labor from entering their respective territories, and 2) the establishment of an interagency body to monitor forced labor trade enforcement—the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force (FLETF). (11; 12; 13)

In addition to participating in the FLETF and providing reporting and country- and sector-specific labor expertise to other parts of the U.S. government, ILAB supports the effective implementation of the USMCA by collaborating with the government of Mexico, conducting and supporting research to raise awareness on the prevalence and risk of child labor and forced labor in Mexico, funding programs to improve worker rights, increasing labor law enforcement, and addressing child labor and forced labor in the production of agricultural products. Two recent ILAB programs in Mexico provide support to Mexico’s federal government and private sector to improve compliance with USMCA labor commitments: *Sustentar: Project to Build and Strengthen Sustainability Systems in the Tomato and Chile Sectors in Mexico*, and *Building a Comprehensive Government of Mexico Approach to Combatting Child Labor and Forced Labor*. ILAB is also planning to fund a third project: *Una Cosecha Justa* (A Just Harvest): Project to Reduce Child Labor,



Forced Labor, and Other Exploitation in the Chile Pepper and Tomato Sectors in Mexico. These projects seek to improve implementation and enforcement of policies and programs dedicated to combating child labor and forced labor and increase stakeholders' compliance with Mexican labor laws and the USMCA labor chapter. (14; 15)

ILAB's projects are global in scope to match the global nature of labor abuses. Informality is a key ongoing

challenge that can exacerbate child labor and forced labor risks. Learn more about informality as a driver of child labor in Box 5. In addition, Box 6 highlights the risks of child labor in the production of new, green technologies such as lithium-ion batteries that power the growing number of electric vehicles on the road today. Cobalt is a key input for those batteries and is often mined using child labor.

Box 5

Informality and Child Labor Risks

Many of the **160 million children** that the ILO and UNICEF estimate to be engaged in child labor are working in the informal sector. (16) The informal economy is made up of individuals who work in unregistered jobs or enterprises, often with little to no legal oversight, poor working conditions, and a lack of social protection for workers. For children, informal work often includes work on small-scale farms, street vending, and domestic labor. With few protections under national laws, children working in the informal economy are at a heightened risk of child labor.

In many countries, including in both **Bangladesh** and **Mozambique**, labor laws do not apply to children in the informal sector. (17; 18) In these cases, monitoring and inspection are often inadequate and labor laws are poorly enforced. This lack of oversight is driven by the challenge of tracking unregistered businesses, the difficulty of accessing locations where children are informally employed (especially in homes as domestic workers or in rural fields as agricultural workers), and by resource constraints. Poor enforcement leaves children effectively unprotected by legal minimum age requirements for work and hour limitations. Gaps in enforcement also increase the likelihood of children experiencing dangerous working conditions, such as handling hazardous tools and chemicals, that are likely to harm the development of the child.

Not only does informal work contribute to child labor, but the lack of access to social protection systems leaves workers in the informal sector vulnerable to economic shocks and poverty, a root cause of child labor. The precariousness of informal work was evident during the COVID-19 pandemic when adult workers in the informal sector faced barriers to accessing social protection programs, such as unemployment relief or employment benefits like severance pay and sick leave. This vulnerability and loss of income drove millions of informal workers into increased poverty, resulting in an increase in child labor as children took on paid work opportunities to support themselves and their families. Children's participation in child labor was also exacerbated by school closures. For the first time in decades, **progress toward eliminating child labor has reversed** and the number of children working in conditions of child labor has increased. (16)

Box 6

Child Labor in Global Supply Chains: Cobalt

The most recent global estimates on child labor from the ILO revealed that a significant share of child labor in global supply chains occurs in the lower tiers of those supply chains, specifically in activities such as raw material extraction and agriculture. (19)

Raw materials that go into various products we use daily—from clothing to coffee and tea—carry a risk of being made with child labor. Smartphones and laptops contain a vital component widely known to be produced with child labor: the lithium-ion battery made with cobalt mined in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Thousands of children miss school and work in terrible conditions to produce cobalt for lithium-ion batteries, a product which carries a label that simply says, “produced in China.” Entire families may work in cobalt mines in the DRC, and when parents are killed by landslides or collapsing mine shafts, children are orphaned with no option but to continue working. (20) Both adults and children are also trafficked to work in eastern DRC “artisanal” mines, where much of the abusive labor conditions occur. (21)

Tracking the cobalt supply chain requires knowledge of trade data, supplier information, transport routes, and processing steps. While large-scale mining operations get more oversight than smaller, artisanal mines, cobalt from both large-scale mines and artisanal mines are refined *together*, predominantly in China, and then further processed into battery components and sold to consumers, who are unaware that the product contains an input that is often produced with child labor.

As ILAB continues to expand its downstream supply chain tracing work with new research and tools, companies will have fewer excuses—such as the distance between raw materials and the finished product or supply chain complexity—to point to for their lack of accountability in determining if a supply chain is tainted with child labor or forced labor.

Data as a Driver for Global Action

Overcoming the challenges of addressing long-standing labor abuse requires knowledge and data. ILAB’s reporting and other tools and resources are at the forefront of the effort to generate and disseminate that knowledge. ILAB’s research is also built on strong and credible data that informs U.S.

policies and actions to eliminate forced labor and child labor, which in turn supports U.S. leadership in global efforts. Yet, knowledge and data on global labor abuses is just the first step. Achieving our global vision of ending child labor requires collaboration between workers, trade unions, businesses, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders.

A new cornerstone of global collaboration to end child labor is the *Durban Call to Action* adopted by participants, including the United States, at the 5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labor held in May 2022 in South Africa. The Call to Action is a commitment to scale up action to accelerate multi-stakeholder efforts to prevent child labor by making decent work for working age people a reality, end child labor in agriculture, strengthen the prevention and elimination of child labor and the protection of survivors through data-driven and survivor-informed policy, realize children's right to education, achieve universal access to social protection, and increase financing and international cooperation for the elimination of child labor and forced labor. The Call to Action lays out 49 immediate and effective measures to take across these areas. Learn more about our support to the Durban Call to Action in Figure 3.

The U.S. backs its pledges under the Durban Call to Action with a commitment to centering workers in

our efforts to build back from COVID-19 and strive for a more just economy. As we adapt to the changes the pandemic imposed on our jobs and lives, we can build the future of work on responsible labor practices and greater respect for labor rights, with dignity at work at the forefront. We must ensure that the future of work is fair for all and that all workers—including women, people of color, and disenfranchised populations—are empowered to freely raise their voices and organize. Empowered, organized workers can speak out against exploitative labor practices, including forced labor and child labor. They negotiate better wages, benefits, and working conditions that reduce families' vulnerability to forced labor and child labor. They can advance democratic values and practices in their workplaces and demand an end to workplace violence and discrimination. They can build stable lives for their families, vibrant communities, inclusive economies, and democratic societies, free from forced labor and child labor.

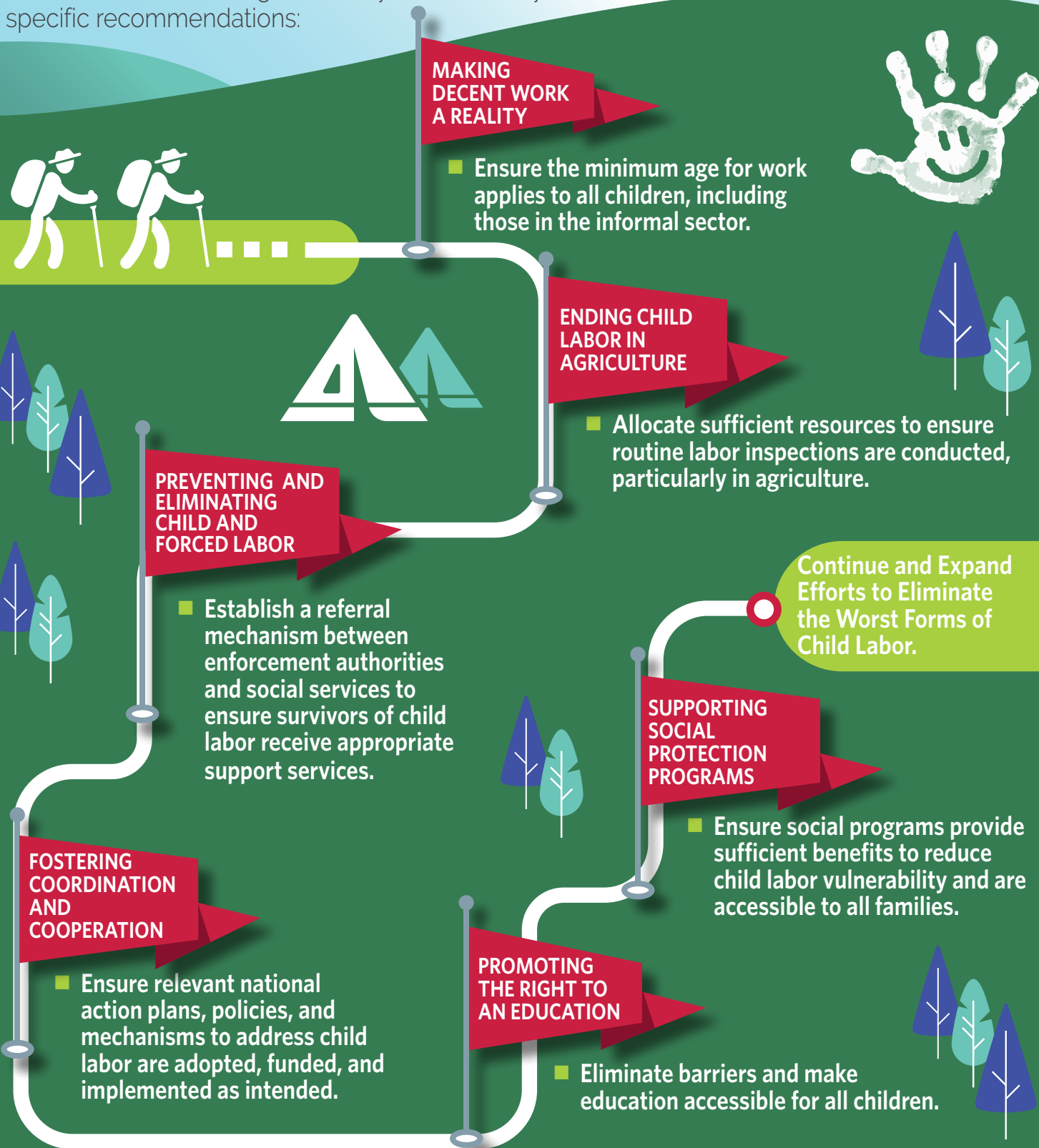


Figure 3

Roadmap to Eliminate Child Labor

ILAB's Support for the Durban Call to Action

The **Durban Call to Action** calls for **urgent action to end child labor** and was adopted by Delegates at the **5th Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labor**. ILAB supports the six commitments through its nearly 2,200 country-specific recommendations:





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Inside a cave, locals of Gaziantep are in harness, including children between the ages of 8-12, for old-style production of hemp rope that requires a 35-50 km walk between two wheels used to twist hemp fiber to produce a high-quality of rope. Gaziantep, Turkey. April 1, 2014.

A young boy in a purple shirt is shown in profile, looking down and to the left. He is working with a large, complex structure of wire mesh, possibly a cage or a piece of machinery. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, emphasizing the texture of the wire and the boy's concentration.

The 2022 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor

Origins

Today's global supply chains are complex. Raw materials may go through many processing steps—often crossing country borders—before a finished good lands in the store. Unfortunately, we cannot confidently say where many of the products we buy every day originated. While many online shopping sites and the U.S. Postal Service, for example, provide tracking options, these only track products from the warehouse to your house. So, where do the products themselves come from? Who makes them? And under what conditions? The reality is sobering. Our research shows that some everyday consumer products were made with forced labor or by children. In many cases, vulnerable workers, including migrants and those in the informal sector, were never paid the wages they were owed. Many endured gender-based violence and harassment just to keep their jobs. Moreover, many had no rights at work and no power to demand better treatment. See Figure 4 for more information on forced labor indicators.

The U.S. Department of Labor's (USDOL) Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) provides timely, factual reporting on international child labor and forced labor, including this year's release of our annual *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. The List, known as the TVPRA List, is required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. ILAB maintains the TVPRA List primarily to raise public awareness about child labor and forced labor around the world and to promote efforts to eliminate them. The TVPRA List serves as a catalyst for more strategic and focused coordination and collaboration among those working to address these problems.

The countries on the TVPRA List span every region of the world. This section begins with the full 2022 TVPRA List and an analysis of what the sectors and countries/areas on the TVPRA List tell us about child labor and forced labor in the world today. We then present the 2022 additions to the TVPRA List and discuss not only key findings, but also the information sources that are critical to bringing these issues into the open. Next, we look in depth at this year's removal from the TVPRA List, discussing the factors that contributed to the reduction of forced labor in this case. We also point to notable efforts that governments, the private sector, workers' organizations, civil society, and multilateral organizations are undertaking to eradicate these problems. Finally, we take a look at what is in store for the future of the TVPRA List and explore how this list will start to identify goods that ILAB has reason to believe contain inputs made with forced labor or child labor. For example, this year's edition of the TVPRA List adds lithium-ion batteries—not because of direct evidence of labor abuse in final production of that good, but because of the evidence of labor abuse in the mining of cobalt, a key input in the production of those batteries.

The 2022 edition of the TVPRA List includes 158 goods from 77 countries and 10 goods made with inputs

made with forced or child labor that are produced in two countries. Two new goods—dairy products and açai berries—have been added. The full list of 467 line items (a line item is a unique combination of a country/area and a good) is shown in Table 1. This tenth edition of the TVPRA List adds 32 additions and removes one line item—cotton from Uzbekistan. For full-paragraph descriptions of each good being added to the TVPRA List, see Appendix 4. See Figure 5 to get a visual snapshot of the 2022 TVPRA List. Table 2 provides an overview of the new additions in this year's edition of the report.

In addition to our biannual TVPRA List, and the annual Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor report, ILAB produces a third periodic report called the *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor* (EO List). ILAB maintains this list of products and their source countries which it has a reasonable basis to believe are produced by forced or indentured child labor, pursuant to Executive Order 13126. The EO List is intended to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods made by forced or indentured child labor. Please refer to Box 7 for more information about ILAB's *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*.

Figure 4

Indicators of Forced Labor



Coercive recruitment



Physical or verbal violence



Confiscation of identity papers or travel documents



Limited freedom of movement or communication



Forced overtime



No freedom to resign in accordance with legal requirements

Box 7

ILAB's *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*

Published by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, the *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor* (EO List) is required by Executive Order 13126 and names products that USDOL has reason to believe are produced by forced or indentured child labor in the specified countries. The EO List is produced to ensure that U.S. federal agencies do not procure goods that are identified as being made with forced or indentured child labor. Under procurement regulations, federal contractors who supply products on the EO List must also certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to produce the items supplied. The EO List is updated as needed, and as of July 13, 2022, this list contains 35 products from 26 countries.

USDOL, in consultation with Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State, assesses the inclusion of a product against the following criteria as part of an initial determination process for the addition of each product:

- the nature of the information describing the use of forced or indentured child labor;
- the source of the information;
- the date of the information;
- the extent of corroboration of the information by appropriate sources;
- whether the information involved more than an isolated incident; and
- whether recent and credible efforts are being made to address forced or indentured child labor in a particular country or industry.

USDOL accepts public comments for at least 30 days following publication of a notice of initial determination. (For more information, refer to the ***Procedural Guidelines***). USDOL will consider all comments prior to the publication of a final determination, again made in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State.

On July 13, 2022, the EO List was updated to include bricks from Cambodia. (22) The initial determination to add the product was made on October 2, 2020. After performing a thorough review of comments submitted and conducting further research in consultation with the other Departments, USDOL concluded that there is a reasonable basis to believe that bricks in Cambodia have been produced with the use of forced or indentured child labor in more than isolated incidents.

Table 1

The 2022 TVPRA List by Country

COUNTRY/AREA	CHILD LABOR	FORCED LABOR	CHILD LABOR & FORCED LABOR
Afghanistan	Carpets, Coal, Poppies, Salt		Bricks
Angola			Diamonds
Argentina	Blueberries, Bricks, Cotton, Garlic, Grapes, Olives, Strawberries, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Yerba Mate (stimulant plant)		Garments
Azerbaijan	Cotton		
Bangladesh	Bidis (hand-rolled cigarettes), Bricks, Footwear, Furniture (steel), Garments, Glass, Leather, Matches, Poultry, Salt, Shrimp, Soap, Textiles, Jute (textiles)	Garments	Dried Fish
Belize	Bananas, Citrus Fruits, Sugarcane		
Benin	Granite (crushed)		Cotton
Bolivia	Bricks, Gold, Silver, Tin, Zinc	Cattle, Peanuts	Brazil Nuts/Chestnuts, Corn, Sugarcane
Brazil	Açaí Berries, Bananas, Beef, Bricks, Cashews, Ceramics, Cocoa, Corn, Cotton, Fish, Footwear, Hogs, Manioc/Cassava, Pineapples, Poultry, Rice, Sheep, Sisal, Tobacco	Garments, Timber	Cattle, Charcoal, Coffee, Sugarcane
Burkina Faso	Granite		Cotton, Gold
Burma	Garments	Palm Thatch, Sesame, Shrimp, Sunflowers	Bamboo, Beans (green, soy, yellow), Bricks, Jade, Rice, Rubber, Rubies, Sugarcane, Teak
Cambodia	Alcoholic Beverages, Bovines, Fish, Manioc/Cassava, Meat, Rubber, Salt, Shrimp, Sugarcane, Textiles, Timber, Tobacco		Bricks
Cameroon	Cocoa, Gold		

2022 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR

COUNTRY/AREA	CHILD LABOR	FORCED LABOR	CHILD LABOR & FORCED LABOR
Central African Republic	Diamonds		
Chad	Cattle		
China		Artificial Flowers, Christmas Decorations, Coal, Fish, Footwear, Garments, Gloves, Hair Products, Polysilicon, Nails, Thread/Yarn, Tomato Products	Bricks, Cotton, Electronics, Fireworks, Textiles, Toys
Colombia	Bricks (clay), Coal, Coffee, Emeralds, Fruits (Pome and Stone), Gold, Grapes, Pornography, Sugarcane		Coca (stimulant plant)
Costa Rica	Cattle, Coffee		
Côte d'Ivoire			Cocoa, Coffee
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cobalt Ore (heterogenite), Copper, Diamonds		Gold, Tantalum Ore (coltan), Tin Ore (cassiterite), Tungsten Ore (wolframite)
Dominican Republic	Baked Goods, Coffee, Rice, Tomatoes		Sugarcane
Ecuador	Bananas, Bovines, Bricks, Flowers, Gold, Hogs, Poultry, Rice		
Egypt	Bricks, Cotton, Stones (limestone)		
El Salvador	Baked Goods, Cattle, Cereal Grains, Coffee, Fireworks, Shellfish, Sugarcane		
Eswatini	Bovines		
Ethiopia	Cattle, Gold, Khat (stimulant plant)		Textiles (hand-woven)
Ghana	Bovine, Cocoa, Gold, Rice, Textiles		Fish, Tilapia (fish)
Guatemala	Broccoli, Coffee, Corn, Fireworks, Gravel (crushed stones), Sugarcane		
Guinea	Cashews, Cocoa, Coffee, Diamonds, Gold		
Honduras	Coffee, Lobsters, Melons		

2022 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR

COUNTRY/AREA	CHILD LABOR	FORCED LABOR	CHILD LABOR & FORCED LABOR
India	Bidis (hand-rolled cigarettes), Brassware, Cotton, Fireworks, Footwear, Gems, Glass Bangles, Incense (agarbatti), Leather Goods/Accessories, Locks, Matches, Mica, Silk Fabric, Silk Thread, Soccer Balls, Sugarcane, Thread/Yarn	Tea, Thread/Yarn	Bricks, Carpets, Cottonseed (hybrid), Embellished Textiles, Garments, Rice, Sandstone, Stones
Indonesia	Footwear (sandals), Gold, Rubber, Tin, Tobacco		Fish, Oil (palm)
Iran	Bricks, Carpets		
Kazakhstan			Cotton
Kenya	Cattle, Coffee, Fish, Gold, Khat/Miraa (stimulant plant), Rice, Sand, Sisal, Sugarcane, Tea, Tobacco		
Kyrgyz Republic	Cotton, Tobacco		
Lebanon	Potatoes, Tobacco		
Lesotho	Cattle		
Liberia	Diamonds, Rubber		
Madagascar	Mica, Sapphires, Stones, Vanilla		
Malawi	Tea		Tobacco
Malaysia		Electronics, Garments, Rubber Gloves	Oil (palm)
Mali	Cotton, Gold		Rice
Mauritania	Cattle, Goats		
Mexico	Beans (green beans), Cattle, Coffee, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Garments, Leather Goods, Melons, Onions, Poppies, Pornography, Sugarcane, Tobacco		Chile Peppers, Tomatoes
Mongolia	Coal, Fluorspar (mineral), Gold		
Mozambique	Tobacco		

2022 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR

COUNTRY/AREA	CHILD LABOR	FORCED LABOR	CHILD LABOR & FORCED LABOR
Nepal			Bricks, Carpets, Embellished Textiles, Stones
Nicaragua	Bananas, Coffee, Gold, Gravel (crushed stones), Shellfish, Stones (pumice), Tobacco		
Niger	Gold, Gypsum (mineral), Salt, Trona (mineral)	Cattle	
Nigeria	Gold, Manioc/Cassava, Sand		Cocoa, Granite, Gravel (crushed stones)
North Korea		Bricks, Cement, Coal, Gold, Iron, Textiles, Timber	
Pakistan	Baked Goods, Bovines, Dairy Products, Electronics, Furniture, Garments, Glass Bangles, Leather, Rice, Surgical Instruments, Textiles	Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat	Bricks, Carpets, Coal
Panama	Coffee, Melons		
Paraguay	Beans, Bricks, Cabbages, Carrots, Corn, Fish, Goats, Hogs, Lettuce, Manioc/Cassava, Melons, Onions, Peanuts, Peppers, Pornography, Poultry, Sesame, Sheep, Stones (limestone), Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Yerba Mate (stimulant plant)		Cattle
Peru	Bricks, Coca (stimulant plant), Fireworks, Fish	Brazil Nuts/Chestnuts, Timber	Gold
Philippines	Bananas, Coconuts, Corn, Fashion Accessories, Fish, Gold, Hogs, Pornography, Pyrotechnics, Rice, Rubber, Sugarcane, Tobacco		
Russia		Bricks, Timber	Pornography
Rwanda	Tea		
Senegal	Gold		
Sierra Leone	Cocoa, Coffee, Granite, Oil (palm)		Diamonds

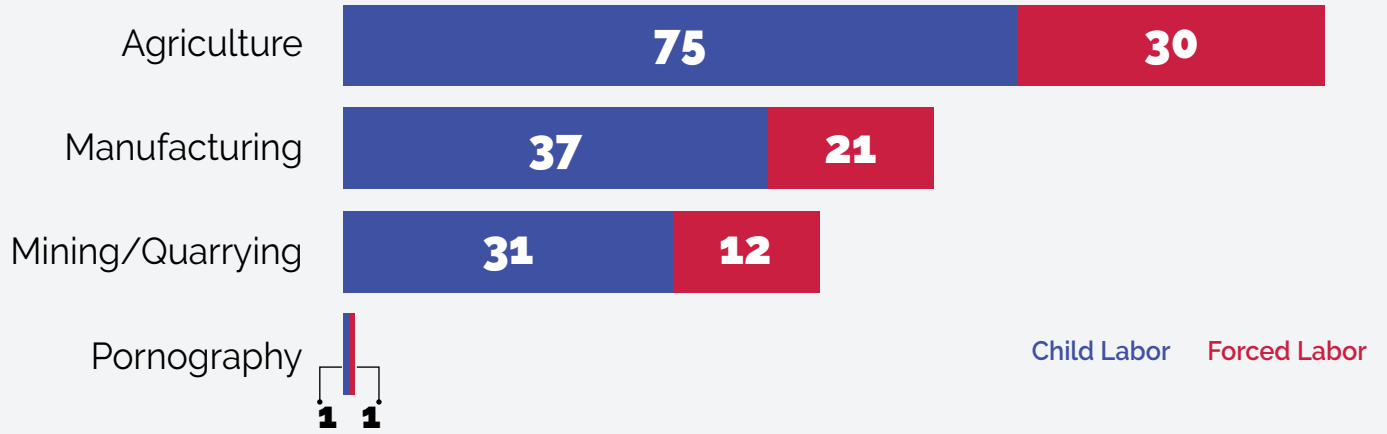
2022 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR

COUNTRY/AREA	CHILD LABOR	FORCED LABOR	CHILD LABOR & FORCED LABOR
South Sudan			Cattle
Sudan	Gold		
Suriname	Gold		
Taiwan		Fish	
Tajikistan			Cotton
Tanzania	Cloves, Coffee, Gold, Nile Perch (fish), Sisal, Tanzanite (gems), Tea, Tobacco		
Thailand	Pornography, Sugarcane	Fish	Garments, Shrimp
Turkey	Citrus Fruits, Cotton, Cumin, Footwear, Furniture, Garments, Hazelnuts, Peanuts, Pulses (legumes), Sugar Beets		
Turkmenistan			Cotton
Uganda	Bricks, Cattle, Charcoal, Coffee, Fish, Gold, Rice, Sand, Stones, Sugarcane, Tea, Tobacco, Vanilla		
Ukraine	Amber, Coal, Pornography		
Uzbekistan		Silk Cocoons	
Venezuela		Gold	
Vietnam	Bricks, Cashews, Coffee, Fish, Footwear, Furniture, Leather, Pepper, Rice, Rubber, Sugarcane, Tea, Textiles, Timber, Tobacco		Garments
Yemen	Fish		
Zambia	Cattle, Cotton, Gems, Stones, Tobacco		
Zimbabwe	Gold, Tobacco, Sugarcane		

Figure 5

The List in Numbers

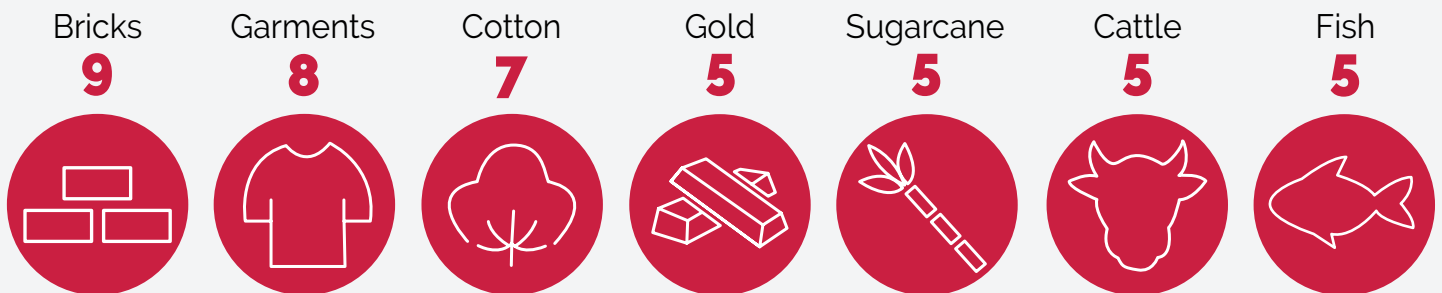
Number of Goods Produced Globally by Production Sector, Disaggregated by Child Labor and Forced Labor



Goods with the Most Child Labor Listings by Number of Countries



Goods with the Most Forced Labor Listings by Number of Countries



Analysis of Additions to the List

There are 32 additions in the tenth edition of *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. Ten of these additions have been identified as containing inputs that ILAB has reason to believe are produced

with child labor or forced labor. Table 2 displays our additions, noting the country, the good, and the labor exploitation associated with that good (child labor or forced labor). For descriptions of each addition for the tenth edition, please see Appendix 4. Additionally, ILAB updated the *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor* to include bricks from Cambodia.

Table 2

Additions to the List in 2022

COUNTRY/AREA	CHILD LABOR	FORCED LABOR
Bangladesh		Garments
Brazil	Açaí Berries	
Cameroon	Gold	
Ecuador	Bovines, Hogs, Poultry, Rice	
Ghana	Bovines, Rice, Textiles	
India		Tea, Thread/Yarn
Kenya	Cattle	
Pakistan	Baked Goods, Bovines, Dairy Products, Electronics, Furniture, Garments, Rice, Textiles	
Zimbabwe	Gold	

Building a Clean Future

Clean energy is a central pillar of the Biden-Harris Administration's policy goals. Yet, that clean energy future cannot—and will not—be built on the backs of forced laborers.

A lot has happened since the last release of ILAB's *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in September 2020. In fact, in June of 2021,

the U.S. Department of Labor published a *Federal Register Notice* updating the TVPRA List to include polysilicon produced with forced labor in China, the first ever off-cycle update. Manufacturers use polysilicon predominantly in the production of solar panels—a key component of our green future. Forty-five percent of the world's solar-grade polysilicon was manufactured in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Xinjiang), where research has shown it is produced under conditions of forced labor.

“The labor and human rights abuses against Uyghurs and other minorities in Xinjiang, China, are egregious, systematic, and ongoing. Any company doing business in this region should take heed: these are reprehensible and illegal practices, and the goods produced under these conditions have no place in the U.S. economy.”

– U.S. Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh on the occasion of the release of the updated Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory on July 13, 2021.

The Government of the People’s Republic of China continues to carry out genocide and crimes against humanity against Uyghurs—who are predominantly Muslim—as well as members of other ethnic and religious minority groups.

To further raise awareness among companies that do business in or source goods from China, especially Xinjiang, in July 2021, USDOL joined the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the U.S. Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Homeland Security in issuing an updated *Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory*. The advisory stresses that businesses and individuals doing business with Chinese entities are likely to face obstacles in conducting adequate due diligence, given the limitations imposed by the Chinese government. Therefore, those that do not exit supply chains, ventures, and investments connected to Xinjiang run a high risk of violating U.S. law.

The Government of the People’s Republic of China’s crimes against humanity in Xinjiang include imprisonment, torture, rape, forced sterilization, and persecution, including through forced labor and the imposition of draconian restrictions on freedom of religion or belief, freedom of expression, and freedom of movement.

ILAB’s actions are part of a whole-of-government effort to address the egregious labor abuses in China, including in the vital solar supply chain. Pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13818: *Blocking the Property of Persons Involved in Serious Human Rights Abuse or Corruption*, which builds upon and implements the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, the U.S. Department of Treasury has enacted sanctions against Chinese government entities and current or former government officials in connection with serious rights abuses against ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. The Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act entered into law on June 17, 2020, condemning gross human rights violations of ethnic Turkic Muslims in Xinjiang and calling for an end to arbitrary detention, torture, and harassment of these communities inside and outside China. Customs and Border Protection has issued multiple Withhold Release Orders (WROs) related to products produced in China, including computer parts, cotton, tomatoes, and all downstream products using Xinjiang cotton and tomatoes as inputs, among a total of *more than 30 active WROs pertaining to China*. More recently, in June 2021, Customs and Border Protection issued a WRO preventing silica-based products, such as polysilicon, from one Chinese company, Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd., from being imported into the United States. At the same time, the Department of Commerce also added five Chinese companies in the solar supply chain to its Entity List of names of certain foreign persons—including businesses, research institutions, government and private organizations, individuals, and other types of legal persons—that are subject to specific license requirements for the export, re-export and/or transfer (in-country) of specified items.

On December 23, 2021, the President signed the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, underscoring the United States' commitment to combat forced labor. This law applies a rebuttable presumption that goods made in Xinjiang or with minority labor from Xinjiang are made with forced labor and are, therefore, prohibited from entering U.S. markets. Those wishing to import goods—any part of which is from the Xinjiang region—into the United States must demonstrate that they have done supply chain

tracing and due diligence and that the goods have not been made with forced labor before they will be allowed into the country. The Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act entered into force on June 21, 2022.

Read more about the Xinjiang Business Advisory in Box 8 and the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act in Box 9. You can also learn more about goods from China made with forced labor in Figure 6.

Box 8

U.S. Business Advisory Warns of Supply Chain Risks in Xinjiang, China

In July 2021, the U.S. government issued an **updated business advisory** that warned businesses about the growing risks of having supply chain and investment links to entities complicit in state-sponsored forced labor and other human rights abuses in Xinjiang and throughout China as part of labor transfer programs.

Through its "poverty alleviation" programs, the Government of the People's Republic of China has also forced laborers to relocate to farms and factories across the country where they are forced to work excessive hours, are subjected to surveillance, and are restricted from leaving.

Even though China announced this year that it intends to ratify ILO Conventions 29 (Forced Labor) and 105 (Abolition of Forced Labor), China denies that it has committed any of these abuses and states that it is offering workers training at vocational training centers to address religious extremism and eradicate poverty in the region.

The updated advisory highlighted the sprawling, state-sponsored forced labor schemes and intrusive surveillance in Xinjiang and across China. It also provided an in-depth overview of forced labor in the Xinjiang cotton and polysilicon supply chains. In addition, the updated advisory provided information on business risks and potential exposure to state-sponsored forced labor and human rights abuses; information on Chinese companies linked to surveillance in Xinjiang; and information on due diligence related to financial institutions.

The business advisory was issued by the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, and Homeland Security, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. It is one of many efforts that the U.S. government has taken to address forced labor in China. Since the advisory was published, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act was passed in December 2021. It seeks to address forced labor in Xinjiang and across China by preventing the importation of goods made with forced labor into the U.S.

Box 9

It Takes a Village: ILAB's Role in a Whole-of-Government Approach to Combating Forced Labor in Supply Chains from Xinjiang, China, and Using Forced Labor Obtained from Minority Workers in China

In December 2021, President Biden signed the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), which establishes a rebuttable presumption that goods made in whole or in part in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, or by workers transferred from the region, are produced with forced labor and are accordingly prohibited from entering the U.S. (23)

At the Department of Labor, and especially in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, we recognize the significance of the UFLPA in combating forced labor practices in global supply chains. ILAB seeks to safeguard dignity at work, both at home and abroad. Inherent to that objective is global cooperation to end child labor and forced labor wherever they are found. Our work is key to supporting the Biden-Harris Administration's priorities on eradicating forced labor from global supply chains and advancing workers' rights.

The UFLPA requires the Forced Labor Enforcement Task Force, which was established under the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act, to develop a strategy to support the import prohibition on goods made with forced labor, specifically in China. As a key member of this Task Force, USDOL, along with our interagency partners, has a critical role to play in ending such egregious abuses of human rights.

The UFLPA aligns with our broader strategy and approach to addressing the labor and human rights abuses against Uyghurs and other minorities in China. This includes our work to add goods made in Xinjiang to our *List of Goods Produced by Child or Forced Labor*, including the June 2021 addition of polysilicon; the updated Xinjiang Supply Chain Business Advisory warning U.S. companies of the risks of doing business in this region; and our guidance to businesses through our reporting and tools.

While the updated Xinjiang Business Advisory warned companies of the heightened risk of violating U.S. law if they had supply chain and investment links to entities complicit in state-sponsored forced labor and other abuses in Xinjiang, the UFLPA goes a step further and represents a notable advancement in the U.S. government's ability to address forced labor.

The UFLPA underscores the importance and need for continued interagency coordination and collaboration. For its part, the Department of Labor will continue to be an active partner as the Task Force works to meet these new requirements, specifically in identifying and tracing supply chains, developing importer guidance, and engaging with external stakeholders.

Additional research this year by ILAB, including examining processing steps and global supply chain data, has led ILAB to add four new goods to the TVPRA List that are directly related to polysilicon produced with forced labor. These downstream goods are key aspects of the solar panel supply

chain and include photovoltaic ingots, photovoltaic wafers, solar cells, and solar modules. Much of this is linked to the ongoing work across multiple U.S. government departments and agencies to address labor abuses in China.

Figure 6

Goods from China Made with Forced Labor

18 Goods on the TVPRA List are Produced with Forced Labor in China

4 New Downstream Goods Produced in China with Inputs Produced with Forced Labor

10 Goods Already on the List with Reported Forced Labor in Xinjiang



Cotton



Electronics



Footwear



Garments



Gloves



Hair Products



Polysilicon



Textiles



Thread/Yarn



Tomato Products



*Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, People's Republic of China

©Thomas Peter/Reuters
This "vocational skills education centre," situated between regional capital Urumqi and tourist spot Turpan, is among the largest known ones and was still undergoing extensive construction and expansion at the time the photo was taken. Dabancheng, Xinjiang, China. Sept. 4, 2018.

† The following goods are produced with polysilicon produced with forced labor in Xinjiang: Photovoltaic Ingots, Photovoltaic Wafers, Solar Cells, and Solar Modules

†† The following goods are produced with forced labor in China: Artificial Flowers, Bricks, Christmas Decorations, Coal, Cotton, Electronics, Fireworks, Fish, Footwear, Garments, Gloves, Hair Products, Nails, Polysilicon, Textiles, Thread/Yarn, Tomato Products, and Toys.

! Learn more about forced labor in Xinjiang by visiting: <https://dol.gov/agencies/ilab/against-their-will-the-situation-in-xinjiang>

The Dangerous Side of Gold

Mined goods have been highly valued for their beauty, rarity, and utility across cultures and societies since antiquity. Yet, there is a dangerous side to these precious commodities— long-standing documentation of widespread labor abuses in the mining sector. Today, there are more than 39 million artisanal and small-scale mines (ASM) globally. ASM involves physically demanding work and many occupational safety and health risks. Some children and adults, including both female and male miners, are vulnerable to child labor, forced labor, and poor working conditions in ASMs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Children who are involved in ASMs perform a wide range of hazardous activities, including mining in underground shafts and using dangerous chemicals with their bare hands. Sometimes, mineral extraction and armed conflict intersect. Read more about the perilous connections between some of the world's most precious metals and conflict in Box 10.

ILAB's *List of Goods Made by Child Labor or Forced Labor* and the *List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor* document child labor or forced labor in the production of 17 mined substances (amber, coal, cobalt, copper, diamonds, fluor spar, gold, gypsum, iron, mica, polysilicon, silver, tantalum/coltan, tin, trona, tungsten, and zinc) in 35 countries (Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo [DRC], Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Korea, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Suriname, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, and Zimbabwe). This year's TVPRA List adds gold produced with child labor for two new countries: Cameroon and Zimbabwe.

In Cameroon, there are reports that children are involved in the mining of gold in the eastern part of the country. Children often mine alongside their families in artisanal mines, and reports indicate that their ages range from under 10 to 17. Sometimes,

children mine gold by themselves to sell on the black market. Evidence of child labor has been found in Batouri and Kambele, near the border with the Central African Republic. Reports indicate that thousands of children in Kambele, in particular, work in artisanal gold mining, while in nearby Batouri, roughly 90 percent of children participate in gold mining. Children mine in hazardous conditions, including standing in stagnant water, working underground, and using mercury to separate out the gold dust. Many children leave school to work in gold mining, and a report indicates that over 75 percent of the students in one school stopped attending school in order to mine gold. (24)

In Zimbabwe, there are several reports that children as young as age 8 are engaged in the production of gold. Child labor occurs at artisanal and small-scale gold mining sites, including riverbeds in Mudzi and Mazowe. One NGO estimated that thousands of children are working at gold mining sites, and sources reported children panning and sieving gold around riverbeds, digging and drilling in pit areas, and collecting and carrying gold ore. Children engaged in gold production in Zimbabwe work in hot climate conditions, lack proper protective equipment, and face exposure to dangerous chemicals, such as mercury. According to NGO reports, at least two children died during a mine shaft collapse.

To address the issue of labor abuse in the mining sector, including in gold production, ILAB works with U.S. government agencies, foreign governments, civil society organizations, businesses, multi-stakeholder initiatives, and mining communities to promote responsible sourcing without child labor, forced labor, and unacceptable conditions of work. For more than 15 years, ILAB has funded *technical assistance projects* to combat child and forced labor and improve working conditions in ASMs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Since 2017, ILAB has represented USDOL as a key participant at the *Public-Private Alliance for Responsible Minerals Trade*, a multi-stakeholder initiative that promotes responsible sourcing of

tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold from the DRC and countries in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa, including Burundi, Rwanda, and Uganda. The Alliance includes the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, the private sector, and civil society organizations. USDOL also supports the implementation of the U.S.-Colombia and the U.S.-Peru Memorandums of Understanding on small-scale gold mining.

ILAB also promotes networks and the exchange of information on ASM issues. For example, ILAB engages with the OECD, the World Bank, the UN Development Program, and other organizations that work on mining issues. ILAB participates in the Responsible Mining Initiative's *multi-stakeholder group* and the *Cobalt Action Partnership, a multi-stakeholder initiative that is part of the Global Battery Alliance, to establish common standards for responsible ASM in the Congolese cobalt supply chain*. In addition, ILAB has collaborated with the University of Delaware and American University on the *Jewelry Development Impact Index*, a tool that promotes responsible sourcing in the jewelry industry.

Garments in Bangladesh

Rampant for decades, labor abuses abound in Bangladesh's Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector, which mass-produces finished textile products for the clothing industry. The perilousness of the sector's labor conditions was tragically exposed in the Rana Plaza factory collapse in 2013. Under the threat

of losing their jobs, workers were forced to enter and work—day in and day out—in a building that was known to be structurally unstable. This tragic and preventable incident resulted in the deaths of 1,134 garment workers and severe injuries, including permanent disablement, of thousands more.

Apparel brands, retailers, workers organizations, and the Government of Bangladesh, with assistance from the International Labor Organization, have made some significant improvements in building safety since 2013 through the legally binding Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh. This five-year agreement was signed in the immediate aftermath to the Rana Plaza building collapse on 24 April 2013, which killed 1,133 workers and critically injured thousands more. Today some garment workers in Bangladesh continue to experience working conditions indicative of forced labor, such as excessive hours (beyond the legal limit), forced overtime, and withheld compensation. Furthermore, supervisors commonly subjected workers to violence and harassment for not meeting production targets. Women are often victims of physical and sexual abuse, including as punishment for not meeting targets. Considering all these factors, the reality is that the RMG sector has workers who are involuntarily working under threat or menace of a penalty.

Sadly, the workers of Bangladesh face challenges at worksites that are exacerbated by the impacts of climate change. In addition to the intense mental and



Full Transparency

The TVPRA Bibliography

In an effort to maintain full transparency, USDOL publishes a publicly available bibliography of sources used in reaching the determination to add each good to the List. Most sources can be found on the Internet. Send an email to ilab-tvpra@dol.gov to request a copy of any source. You can find the bibliography for all new goods added to the List in 2022 in Appendix 4 and access online on the ILAB website: dol.gov/ListofGoods.

Box 10

Perilous Resources: Conflict and Labor Exploitation in Mineral Supply Chains

The COVID-19 pandemic reinforced the importance of technology in everyday life: from mobile phones and laptops that supported telework, personal entertainment, and contact with friends and family to new vehicles that allowed for weekend getaways. Unfortunately, access to these sources of comfort and connectivity depend on the extraction of minerals (such as coltan, tin, tungsten, and gold) that are driving global conflict and labor exploitation.

One in six of the world's children live under the shadow of war or armed conflict, putting them at risk for recruitment by armed groups and other related worst forms of child labor. The number of children living in conflict situations has increased by over 50 percent since 1990, when images of school-aged children carrying AK-47s began entering the public consciousness. (25) Although many factors, including poverty and inadequate access to schools and social safety nets, drive children into armed conflict and other worst forms of child labor, research has shown that global demand for minerals converges with these factors and perpetuates both conflict and exploitation of children. (26; 27; 28)

War is expensive. In areas where regulatory control of natural resources is limited, minerals provide armed groups with lucrative revenue streams to personally enrich themselves, build political support through patronage, and acquire arms to carry out warfare. The illicit gold trade, for example, finances warring factions operating in the Masisi and Walikale regions of the Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. There, non-state armed groups have established illegal taxation schemes and control lucrative mining sites, often exploiting children for work. (29; 30) In Colombia, gold has replaced drugs as the primary funding source for armed groups and criminal syndicates. (31)

The lure of mineral wealth, and its frequent connection to conflict, has created openings for mercenary organizations, such as the Russian-backed Wagner Group PMC, to gain a critical foothold around lucrative gold and diamond supply chains in the Central African Republic (CAR). The Wagner Group came to the CAR in 2017 to assist the government in reclaiming diamond mines from armed rebel groups. Numerous reports have implicated Wagner in a range of human rights abuses, including occupying school buildings that are vital for communities in the CAR to protect their children from exploitation and the worst forms of child labor. (32)

The intersection of conflict, extractive wealth, and the exploitation of children underscores the need for continued awareness and strengthening of labor standards in mineral supply chains. In addition to highlighting child labor and forced labor issues worldwide, the U.S. Department of Labor supports governments and civil society to raise community awareness, increase sectoral monitoring, and improve remediation services to protect children from hard and dangerous work at mines. For example, our **Pilares Project** works with 52 civil society organizations to address child labor and other unacceptable working conditions in artisanal and small-scale gold mining in Colombia. We also fund projects in operationally challenging contexts, such as the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**. By empowering communities and workers, while supporting transparent, accountable, and ethical resource extraction, we can detangle mining from the perils of conflict and labor exploitation.



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Alamy Live News/Alamy

Eid is knocking at the door and local garment factories are busy producing cloth to meet the huge demand. A child carries pants to deliver to clients. Dhaka, Bangladesh. July 12, 2015.

physical abuse that garment workers in Bangladesh already experience, sea level rise and extreme weather events resulting from climate change are increasingly becoming a threat to workers in Bangladesh. (33) Climate change is expected to have serious impacts on forced labor conditions. Weather-related disasters will cause increased poverty, decreased productivity due to heat stress, and severe social and economic disruptions that will exacerbate workers' vulnerabilities. This is especially true for women, who are more likely to experience violence and abuse following disasters in their communities.

Analysis of Removal

Uzbek Cotton

Uzbekistan is the world's sixth largest producer of cotton, producing over 1 million tons annually. The annual cotton harvest is the world's largest seasonal labor mobilization, employing around 2 million workers, approximately half of whom derive their entire annual income from the harvest. The Government of Uzbekistan has maintained strong, centralized control of the sector since the collapse of the Soviet Union. This centralized control resulted in a command economy where farmers and harvest workers have historically been compelled to work under threat of penalty. In 2009, ILAB included cotton from Uzbekistan in its inaugural *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*, citing qualitative and quantitative evidence of both forced labor and child labor in the sector. In 2018, after conducting research that indicated child labor was no longer present at a significant level, ILAB removed cotton produced by child labor from this list.

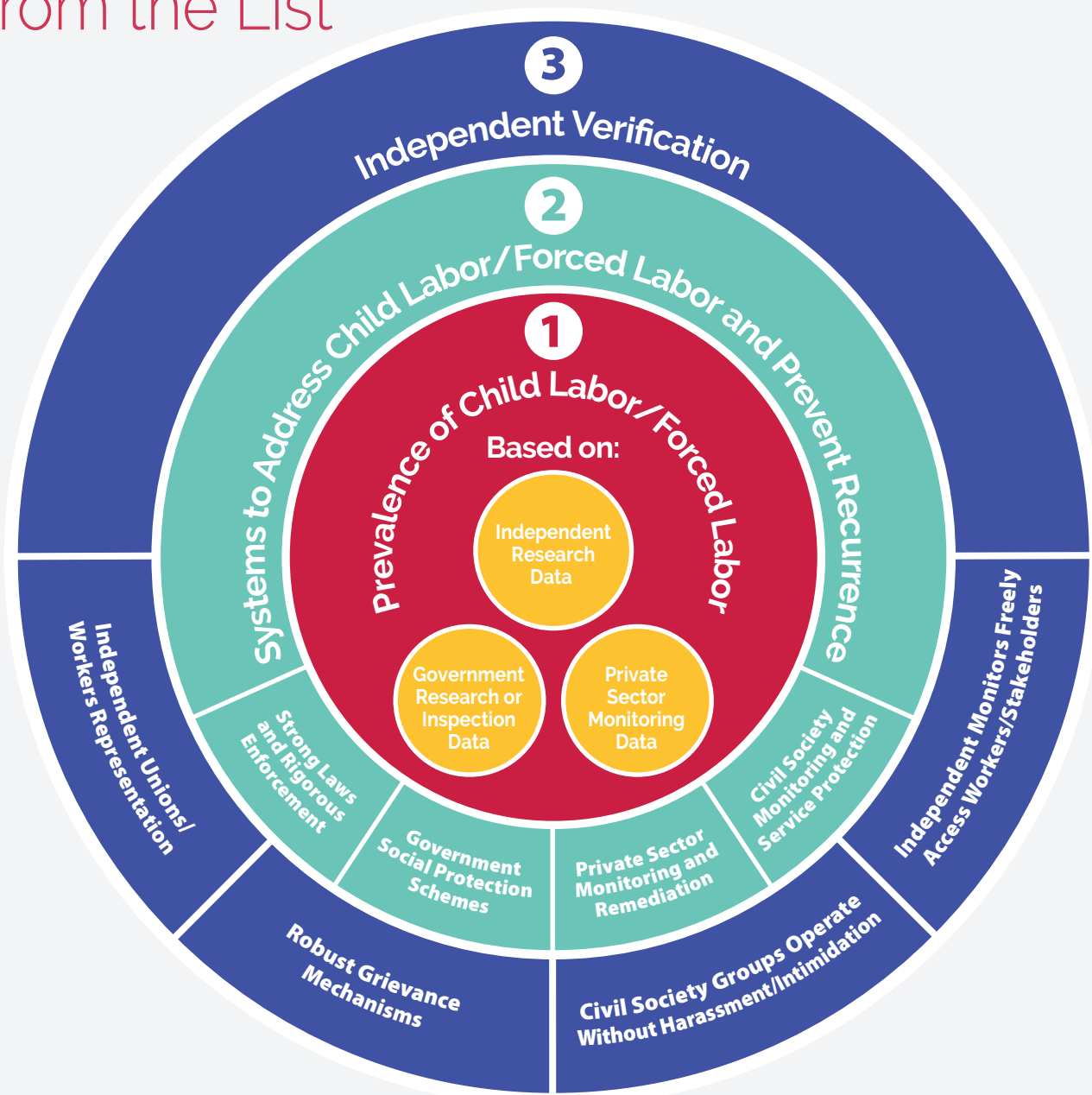
Beginning in 2021, international stakeholders, including the ILO, declared that state-sponsored forced labor had been eliminated from the Uzbekistan cotton sector and that forced labor now occurs only in isolated instances. In response to these reports, in 2022, ILAB launched a qualitative assessment, which included desk research and interviews with government, NGO, and sectoral officials.

As a result of this work, ILAB determined that the cotton sector has undergone significant changes, beginning in 2017 with the new Mirziyoyev regime aiming to reform Uzbekistan's economy and position the country as a destination for foreign business and foreign investment. The government continues to pursue mechanization to reduce the demand for workers in the sector. However, the reduction in forced labor is almost exclusively the result of concerted government efforts to eliminate forced labor by removing quotas and implementing new policies that prohibit and punish the use of coercion in worker recruitment. In addition, in 2021 the ILO observed—for the first time—that the minimum wage for the cotton harvest was established using a tripartite consultation by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Uzbekistan Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations (MELR), the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan (FTUU), and the Employers Association in Uzbekistan. The 2021 harvest was also the first to see collective bargaining taking place at a grassroots level in more than just incidental cases. This progress between employers and workers collectively bargaining was informal and took place without government interference.

A key finding in the Uzbekistan case is that government interventions, supported and verified by international stakeholders, have caused a significant reduction of forced labor in the cotton sector, though some cases may remain. These cases, however, are likely isolated, and the government has demonstrated capacity, through enforcement and referral mechanisms, to quickly respond to any new cases that may arise. Government efforts, community awareness, and sectoral change have come together to make tremendous progress in reducing forced labor and creating better conditions for workers while encouraging economic growth. It will be important to monitor this progress in future harvests and ensure the independent role of civil society and unions in monitoring conditions. Read more about ILAB's methodology on consideration of goods for removal from the *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in Figure 7.

Figure 7

Consideration of Goods for Removal from the List



- 1** ILAB examines all available data on the prevalence of child or forced labor in the production of the good. If such data are not publicly available, ILAB may request it from stakeholders or support new data collection efforts. In examining these data, ILAB seeks to confirm whether child or forced labor is occurring in “more than an isolated incident.”
- 2** If available data indicates that the prevalence of child or forced labor falls below this threshold, ILAB then examines the governmental, private sector, and civil society systems in place to assist victims and prevent recurrence of the problem. ILAB seeks to confirm that any isolated cases of child or forced labor found in the sector are addressed timely, through appropriate protections and services.
- 3** In examining all evidence related to a removal, ILAB seeks corroboration from multiple sources. ILAB confirms that its sources are not tainted by bias or corruption, and that independent parties confirm its findings.

Advancing Research on Exploitation in Global Supply Chains

Global supply chains have never been more complex. Common consumer items like chocolate, batteries, garments, and cosmetics are made possible through the combined work of millions of people around the world, whose labor is essential to extract raw materials, process goods, assemble parts, and transport finished products to stores and warehouses. But from mining sought-after minerals like cobalt to harvesting labor-intensive crops like palm fruit, workers who are essential to producing our most in-demand goods often face extraordinary obstacles to realizing their rights. While the fruits of their labor cross borders and undergo processing to end up as finished products in American households, workers in global supply chains are left behind.

As the world becomes more interconnected, there is a strong risk that goods produced with child or forced labor are entering global supply chains. These threats to supply chains and global labor standards challenge the ability of American workers to compete on a fair playing field. Though there is a growing body of research on supply chains, there remains little data connecting everyday products with components produced under conditions of labor exploitation.

Acting on an Expanded Mandate

ILAB is committed to innovative approaches that address labor abuses in supply chains. The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 included a new congressional mandate for ILAB to identify—“to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor.” This new language asks ILAB to examine the

likelihood that inputs made with forced labor or child labor end up in products that are in American stores and households.

This year, ILAB is reporting for the first time on supply chains that fall under this expanded mandate. Although some methodologies exist to trace the origin of various consumer products, this field is still developing. Traceability standards, where available, include gaps. Over the last few years, ILAB has been engaged in multiple formative activities to inform the design of a comprehensive approach to global supply chain tracing. These efforts include:

- Commissioning new research in Indonesia and Bangladesh to pilot methodologies to trace supply chains;
- Funding technical assistance projects to develop and pilot methodologies to identify and trace child labor and forced labor in supply chains, including the *STREAMS project* and the *Global Trace Protocol project* (see Box 11); and,
- Mapping trade data onto the TVPRA List to produce the *Better Trade Tool* (see Box 12).

These activities informed ILAB’s approach to adding goods to the TVPRA List that are produced with inputs produced by child labor or forced labor. Consistent with our existing procedural guidelines, ILAB’s approach draws on credible and recent research to support additions under the expanded TVPRA mandate. Starting with goods listed on the TVPRA List, we research how these goods are processed and traded around the world to end up in downstream goods, including goods that may be imported to the United States. This research does not make claims about specific companies or entities. Instead, reporting is used to raise awareness about supply chains that contain inputs produced by child labor or forced labor (see Appendix 5 for further details on methodology).

Box 11

Promoting Due Diligence Standards Through an Innovative Traceability Approach

Traceability systems are a promising approach to address egregious labor abuses along global supply chains. Private companies, civil society organizations, and public regulators are increasingly interested in using traceability systems to address economic, social, and governance sustainability standards and track the labor and goods that feed into their supply chains.

Leveraging its role as a global knowledge generator, in 2020, ILAB funded two \$4 million cooperative agreements with Verité and ELEVATE to increase the downstream tracing of goods made by child labor and forced labor. Downstream tracing refers to the process of tracing goods from raw materials through manufacturers to final customers. These projects aim to enhance the knowledge base on traceability and due diligence on labor issues, generate insights applicable to any commodity, and develop effective and replicable tools to advance efforts to eliminate child labor and forced labor in global supply chains.

Verité implements the ***Supply Chain Tracing and Engagement Methodologies (STREAMS) project***. Tapping into pioneering technology solutions, STREAMS will develop and conduct two pilots in the cotton/garment supply chains in India. The Cotton Chain of Custody Pilot will examine the entire supply chain, while the Mid-Tier Gatekeepers Pilot will focus on mid-tier suppliers generally considered chokepoints in the supply chain. Each pilot is designed to advance traceability efforts in cotton and garment supply chains and address gaps in the knowledge base on monitoring compliance with labor standards. STREAMS is also developing a Supply Chain Traceability Matrix that will categorize the intersections between types of supply chain segments and types of tracing methodologies. The final output will be a public-facing, web-based platform where users can learn about how different traceability approaches can help prevent forced labor and child labor in different types of supply chains.

ELEVATE's ***Global Trace Protocol project*** supports pilot tracing in supply chains for cotton in Pakistan and cobalt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Leveraging traceability pilots in two different commodities with diverse supply chain structures, the Global Trace Protocol project aims to develop a set of open and accessible tools that can inform traceability efforts across a wide range of supply chains. A successful project will result in a standardized Commodity Tracing Protocol and the Commodity Link Platform. The protocol will establish industry standards, align definitions, and create commodity-agnostic tracing verification methodologies and guidance. The platform will be an open-source supply chain-tracing system that includes tracing methodologies and tools to advance knowledge sharing and capacity building among interested stakeholders.

In collaboration with ILAB, STREAMS and the Global Trace Protocol project will engage stakeholders throughout the development and design process. In addition to making resources and tools publicly available on their respective websites, the two projects will host and facilitate an ongoing series of capacity building and training events, tailored to the specific needs and priorities of diverse stakeholders. ILAB is committed to promoting dialogue among key stakeholders as we continue to advance our efforts to address egregious labor practices.

Box 12

Better Trade Tool: A New Way to Measure Risks in Global Supply Chains

ILAB conducts extensive research around the world on labor exploitation in different sectors of the global economy. These findings help raise awareness and shape policy around child and forced labor. However, to increase their impact as it relates to trade, our findings needed to be interpreted more concisely into trade language, especially as companies and governments increasingly focus on global supply chain transparency and due diligence efforts.

ILAB developed the **Better Trade Tool** to address these needs and provide users with an entry point to trade data and the ability to contextualize and quantify potential risks in supply chains.

The tool combines ILAB research on goods produced with child or forced labor with information on goods imported into the U.S. since 2016. The result is a highly navigable dataset that allows users to see which goods coming into the U.S. are at a high risk of labor violations. This dataset includes the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) codes, the standard descriptions of these codes, the volume and dollar value of these goods, and how long a good has been on ILAB lists.

Since 2001, ILAB has been reporting “country and good” pairings in its **List of Goods Produced by Child or Forced Labor**. (34) As an example of how these data can be used, the *Better Trade Tool* shows that in 2020, six imported goods from Brazil had potentially been produced through forced labor practices. Timber was one of these six goods. When we use the *Better Trade Tool* to look up these data, it tells us that the U.S. imported more than \$600,000 of timber from Brazil in 2020. More specifically, there are two Harmonized Tariff Schedule codes used for this import—4403.49.0100 and 4403.98.0095.

The *Better Trade Tool* also lists five other countries with timber on ILAB’s TVPRA List. In 2020, the U.S. imported timber from one of these countries, aside from Brazil. However, in overall U.S. trade, there are 28 other countries from which the U.S. imported around \$147 million of timber that year.

The *Better Trade Tool* also provides access to raw U.S. trade data along with ILAB findings. For example, the tool shows that in 2020, the U.S. imported over \$160 billion worth of electronics, toys, and gems from countries found to be at high risk of producing these goods with labor exploitation.

For trade analysts, corporate compliance officers, customs inspectors, and importers, these extra data about specific U.S. import values and the corresponding coding scheme for the movement of products and goods can help them interpret and use ILAB findings to make import and enforcement decisions. This information can also help researchers focus on specific goods and countries that have potentially higher impact across the globe.

Companies have a crucial role to play in eliminating child and forced labor. Just like ILAB’s **Comply Chain** app is designed to provide companies with *process* guidance to address child labor and forced labor in global supply chains, the *Better Trade Tool* provides the data to support some of these processes. (35)

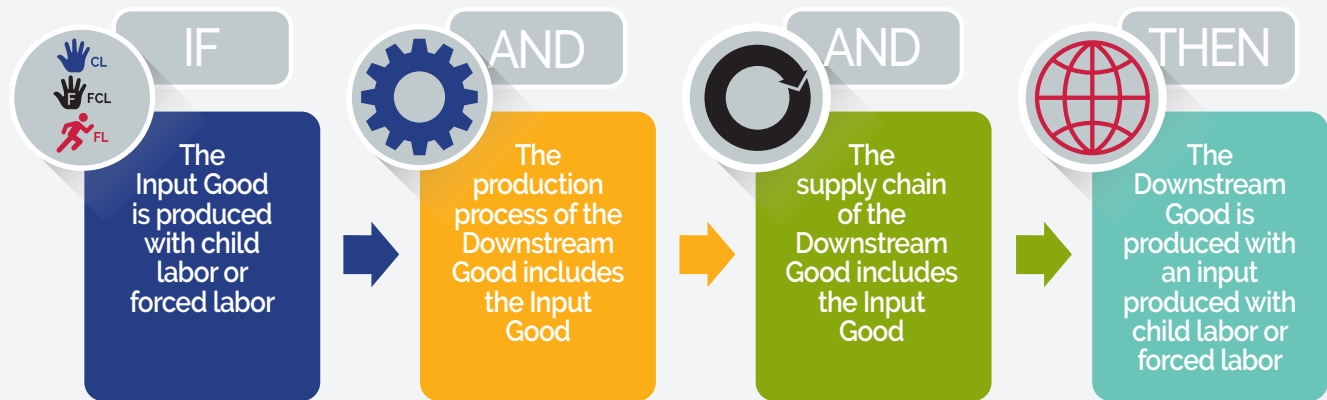
This year’s edition of *Sweat & Toil* includes three in-depth supply chain studies: lithium-ion batteries, palm oil, and solar panels. Drawing on a broad body of evidence, these studies demonstrate the connections between goods produced with child or forced labor and downstream products that use these goods as inputs, and the need for stakeholders to work together to address labor exploitation in these industries. The result of this research is an expansion of the TVPRA List. Learn more about this

expanded mandate in Figures 8 and 9. This graphic includes information on goods produced with an input produced by child labor or forced labor, as well as additional product categories and supply chains that may contain risk.

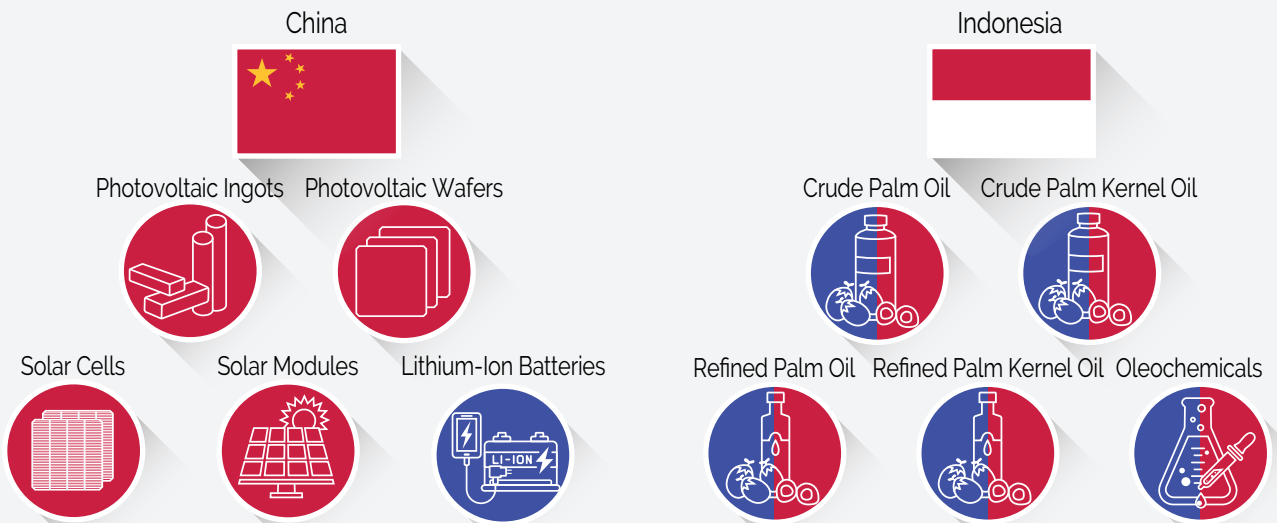
As ILAB begins its public reporting on global supply chains under the new TVPRA List mandate, we prioritize research based on relevance to the American public, availability of evidence, and diversity of industries. The *Better Trade Tool* is a

Figure 8

ILAB's Approach to Adding Downstream Goods to the TVPRA List



10 Downstream Goods Produced with Inputs with **Child Labor** or **Forced Labor***



*Country flag designates country of origin for the downstream good. For more information, see www.dol.gov/ListOfGoods

Figure 9

Understanding Downstream Goods on the TVPRA List

ILAB's mandate requires the TVPRA List to include, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor.

TVPRA Inputs

1 Country/Area: A specific country or area where a particular input is produced.

2 Input Good: Goods that are produced with forced labor or child labor. These goods are included on the TVPRA List.

3 Exploitation Type: The type of labor exploitation with which the TVPRA List Good is produced (child labor, forced labor, or both).

6 Downstream Goods At Risk: General product categories that are made from inputs listed on the TVPRA List and may face labor risks, but for which ILAB requires further evidence tying production of that good to a particular country.

TVPRA Downstream Goods

4 Country/Area: A specific country or area where a particular downstream good is produced.

5 Downstream Good: Goods that are produced with an input that is produced with forced labor or child labor, specifically the Input Good. These goods are included on the TVPRA List.

TVPRA INPUTS			TVPRA DOWNSTREAM GOODS		6 Downstream Goods at Risk
1 Country/Area	2 Input Good	3 Exploitation Type	4 Country/Area	5 Downstream Good	
China	Polysilicon	Forced Labor	→ China	Photovoltaic Ingots, Photovoltaic Wafers, Solar Cells, Solar Modules	Silica-Based Products, Solar Products
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cobalt Ore	Child Labor	→ China	Lithium-ion Batteries	Cell Phones, Electric Cars, Laptops, Medical Implants, Turbine Blades, Vacuums
Indonesia	Palm Fruit	Child Labor, Forced Labor	→ Indonesia	Crude Palm Oil, Crude Palm Kernel Oil, Refined Palm Oil, Refined Palm Kernel Oil, Oleochemicals	Animal Feed, Baked Goods, Beverages, Biofuels, Cooking Oils, Household and Industrial Products, Infant Formula, Personal Care and Cosmetic Products



© Gilles Sabrié/The New York Times/Redux Pictures

Uyghur women work in a garment factory. Hotan, Xinjiang, China. August 3, 2019.

key instrument that enables analysis of American imports of goods produced with child or forced labor.

In addition, read more about ILAB's tool to advance responsible business conduct in Box 13.

Box 13

Comply Chain: A Tool to Advance Responsible Business Conduct

While our reports provide practical knowledge and raise awareness about child labor and forced labor, ILAB has developed tools to help companies play a positive role in the global effort against labor exploitation. ***Comply Chain: Business Tools for Labor Compliance in Global Supply Chains*** (*Comply Chain*) is one of those tools. This year, *Comply Chain* is packed with new information to reinforce corporate action with relevant and useful resources, including a dozen new worker empowerment-focused examples and topics.

Comply Chain is an app designed to provide companies with a step-by-step guide to address child labor and forced labor in their global supply chains. Businesses are responsible for respecting human rights, including by avoiding causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their activities; *Comply Chain* helps them achieve this. Labor is also part of the solution to positive business transformation. Workers and civil society groups can use *Comply Chain* to advocate for positive change and help ensure that business works for workers morning, noon, and night.

The concept of responsible business conduct is based on the idea that businesses can perform well while doing good, and that governments should create and facilitate the conditions for this to take place. The principles underlying this concept are elaborated in documents like the ***OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct*** and the ***UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights***, which have played important roles in this shift in public expectations of companies' control over labor standards and human rights in their supply chains. These documents articulate basic norms for companies with respect to labor and employment issues.

The U.S. government is also leading in responsible business conduct by updating the U.S. National Action Plan on Responsible Business Conduct. The revitalized National Action Plan will help promote responsible business conduct by U.S. businesses operating and investing abroad, and further distinguish the U.S. way of doing business from that practiced under authoritarian governments. First published in December 2016, the National Action Plan encourages high standards for global commerce in line with democratic values.

Much has changed since 2016. The U.S. government is working to deepen the conversation and capture input on emerging and critical issues from diverse stakeholders including the private sector, labor unions, civil society organizations, academic experts, international organizations, and importantly, affected communities—those who are impacted by the conduct of multinational companies abroad that must confront not just public expectations but also legal requirements on human rights due diligence.

Comply Chain is a tool in that effort to make sure all businesses, including U.S. businesses working abroad, carry out their work in a way that respects and empowers workers.

Tracing Labor Exploitation in the Palm Oil Supply Chain

Palm oil is one of the most common ingredients used in consumer goods. Today, you can find palm oil in everything from soap to cosmetics to baked goods. While palm oil is praised for its low saturated fat content and moisturizing properties, it is derived from palm fruit (fruit from oil palm trees), which often comes from plantations where women, men, and children work under conditions of forced labor and child labor. (80; 81)

Palm fruit is on the TVPRA List for child labor and forced labor in Indonesia, which together with Malaysia supplies an estimated 85 percent of the world’s palm oil. (82) In Indonesia, workers report wage theft and unfair deductions and face serious health risks through exposure to pesticides and fertilizers without the right protective equipment. Facing excessive daily targets set by employers for harvesting palm fruit, families are forced to involve their children in strenuous tasks such as picking up fruit bunches and pulling out weeds, which keeps them out of school. Some palm plantation workers are migrants who are trapped in debt bondage and unable to leave their employer. (84)

After leaving plantations in Indonesia, palm fruit is transported to mills and processed into crude palm oil and palm kernel oil. These oils are then processed into derivative products like refined palm oil, refined palm kernel oil, and oleochemicals (an ingredient commonly used in cosmetics). These oils are in high demand; in 2020, countries around the world imported over \$15 billion in crude and refined palm oil from Indonesia. (85)

This year, ILAB has added multiple palm oil products from Indonesia to the TVPRA List because those

products contain an input—palm fruit—which is harvested with child labor and forced labor. Learn more about palm fruit and the downstream products at risk in Figure 10. In addition, Figure 11 details how the palm fruit from plantations ends up on store shelves.

American businesses and consumers are deeply impacted by these labor risks. In 2020, the United States imported over \$600 million in refined palm oil and over \$200 million in refined palm kernel oil from Indonesia. (83) Dozens of products use palm fruit as an ingredient including cooking oils, animal feed, bakery items and baked goods, beverages, household and industrial products, personal care and cosmetic products, and biofuels, and these goods may be at risk of containing an input produced with child labor and forced labor.

The palm oil supply chain is difficult to trace beyond the refined oil stage to the original plantation and to the palm fruit itself. There are, however, industry and government efforts to combat child and forced labor in the Indonesian palm oil supply chain. These include the *Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil* (RSPO), which has over 4,000 corporate members and covers roughly one-fifth of the global palm oil market, as well as the Government of Indonesia’s own certification program, Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO). Although ISPO certification is required for all palm oil plantations through the country’s *Presidential Regulation No. 44 of 2020*, much of the information on ISPO certification and certified plantations is currently unknown. Further private sector and government efforts, with the support of trade unions, worker organizations, and civil society, are needed to identify and address the social and environmental impact of the palm oil supply chain.

Figure 10

TVPRA Downstream Goods Produced with Palm Fruit from Indonesia











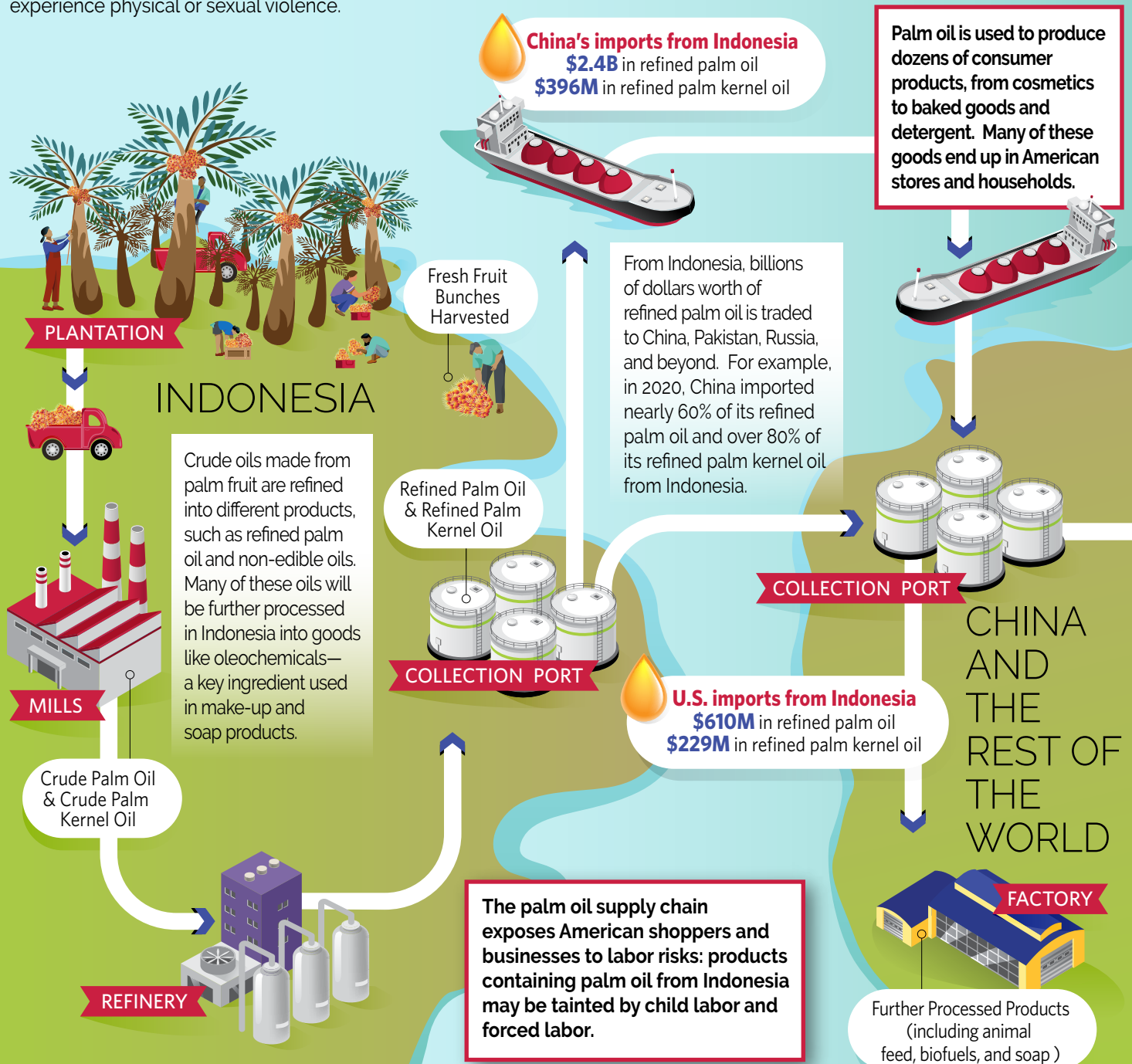
TVPRA Input Good in Country of Production	Exploitation Type	Downstream Production Country	TVPRA Downstream Good	Downstream Goods at Risk
 Palm Fruit  Indonesia	 FL and  CL	 Indonesia	 Crude Palm Oil  Crude Palm Kernel Oil  Refined Palm Oil  Refined Palm Kernel Oil  Oleochemicals	Animal Feed, Bakery Items/ Baked Goods, Beverages, Biofuels, Cosmetics/ Makeup, Soap/ Shampoo

Figure 11

From Exploitative Plantations to Store Shelves: Exposing the Palm Oil Supply Chain

Indonesia is the world's biggest producer of palm fruit, crude palm oil, and refined palm oil. In 2020, \$10B in refined palm oil was imported from Indonesia—more than half of all global imports.

Palm fruit comes from oil palm trees that grow fresh fruit bunches. These bunches are harvested by adult and child laborers, who are subjected to exploitative labor conditions on palm oil plantations in Indonesia and other parts of the world. Harvesters' steep daily targets are unachievable within a standard workday, compelling them to work long hours without overtime pay or incur sharp deductions in wages. Workers are also exposed to toxic chemicals without personal protective equipment, and some experience physical or sexual violence.



Source: US ITC Dataweb and UN Comtrade. Trade data are from 2020.

How Child Laborers are Powering Chinese-Produced Batteries

An 11-year-old boy grabs a bag, weighing up to 80 pounds, and hoists it over his head as contaminated water streams down his face. He carries the bag of washed cobalt stones across a muddy path. Working up to 12 hours a day—24 hours if he is underground—he is one of many children found in cobalt mining sites in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), yet he is by no means the youngest nor will he be the last.

Over 40,000 children, some as young as 6 years old with little or no access to schooling, mine or handle cobalt just to earn a few dollars a day. Due to the prevalence of child labor in mining this critical mineral, the Department of Labor placed cobalt, specifically referred to as “cobalt ore (heterogenite),” on its *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in 2009. Over a decade later, child labor persists and is increasingly linked to the global supply chain of products made with cobalt, including lithium-ion batteries that power our smartphones, laptops, and electric cars.

Cobalt ore is heavily concentrated in one country, the DRC, and the import market is dominated by one country: China. The DRC supplies the majority of the world’s cobalt with approximately 70 percent of global production. The extraction of cobalt occurs at large-scale mining sites (LSMs) as well as artisanal

and small-scale mining sites (ASMs) in the “copper belt” region of Haut-Katanga and Lualaba Provinces in the DRC. ASMs account for 15 to 30 percent of the DRC’s cobalt production. After extraction, cobalt from ASMs—where conditions of child labor are rampant—is mixed with cobalt from LSMs and refined in preparation for export.

The majority of the DRC’s cobalt is then transported to China for “fine” refining and integration into battery chemicals. The line of ownership is clear in the supply chain at this stage, as China owns or finances most cobalt mines in the DRC, and China imports almost 90 percent of its cobalt from the DRC. In 2020, this amounted to \$2.17 billion in cobalt imports.

Chinese companies use cobalt tainted with child labor to manufacture battery components, such as cathodes, which in turn are used to make lithium-ion batteries. Sources estimate that at least half of all cobalt ends up in rechargeable batteries. This creates enormous labor risks for the electronics industry, electric vehicle supply chains, and other goods that depend on lithium-ion batteries. As the world is shifting toward generating clean and renewable energy, the spotlight is growing brighter on where and how companies source raw materials like cobalt that are needed to achieve a green future. Learn more about the child labor risks in batteries in Figures 12 and 13.

Figure 12

TVPRA Downstream Goods Produced with Cobalt Ore from the DRC





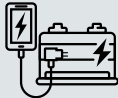
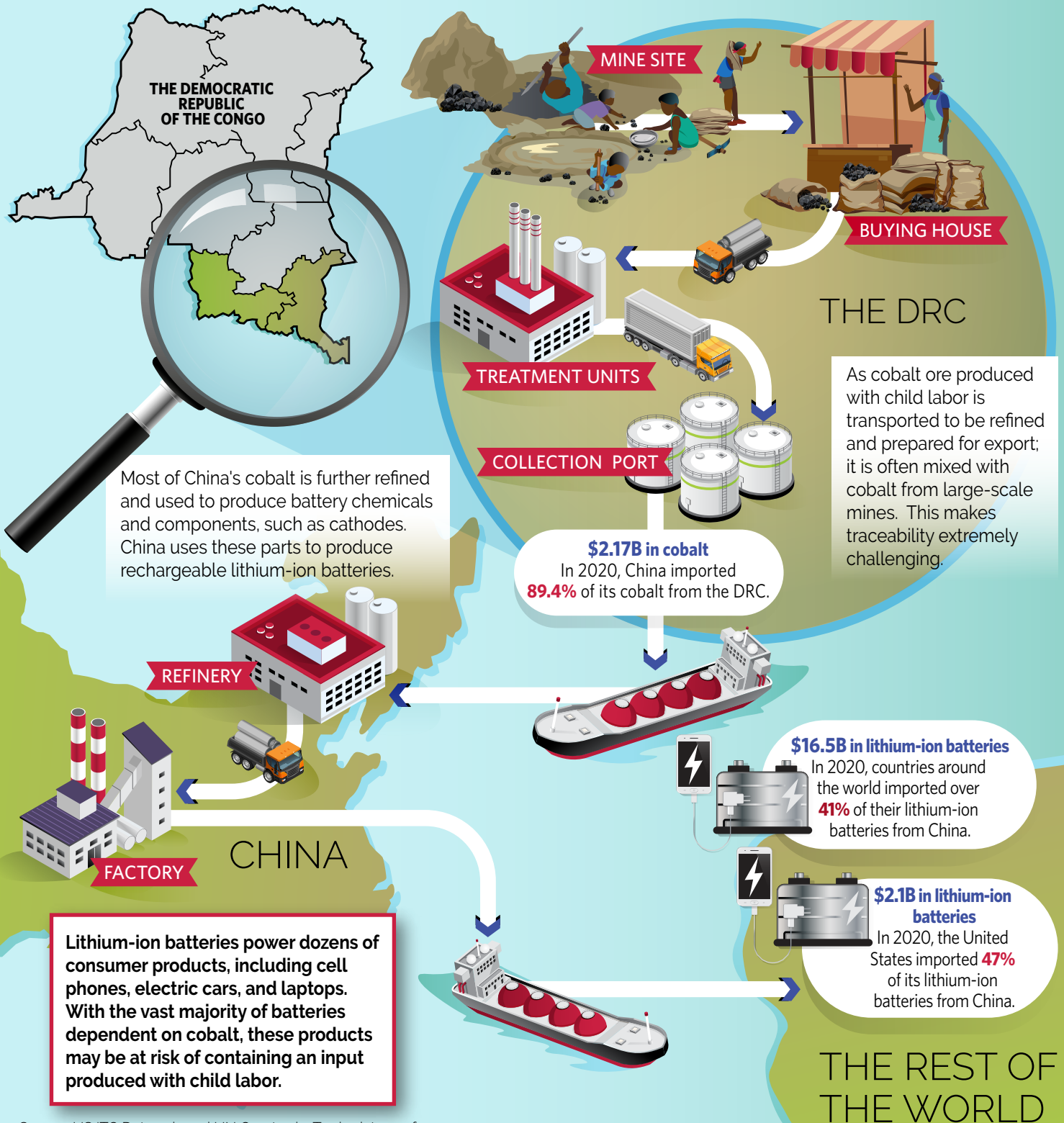
TVPRA Input Good in Country of Production	Exploitation Type	Downstream Production Country	TVPRA Downstream Good	Downstream Goods at Risk
 Cobalt Ore  Democratic Republic of the Congo	 CL	 China	 Lithium-Ion Batteries	Cell Phones, Electric Cars, Laptops, Medical Implants, Turbines, Vacuums

Figure 13

How Batteries Are Powered by Child Labor

Cobalt, a key input to lithium-ion batteries, is often mined with child labor. With enormous volumes of cobalt shipped to China from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), electronic products around the world are at risk of being linked to labor abuse.

The DRC produces over 70% of the world's cobalt. A large portion of this production comes from artisanal and small-scale mining, where thousands of children work in hazardous conditions. Children work underground in tight quarters, carry heavy loads, and face serious injury risks from tunnel collapses and falling down mine shafts.



Source: US ITC Dataweb and UN Comtrade. Trade data are from 2020.

How China's Forced Labor Impacts Solar Supply Chains Worldwide

Polysilicon is a key input in the production of solar modules, and nearly half of the world's solar-grade polysilicon comes from Xinjiang, a region in western China. Polysilicon is used by some of the biggest solar companies in China to produce photovoltaic ingots and photovoltaic wafers, which become solar cells and panels. By U.S. Department of Energy estimates, Chinese companies own over 75 percent of global capacity for manufacturing wafers, cells, and modules. Along with the practice of mixing polysilicon from different sources, it is highly likely that polysilicon from Xinjiang ends up in solar products produced in China.

This is a problem because of China's state-sponsored forced labor and human rights abuses against over one million Uyghurs and Muslim minorities in Xinjiang and in other parts of China. (36) Many of these solar products containing inputs produced with forced labor are used domestically in China. However, China's leading role in solar supply chains raises forced labor risks for any business importing solar products, which, absent extensive due diligence, have a high likelihood of containing inputs made with forced labor in China. Some of these products may enter the U.S. directly from China: in 2020, the U.S. imported about 5 percent of its solar cells and modules from China. In addition, without careful due diligence, companies may be at risk of importing

goods with inputs made with forced labor into the U.S. from third countries. In 2020, countries imported over \$24 billion in solar cells and modules from China, representing 42 percent of all solar module imports worldwide and including some of the U.S.'s biggest solar trade partners. Meanwhile, Chinese solar companies own or have subsidiaries around the world, and some of them are directly linked with Xinjiang's forced labor program. ILAB's research indicates that further downstream silica-based products, including additional solar products and semi-conductors, may be at risk. Read more about the various products at risk in Figure 14.

The *Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act* (UFLPA), signed into law in December 2021, establishes a rebuttable presumption that goods made wholly or in part in Xinjiang, or produced by certain entities included on the UFLPA Entity List, are made with forced labor. Based on this presumption, these goods are subject to the import prohibition under Section 307 of the Tariff Act, which prohibits the import of goods made wholly or in part with forced labor. The law specifically names polysilicon as a high-priority sector for enforcement. The Department of Labor's reporting, tools, resources, and expertise inform the UFLPA's strategy and are valuable resources for companies to safeguard their solar supply chains from forced labor. Learn more about how polysilicon from Xinjiang may find its way into solar supply chains globally in Figure 15.

Figure 14

TVPPRA Downstream Goods Produced with Polysilicon from China









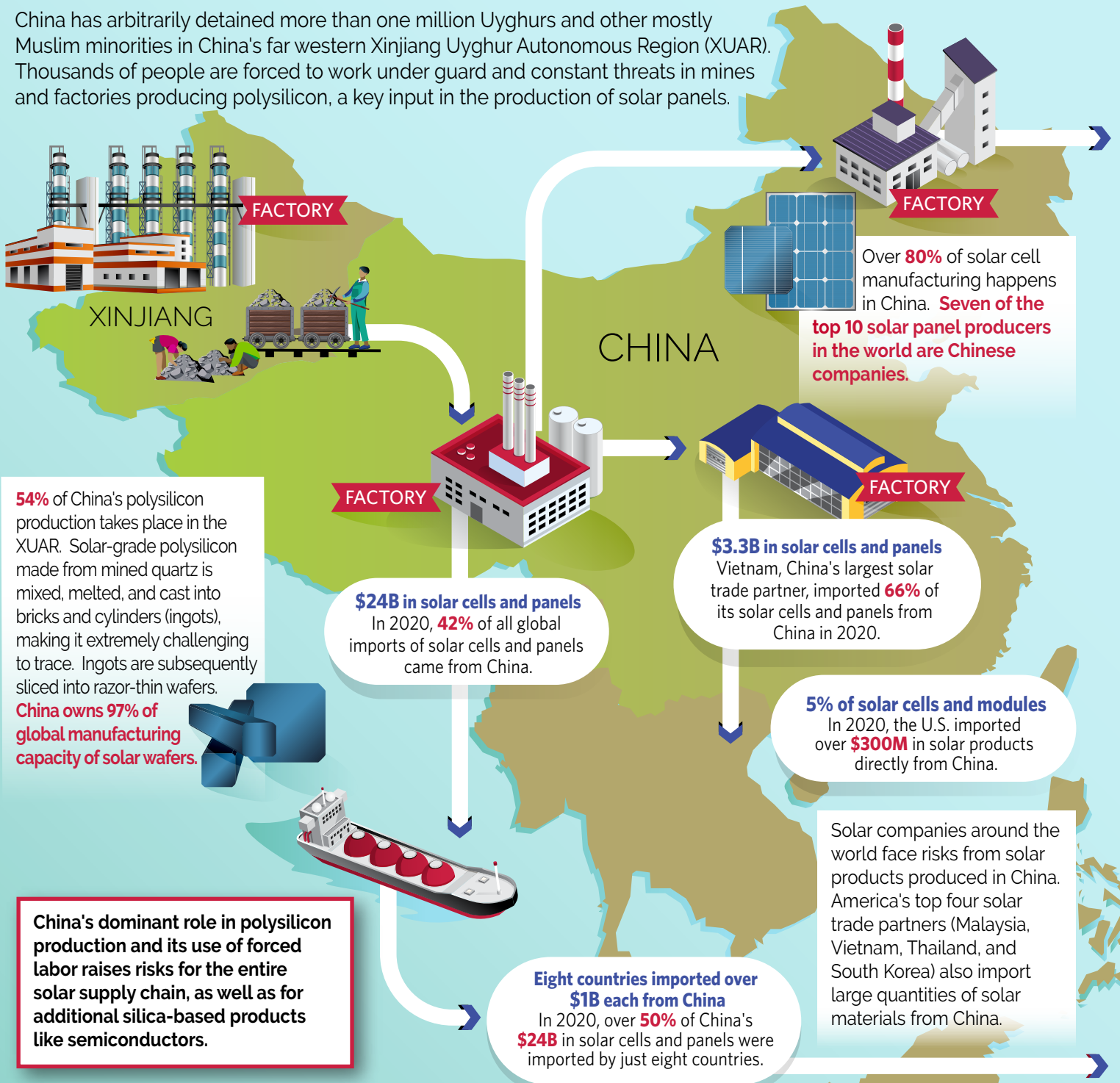
TVPPRA Input Good in Country of Production	Exploitation Type	Downstream Production Country	TVPPRA Downstream Good		Downstream Goods at Risk
 Polysilicon  China	 FL	 China	 Photovoltaic Ingots  Solar Cells	 Photovoltaic Wafers  Solar Modules	Silica-based Products, Other Solar Products

Figure 15

Traced to Forced Labor: Solar Supply Chains Dependent on Polysilicon from Xinjiang

95% of solar panels worldwide are made up of polysilicon. Nearly half of global production comes from Xinjiang, where polysilicon is produced by Uyghurs and other Muslim minorities under conditions of forced labor. China's system of forced labor threatens solar supply chains around the world.

China has arbitrarily detained more than one million Uyghurs and other mostly Muslim minorities in China's far western Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR). Thousands of people are forced to work under guard and constant threats in mines and factories producing polysilicon, a key input in the production of solar panels.



Source: US ITC Dataweb and UN Comtrade. Trade data are from 2020.



© Muntaka Chasant

Osei, 15 years old, separates nails, crown cork bottle caps, and other small metals before selling them for about \$0.15 per kilo. Agbogbloshie, Ghana. 2020.

Conclusion

The United States recognizes that eradicating child labor and forced labor is vitally important to uphold the dignity and rights of all workers and to level the playing field on which our businesses and workers compete. Our government—with leadership from ILAB—will continue to work with other governments to ensure that all countries share these responsibilities and will continue to support companies and industry groups, workers and civil society organizations, and multilateral bodies to accelerate progress in ending forced and child labor. We take that commitment seriously.

In December 2021, at President Biden’s Summit for Democracy, Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh announced the launch of a bold new initiative to advance our work to empower workers. It is called *the Multilateral Partnership for Organizing, Worker Empowerment, and Rights (M-POWER)*. M-POWER unites governments, unions, academics, philanthropic organizations, and civil society to uphold and promote worker empowerment and workers’ rights. The focus is on freedom of association and the right to organize and bargain collectively. These are critical and enabling rights for workers in global supply chains, as well as for American workers.

In the summer of 2022, at the G7 Leaders’ Summit at Schloss Elmau in southeastern Germany, President Biden and fellow G7 leaders formally launched the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) to mobilize hundreds of billions of dollars and deliver quality, sustainable infrastructure that makes a difference in people’s lives around the world, strengthens and diversifies our supply chains, creates new opportunities for American workers and businesses, and advances American national security. ILAB contributed to this partnership and is set to lead interagency efforts regarding international coordination on infrastructure development standards and metrics, including those on labor and environment, and certification mechanisms.

To succeed, these partnerships require the support and cooperation of all stakeholders, including workers and unions, the private sector, and civil society. While we may face challenges today determining how our products are made and under what conditions, the path forward requires all of us coming together on a shared mission. This is our purpose and our goal. We hope to count on many of you reading today as partners. We are ready and willing to work in partnership with everyone who is committed to safeguarding dignity at work—both in our own countries and abroad.



Department of Labor, Alyson Fligg

U.S. Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh joins Congressman Trone in a tour of the Career and Technology Center (CTC) for Frederick County Public Schools in Frederick, MD. October 29, 2021

The U.S. Experience

“Together, we can build a world where children are free to learn and achieve their potential. This is what we owe them. And this is our greatest hope for a better tomorrow.”

Marty Walsh, Secretary of Labor
109th International Labor Conference July 11, 2021

From the start of 2021, the United States began a powerful worker-centered recovery from the economic shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic. The U.S. economy has created more than 9 million jobs since President Biden took office, and the U.S. has more than fully recovered from pandemic-era job losses. (56) In 2021 alone, the unemployment rate in the U.S. saw its greatest drop since World War II. (57) Record job growth in the leisure and hospitality, manufacturing, transportation, and warehouse sectors has contributed to an unprecedented moment of worker empowerment and engagement. The historic economic recovery under the Biden-Harris Administration has begun to transition into steady, stable growth that continues to provide widespread opportunity to America’s workers and a safety net for children in the United States.

The U.S. Department of Labor has remained focused on empowering all workers to seize opportunities in a growing economy by working to improve job quality and job access across the country. Through our *Good Jobs Initiative*, we are creating good, union and middle-class jobs and fair working conditions for all Americans, including underserved populations, youth, people of color, veterans, and people with disabilities. We are also investing in job training and apprenticeship programs that both increase wages for working families and strengthen our supply chains. In addition, U.S. Department of Labor agencies collaboratively ensure that American workers of all ages enjoy safe and dignified work, key to preventing families from resorting to child labor.

The Wage and Hour Division enforces regulations on legal working age, permissible hours of work, earned wages, and hazardous occupation prohibitions for minor employees. Wage and Hour investigators across the country conduct inspections at workplaces to ensure that labor laws are enforced and working conditions are fair. Many investigations take place in industries that employ workers vulnerable to labor trafficking. As a result, the Wage and Hour Division is often the first federal agency to identify cases of trafficking

What Jobs Can I Do, If I am...

13 or younger?

You can babysit, deliver newspapers, or work as an actor or performer

14-15?

You can work in a variety of specified non-manufacturing and non-hazardous jobs under certain conditions

16-17?

You can work in any job that has not been declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor

For more information on the specific jobs you can and can't do, visit:

www.youthrules.gov/know-the-limits

To Find Out More:

Visit youthrules.dot.gov or Call 1-866-4US-WAGE

in persons and refer these cases to criminal law enforcement agencies. Through its *YouthRules!* initiative, the Wage and Hour Division also provides information to young workers, parents, educators, and employers to safeguard the rights of workers under the age of 18 and help ensure that their work experiences are legal, safe, and do not disrupt their education. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration ensures safe and healthy working conditions by setting standards to reduce and eliminate workplace hazards. Finally, the Bureau of Labor Statistics measures labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and production in the U.S. economy to support private and public decision making. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also conducts research and publishes reports on youth employment trends.

The Federal Minimum Ages for Work

The *Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)* guarantees basic rights and protections to ensure the safety and well-being of child workers. The child labor regulations of the FLSA are designed to ensure children's educational opportunities are not harmed by early employment and to prohibit children's employment in jobs that are detrimental to their health and safety. The FLSA includes restrictions on the maximum number of hours children can work when school is and is not in session, the times of day children can work, and types of work children under the age of 16 may legally perform.

The FLSA and its implementing regulations have established the following standards:

- A minimum age of 14 for most employment in non-hazardous, non-agricultural industries, and limits on the times of day, number of hours, and tasks that can be performed by 14- and 15-year-olds.



Department of Labor, Alyson Fligg

U.S. Secretary of Labor Marty Walsh visits the Latin American Youth Center Career Academy (LAYCCA) in Washington, DC. October 14, 2021.

- A minimum age of 18 for employment in hazardous occupations as deemed by the Department's issuance of 17 non-agricultural Hazardous Occupations Orders.
- Exceptions for agricultural and non-agricultural employment. For example, the FLSA does not restrict the work that 16- and 17- year-olds may perform in agricultural employment, and it

permits youth under the age of 14 to work in non-hazardous agricultural employment outside school hours with parental approval.

All states have child labor standards and mandatory school attendance laws. When state and federal child labor standards differ, the rule that provides the most protections for the young worker is the one that must be followed.

"The Fair Labor Standards Act's youth employment regulations exist to ensure youths' jobs and work hours do not jeopardize their safety, well-being, or educational opportunities...Employers can prevent violations from occurring in the first place if they know, understand, and comply with the FLSA's child labor, wage, and recordkeeping requirements." (63)

Wage and Hour District
Director Steven McKinney
December 16, 2021

Figure 16

Wage and Hour Division Rigorously Enforces the Fair Labor Standards Act, including Child Labor Laws Fiscal Year 2021 Enforcement Data

Number of Minors Employed in Violation of the FLSA's Child Labor Requirements:

2,819

Number of Minors Employed in Violation of Hazardous Occupations Orders:

545



Total Penalties Imposed for Child Labor Violations: \$3 million in civil money penalties

More specific information about each of these cases can be found in the WHD's enforcement database at dol.gov/DataEnforcement and WHD's website at dol.gov/WHDFiscalYearData

There were 2,080,000 youth, ages 16 to 17, employed in the United States in 2020, and 2,243,000 employed in 2021. Despite the restrictions and limitations placed on youth work, in 2021, the most recent year for which data are available, there were two fatal occupational injuries in the United States among youth ages 16 to 17, and one fatal occupational injury among youth below the age of 16.

Wage and Hour Division

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) determines an employer's status of compliance with the FLSA's child labor regulations in every investigation conducted. In FY 2021, WHD found child labor violations in 747 cases. In 208 of these cases, violations of hazardous occupations orders were specifically identified. In total, the WHD found 2,189 minors employed in violation of the FLSA's child labor requirements, with nearly 545 of them employed in violation of hazardous occupation orders (see Figure 16).

In Clarksburg, Tennessee, WHD found that Clarksburg Supermarket violated hazardous child

labor requirements of the FLSA by allowing minors under the age of 18 to operate power-driven meat processing machines. WHD assessed a \$65,289 penalty under the Child Labor Enhancement Penalty Program. In New Hampshire, the owners of LaBelle Winery and Americus LaBelle Winery paid \$22,803 in civil penalties for violating the FLSA by allowing 33 employees under the age of 16 to work more hours than allowed by law. And in San Diego, a McDonald's franchisee agreed to pay \$25,920 in civil penalties after a WHD investigation found that three of their franchises employed minors in hazardous work. The franchise owners also agreed to ensure additional training and oversight for managers and employers at their 10 locations to prevent future FLSA violations. (58; 63; 118)

In addition to its rigorous enforcement efforts, WHD aims to prevent violations from occurring in the first place by educating employers, workers, and the public about federal child labor law compliance. In response to an increase in violations of child labor laws in the food services industry, in February 2022, WHD hosted trainings on federal laws governing



Department of Labor, Luke Sharrett

U.S. Secretary of Labor Marty J. Walsh stands for a photo with student participants of a roundtable discussion at an Academies of Louisville apprenticeship event at Doss High School in Louisville, Kentucky. September 15, 2021.

youth employment for restaurant employers, minor age workers and their parents, school representatives, and other interested stakeholders. WHD's *YouthRules!* website provides compliance toolkits and answers to a range of questions. *WHD online resources* make available to contracting agencies, contractors, unions, workers, and others Fact Sheets, FAQs, on-demand video training, Power Point Presentations, and extensive information on all laws enforced by the agency, including information about regularly scheduled seminars on prevailing wage requirements, to ensure that federal dollars support good jobs and dignified work. (59)

The agency also recently launched a free Timesheet App for Android mobile device users that allows employers and employees to track their hours of work and calculate wages due. The app can empower young workers to ensure they are receiving the wages they are due or get assistance if a dispute arises.

In March 2022, during National Farmworkers Awareness Week, WHD hosted a 3-day virtual seminar, "Nourishing Equity and Cultivating Compliance," for agricultural workers and stakeholders. The seminar addressed key agency priorities including child labor, equity, retaliation, and human trafficking in the agricultural sector, and covered several laws enforced by WHD, including the Migrant and Seasonal Worker Protection Act, the agricultural and child labor provisions of the FLSA, and regulations affecting workers employed under the H2A visa program. WHD investigators recently played a crucial role in Operation Blooming Onion, a multiagency investigation of H-2A visa fraud, forced labor, and human trafficking of agricultural workers on farms in southern Georgia (see Box 14 for more information). The investigation exposed the horrors of human trafficking as it exists even in the U.S. and highlighted the pernicious exploitation of the essential agricultural workforce.

Summer and seasonal work offers young people a unique opportunity to get valuable workplace experience while earning money, but it should never come at the expense of their education or safety. Employers who hire youth-aged workers are obligated to comply with federal child labor laws to ensure the experience is safe and beneficial for workers.

Acting Wage and Hour Administrator Jessica Looman
Portland, Oregon, May 17, 2022
(Release Number: 22-905-SAN)

Employment and Training Administration

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides workforce training and development programs to remove barriers to good jobs and improve economic mobility for all Americans. ETA programs include Registered Apprenticeship Programs, *YouthBuild*, *Job Corps*, *Reentry Employment Opportunities*, and the *Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA Youth Formula Program)*. These programs seek to

empower historically disadvantaged populations, including women, people of color, and youth, by providing them with work-ready skills and pathways to industry accreditation.

In 2022, for example, ETA awarded more than \$90 million in YouthBuild grants to provide young adults ages 16 to 24 with education and training to expand the clean energy workforce. These grants will teach young adults who are not currently in school or in the workforce in-demand construction skills focused on green building techniques, including weatherization processes, use of sustainable building materials,

Box 14

Operation Blooming Onion: Human Trafficking and Forced Labor in the United States

The Department of Labor has a mandate to directly address labor exploitation through enforcement of civil laws. Its investigators play a crucial role in identifying for law enforcement partners cases of trafficking in persons, which is a criminal offense. Investigators from the Wage and Hour Division worked alongside the FBI, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Departments of State and Homeland Security in Operation Blooming Onion. This was a multi-year investigation of human trafficking of workers from Mexico and Central America to farms in southern Georgia, where the workers were subjected to forced labor. On November 22, 2021, as a result of this interagency investigation, the U.S. Department of Justice indicted 24 defendants on felony charges, including document fraud, forced labor, and human trafficking. (60)

A transnational criminal organization run by Maria Leticia Patricio, referred to in the indictments as Patricio TCO, used the H-2A visa program to engage in labor trafficking. The H-2A visa program allows U.S. employers to bring foreign nationals into the United States to temporarily fill agricultural jobs. (61) From 2015, Patricio and her network used multiple registered agricultural organizations to file fraudulent petitions seeking to bring over 71,000 foreign nationals into the U.S. to work for farm labor contractors that provided labor to farms.

Under the H-2A visa program, the sponsor is required to pay visa fees and cover the costs of transportation, lodging, meals, and border crossing fees. (60) Patricio TCO members and associates, however, illegally demanded that workers pay these costs along with other illegal recruitment fees. (61) In addition to these illegal costs, workers were subjected to other forms of deception. They were not paid promised wages, or their wages were garnished to pay off artificially inflated debts unlawfully levied by Patricio TCO members and associates. The traffickers sold and traded workers, transferring them to sites of employment other than where they had been recruited to work. (61) Traffickers also extracted forced labor through the menace of penalty. Once in the United States, traffickers confiscated workers' passports and locked workers in unsanitary and degrading living conditions at the worksites. Traffickers threatened workers with violence and deportation. At times, these threats manifested in sexual and physical violence. (62)

The rural locations of the farms, language barriers, lack of communication, fear, intimidation, and threats further isolated workers, making it more difficult for them to seek help from authorities. The defendants made over \$200 million from their illegal operations, which they laundered through casinos and by purchasing land, homes, vehicles, cashier's checks, and businesses.

Operation Blooming Onion is one of the largest human trafficking and visa fraud investigations in U.S. history. Because of the investigation, over 100 people were removed from situations of modern-day slavery. (62) All indicted individuals are presumed innocent unless and until proven guilty in court.

and solar panel installation. (64) Also in 2022, ETA awarded \$43 million in Growth Opportunities grants (part of the Reentry Employment Opportunities Program) to 14 NGOs and one Native American

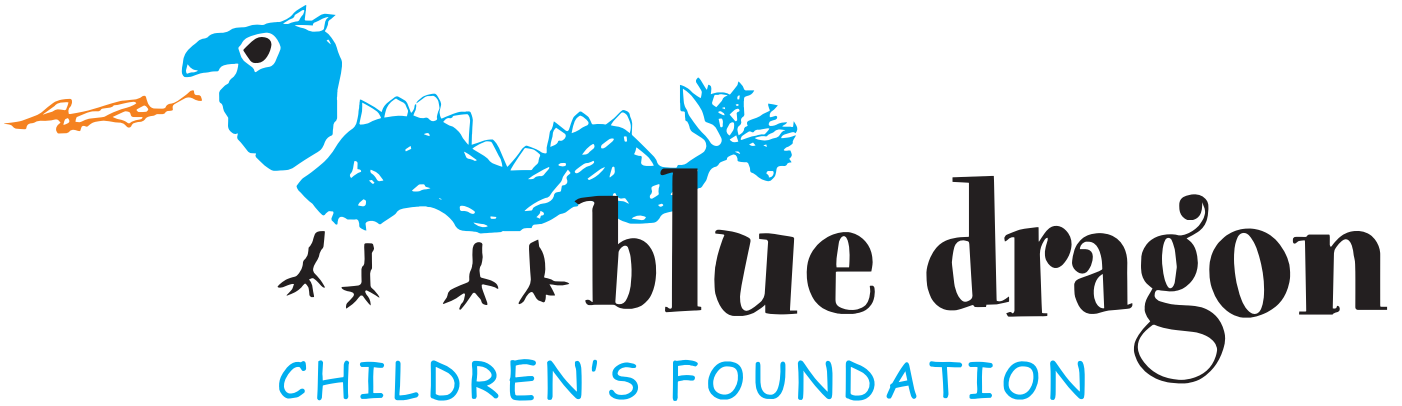
tribe for career exploration, job training, paid-work experiences, conflict resolution skills, mentorship, and supportive services to justice-involved young people. (65)

About the Iqbal Masih Award



The United States Congress established the Iqbal Masih Award for the Elimination of Child Labor in 2008 to recognize exceptional efforts by an individual, company, organization, or national government to end the worst forms of child labor. The award reflects the spirit of Iqbal Masih, a Pakistani child sold into bonded labor as a carpet weaver at age 4. He escaped his servitude at age 10 and became an outspoken advocate of children's rights, drawing international attention to his fight against child labor.. Iqbal was killed in Pakistan in 1995 at the age of 12, as he continued to call for an end to child labor. Further information about the Iqbal Masih Award and USDOL's efforts to combat child labor is available on the USDOL website at www.dol.gov/Iqbal

In 2022, the U.S. Secretary of Labor selected Blue Dragon Children's Foundation, a non-governmental organization working in Vietnam, to receive the Iqbal Masih Award in recognition of their extraordinary efforts to combat the worst forms of child labor.



Blue Dragon Children's Foundation has been working to end human trafficking in Vietnam for nearly 20 years. The organization is a leader in supporting trafficking survivors, partnering with government, and creating safe spaces for vulnerable youth. Blue Dragon has rescued over 1,000 children and adults from human trafficking and has sent nearly 6,000 children back to school and training. The organization also works closely with local law enforcement and the Government of Vietnam to

identify offenders and interrupt trafficking rings within Vietnam and abroad. In addition to their work to combat human trafficking, Blue Dragon provides shelter, education, and family reunion to homeless children, as well as helping disadvantaged and street children stay in school. Blue Dragon stands at the vanguard for progress to end the worst forms of child labor and has been recognized globally for their work and commitment to ending exploitation.



Blue Dragon—Survivors in art therapy.



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Venezuelan migrant children draw at the UNICEF child-friendly space at Rondon 3 Shelter, Boa Vista, Brazil. January 8, 2020.

Appendix 1

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	Sub-Saharan Africa
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
CEACR	International Labor Organization Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EAPCCO	Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography, and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EFA	Education for All
EU	European Union
EUR	Europe and Eurasia
FLSA	Fair Labor Standards Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILO	International Labor Organization
ILO C. 29	International Labor Organization Convention No. 29: Convention Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor, commonly known as the "Forced Labor Convention"
ILO C. 138	International Labor Organization Convention No. 138: Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, commonly referred to as the "Minimum Age Convention"
ILO C. 182	International Labor Organization Convention No. 182: Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, commonly referred to as the "Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention"
ILO R. 190	International Labor Organization Recommendation No. 190: Recommendation Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor, commonly referred to as the "Worst Forms of Child Labor Recommendation"
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Indo-Pacific
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LFS	Labor Force Survey

LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the South (America); full members include Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela (membership currently suspended)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OCFT	Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Palermo Protocol	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labor
TDA	Trade and Development Act
TVPRA	Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act
UCW	Understanding Children's Work
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UN CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
USDOS	U.S. Department of State
USHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
WFP	World Food Program
WHD	Wage and Hour Division
WHO	World Health Organization



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Children from a caravan of Central American migrants play at a UNICEF-supported child-friendly space in Jesús Martínez 'Palillo' Stadium, a temporary shelter. Mexico City, Mexico, November 7, 2018.

Appendix 2

Definitions Related to Child Labor and Forced Labor

Definitions related to child labor are guided by ILO C. 138 on Minimum Age and ILO C. 182 on Worst Forms of Child Labor. ILO's Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labor, developed during the 18th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS), and amendments made during the 20th ICLS provide the international framework for measuring children's work. See Appendix 3 for additional definitions.

Working Children

Per the Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labor developed during the 18th ICLS, working children are those engaged in any productive activity for at least 1 hour during the reference period. Productive activity includes market production and certain types of non-market production, principally the production of goods and services for their families' use. The 20th ICLS introduced changes to the definition of working children to align that definition with internationally accepted definitions of work for adults. The new definition classifies working children as those engaged in any activity to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for their own use. In summary, the new definition includes the production of additional types of services for family use, unpaid trainee work by children, volunteer work by children, and other work activities by children. Since most countries are in the process of adapting survey instruments to reflect this new definition, the definition of working children from the 18th ICLS Resolution has been used in this report. The work that children perform may be within the formal or informal economy, inside or outside of family settings, whether paid or unpaid. This includes

children working in domestic service outside the child's own household for an employer, paid or unpaid. (67; 68)

Child Labor

Child labor is a subset of working children and is work below the minimum age for work, as established in national legislation that conforms to international standards. The definition includes the worst forms of child labor. Child labor is a subset of working children because child labor excludes children who work limited hours per week in permitted light work and those who are above the minimum age who engage in work not classified as a worst form of child labor. (67; 68)

Worst Forms of Child Labor

The term "worst forms of child labor" refers to activities described and as understood in ILO C. 182. (5) Under Article 3 of the Convention, the worst forms of child labor comprise the following activities:

- 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 labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic purposes;
- 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; and
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances under which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor

For this report, the term “categorical worst forms of child labor” refers to child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor per se under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182. This category does not include the worst forms of child labor identified under Article 3(d) as “hazardous work.” (5)

Hazardous Work

The term “hazardous work” refers to the worst form of child labor identified in ILO C. 182, Article 3(d), “work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.” ILO C. 182, Article 4, directs countries to consult with employers and workers to identify the types of hazardous work that should be prohibited by law or regulation. Hazardous work lists may describe specific activities, occupations, industries, or conditions. (5)

Forced Labor

Forced labor, under international standards, is defined as all work or service that is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the worker does not offer themselves voluntarily. (69) Forced labor is work obtained by force, fraud, or coercion, including (1) by threat of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, any person; (3) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that if the person did not perform such labor or services, the person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (2) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process. (71) Circumstances that may give rise to involuntary work, when undertaken under deception or uninformed, include, *inter alia*, unfree recruitment at birth or through transaction such as slavery or bonded labor; situations in which the worker must perform a job of a different nature from that specified during recruitment without their consent; abusive requirements for overtime or on-call work that were not previously agreed to with the employer; work in hazardous conditions to which the worker has not consented, with or without

compensation or protective equipment; work with very low or no wages; degrading living conditions imposed by the employer; work for other employers than agreed to; work for a longer period of time than agreed to; and work with no or limited freedom to terminate the work contract. (71)

Slavery and Practices Similar to Slavery

Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. (72) Practices similar to slavery includes:

- Debt bondage—the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined;
- Serfdom is defined as the condition or status of a tenant who is by law, custom or agreement bound to live and labor on land belonging to another person and to render some determinate service to such other person, whether for reward or not, and is not free to change his status;
- Forced or compulsory labor. (73)

Forced Child Labor

Forced child labor is a categorical worst form of child labor under ILO C. 182. (5) Children are in forced child labor if subjected to work under the threat or menace of penalty. Children older than the minimum age for work are in forced child labor if work is involuntary and they are under the menace of penalty. For children younger than the minimum age, involuntariness does not need to be established because children under the minimum age cannot legally consent to work. Forced child labor also includes work performed with or for the child's parents for a third party under the threat or menace of any penalty directly applied to the child or parents. All children who are made to work as a result of parental forced labor are engaged in forced child labor. (74)

Appendix 3

ILO Instruments Related to Child Labor and Forced Labor

The ILO brings together government, employer, and worker representatives of member states to establish and supervise the implementation of international labor standards and develop policies and implement programs to advance decent work. (75) International labor standards are legal instruments drawn up by these ILO constituents that set out basic principles and rights at work. They can take the form of either conventions, protocols, or recommendations. Conventions and protocols are international treaties that are legally binding on ratifying member states. Ratifying countries commit themselves to implementing the convention or protocol in national law and practice, and reporting on its application at regular intervals. Recommendations are non-binding and provide guidelines for action, either as a complement to a convention or as a stand-alone instrument. The following paragraphs describe key ILO instruments related to child labor and the minimum ages set by countries related to these instruments.

ILO Convention No. 138: Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973

ILO C. 138 establishes that the minimum age of admission into employment or work in any occupation "shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling, and, in any case, shall not be less than fifteen" (Article 2(3)). Countries whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may initially specify a minimum legal working age of 14 when ratifying the Convention. In addition, Article 7(1) says that national laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of children ages 13 to 15 years if for light work. Countries that specify a minimum legal working age of 14 may permit light work for children ages 12 to 14. (76)

ILO Convention No. 182: Worst Forms of Child Labor, 1999

ILO C. 182 defines the worst forms of child labor and requires ratifying countries to take immediate action to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor for persons under age 18.

Among other actions, ILO C. 182 requires ratifying countries to take effective and timebound measures to prevent the engagement of children in the worst forms of child labor; help remove children from the worst forms of child labor and provide for their rehabilitation and social integration; ensure that children removed from the worst forms of child labor have access to free basic education and, wherever possible and appropriate, vocational training; identify and reach out to children at special risk; take into account the special situation of girls; consult with employer and worker organizations to create appropriate mechanisms to monitor implementation of the convention; and assist one another in implementing the convention. (5)

Worst Forms of Child Labor Recommendation No. 190, 1999

Recommendation No. 190 supplements ILO C. 182 and provides non-binding practical guidance in applying the Convention. Among other provisions, it includes a list of working conditions and types of work that should be considered when determining what comprises hazardous work.

ILO Convention No. 29: Forced Labor, 1930

ILO C. 29 prohibits all forms of forced or compulsory labor, which is defined as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily." (69)

ILO Convention No. 105: Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957

ILO C. 105 prohibits forced or compulsory labor as a means of political coercion or education, or as a punishment for holding or expressing political views or views ideologically opposed to the established political, social, or economic system; as a method of mobilizing and using labor for economic development; as a means of labor discipline; as a punishment for having participated in strikes; and as a means of racial, social, national, or religious discrimination. (77)

Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labor Convention, 1930

The Forced Labor Protocol reaffirms the forced labor definition in ILO C. 29. It requires ratifying countries to take effective measures to prevent and

eliminate forced and compulsory labor, to sanction perpetrators, and provide victims with protection and access to appropriate remedies, such as compensation. It also requires ratifying countries to develop a national policy and plan of action to address forced or compulsory labor in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations. (78) The Protocol supplements ILO C. 29; as such, only ILO member states that have ratified the convention can ratify the protocol.

Forced Labor (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation No. 203, 2014

Recommendation No. 203 provides non-binding practical guidance in the areas of prevention, protection of victims and ensuring their access to justice and remedies, enforcement, and international cooperation. It supplements both the protocol and the convention. (79)



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Final-year students in class preparing for examinations.
Ghana. July 22, 2020.

Appendix 4

Paragraphs and Bibliographies for 2022 TVPRA Additions

Bangladesh, Garments, FL

There are reports that adults are working under forced labor conditions to produce garments in Bangladesh. Multiple surveys have reported that workers in the Ready-Made Garment (RMG) industry are subjected to excessive working hours beyond what is legally allowed, forced overtime, and withholding compensation. Furthermore, workers are subjected to physical and verbal abuse for not meeting targets. Women are often victims of physical and sexual abuse, including as punishment for not meeting targets.

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Brazil, Açai Berries, CL

There are reports that children, as young as age 8, are engaged in the harvesting of açai berries in Brazil. Evidence of child labor has been found in the city of Abaetuba, a major center for açai berry production, in the State of Pará. Children are involved in the harvesting season from August until January each year, alongside their families. Most families in the region rely on the harvest as their main source of income. Reports and field research indicate that children are seen as extremely valuable to the harvest due to their physical stature and natural agility, qualities that allow them to climb the açai berry trees' tall and thin trunks more easily without the trees breaking. Açai berry picking is

considered to be a highly dangerous job in Brazil, requiring those involved in its harvest to climb great heights, sometimes up to 65 feet. Children engaged in açai berry harvesting not only are required to scale very tall trees, but they also lack proper protective equipment, transport large knives with serrated blades in the back of their shorts, and are exposed to hot climate conditions and environments that include venomous insects and other dangerous animals.

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Cameroon, Gold, CL

There are reports that children are involved in the mining of gold in eastern Cameroon. Children often mine alongside their families in artisanal mines, and reports indicate that their ages range from under age 10 to 17. Sometimes children mine gold by themselves for sale on the black market. Evidence of child labor has been found in Batouri and Kambele, near the border with the Central African Republic. Reports indicate that thousands of children in Kambele work in artisanal gold mining, while in nearby Batouri, roughly 90 percent of children participate in gold mining. Children mine in hazardous conditions, including standing in stagnant water, working underground, and using mercury to extract the gold dust. Many children leave school to work in gold mining, and a report indicates that over 75 percent of the students in one school stopped attending school to mine gold.

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China, Lithium-Ion Batteries (produced with DRC Cobalt, CL)

ILAB has reason to believe that lithium-ion batteries manufactured in China are produced with an input produced with child labor, specifically cobalt ore mined in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Cobalt ore from the DRC was added to ILAB's *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in 2009 for child labor. Cobalt is used in the production of nearly all lithium-ion batteries.

The DRC produces the majority of the world's cobalt. Most cobalt-producing mines in the DRC are owned or financed by Chinese companies. In 2020, China imported \$2.17 billion of cobalt from the DRC. Between 49–80 percent of China's refined cobalt imports are used to produce battery chemicals and components. Global imports of lithium-ion batteries from China were reported to be over \$16.5 billion in 2020. Of the \$4.3 billion in lithium-ion battery imports to the United States in 2020, 47.22 percent (\$2.1 billion) were imported from China.

This research suggests that further downstream products containing lithium-ion batteries may be produced with an input produced with child labor, such as electric cars, laptops, and cell phones.

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China, Solar Products (produced with China Polysilicon)

- China, Photovoltaic Ingots (produced with China Polysilicon, FL)
- China, Photovoltaic Wafers (produced with China Polysilicon, FL)
- China, Solar Cells (produced with China Polysilicon, FL)
- China, Solar Modules (produced with China Polysilicon, FL)

ILAB has reason to believe that multiple solar products produced in China are made with an input using forced labor, specifically from polysilicon produced in China. These products include photovoltaic ingots and wafers (China), solar cells (China), and solar modules (China).

Polysilicon was added to ILAB's *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in 2021 for forced labor. Forty-five percent of the world's solar-grade polysilicon and more than half of China's polysilicon is produced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, where research has shown it is produced under conditions of forced labor. China has 98 percent of the world's manufacturing capacity for photovoltaic ingots; 97 percent for photovoltaic wafers; 81 percent for solar cells; and 77 percent for solar modules, all of which are made with polysilicon. Many of the largest global producers of photovoltaic ingots and wafers, solar cells, and solar modules directly source polysilicon from entities believed to use forced labor in its production.

In 2020, solar cells and modules imported from China accounted for over \$24 billion. While the U.S. directly imported about 5 percent of its solar cells and modules from China, it is likely that additional solar cells and modules made with polysilicon produced with forced labor enter the U.S. through other countries. Many solar companies operating around the world have suppliers based in China and

many are owned by Chinese companies. Over 42 percent of global imports of solar cells and modules come from China.

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Ecuador, Bovines, CL

There are reports that children ages 5 to 17 work in bovine raising in Ecuador. Based on the analysis of Ecuador's 2019 National Survey of Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, an estimated 10,564 children under the minimum age for work are involved in child labor in bovine raising. The ILO has found that generally, children who care for farm animals may be at risk of exposure to potential health consequences, including injuries from kicks and infections from animal bites and exposure to harmful bacteria. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ecuador's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data collection is vital to

the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

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Ecuador, Hogs, CL

There are reports that children ages 5 to 17 work in hog raising in Ecuador. Based on the analysis of Ecuador's 2019 National Survey of Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, an estimated 5,218 children under the minimum age for work are involved in child labor in hog raising. The ILO has found that generally, children who care for farm animals may be at risk of exposure to potential health consequences, including injuries from kicks and infections from animal bites and exposure to harmful bacteria. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ecuador's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Ecuador Encuesta Nacional De Empleo, Desempleo Y Subempleo (ENEMDU), 2019. 2021.

Ecuador, Poultry, CL

There are reports that children ages 5 to 17 work in poultry raising in Ecuador. Based on the analysis of Ecuador's 2019 National Survey of Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, an estimated 9,434 children under the minimum age for work are involved in child labor in poultry raising. The ILO has found that generally, children who care for farm animals may be at risk of exposure to potential health consequences, including infections from animal bites and exposure to harmful bacteria. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ecuador's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement

that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Ecuador Encuesta Nacional De Empleo, Desempleo Y Subempleo (ENEMDU), 2019. 2021.

Ecuador, Rice, CL

There are reports that children ages 5 to 17 work in the production of rice in Ecuador. Based on the analysis of Ecuador's 2019 National Survey of Employment, Unemployment, and Underemployment, an estimated 5,896 children under the minimum age for work are involved in child labor in rice production. The ILO has found that generally, children who work in agriculture may be at risk of exposure to hazards including working long hours, carrying heavy loads, using dangerous tools, exposure to the elements, physical injuries, and chemicals, such as pesticides. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ecuador's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Ecuador Encuesta Nacional De Empleo, Desempleo Y Subempleo (ENEMDU), 2019. 2021.

Ghana, Bovines, CL

There is evidence that children ages 5 to 14 are involved in the raising of bovines in Ghana. Based on an analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey, an estimated 10,049 child laborers are involved in the raising of bovines. The ILO has found, depending on the conditions, that herding, shepherding, and handling livestock may be considered as hazardous work. Injuries from animals include being bitten, butted, jostled, stamped on, gored, or trampled. Large and small animals do not need to be aggressive to cause serious harm or even kill a child. Children rarely

wear protective shoes or boots, and this increases their risk for additional injuries and illnesses such as cuts, wounds, bruises, thorn injuries, skin disorders, and infections. Diseases can be contracted through routine contact with animals, insects, pathogens in animal carcasses, and work near livestock stabling areas and butchering houses. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ghana's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 2016–2017. 2018.
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Ghana, Textiles, CL

There is evidence that children ages 5 to 14 are involved in the weaving of textiles in Ghana. Based on an analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey, an estimated 23,856 child laborers are involved in the weaving of textiles. There are numerous health and safety issues associated with the textile industry. These hazards include chemical exposure from the processing and dyeing of materials, exposure to cotton and other organic dusts, musculoskeletal stresses, and noise exposure. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ghana's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 2016–2017. 2021.

Ghana, Rice, CL

There is evidence that children ages 5 to 14 are involved in the growing of rice in Ghana. Based on an analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey, an estimated 19,124 child laborers are involved in the growing of rice. There are some health and

safety issues associated with the growing of rice that include extended time out in the sun, burns from the parboiling process, and infections from harvesting in the rice paddies. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Ghana's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 2016–2017. 2021.

India, Tea, FL

There are reports that men and women working in the production of tea are subjected to forced and bonded labor in India. Evidence of forced and bonded labor has been found in the Assam state. Workers experience non-payment and under payment of wages and withholding of benefits, as well as threats of the same. In addition, sources indicate that workers are not provided access to adequate housing, basic healthcare, and water. While employers are legally required to provide food and medical care, workers are not provided with these services and must borrow money from their employer at high interest rates; workers are also sometimes charged for services they do not receive. This has led to conditions of debt bondage. A smaller number of workers are subjected to forced labor through physical and sexual violence, verbal abuse, and threats of violence and dismissal.

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India, Thread/Yarn, FL

There are reports that forced labor conditions are prevalent among workers in the thread and yarn sector in India. In particular, workers in spinning mills in the state of Tamil Nadu are often recruited using deception about working conditions and wages. Sources indicate conditions of excessive and involuntary overtime, debt bondage, withholding of identity records, and restrictions on free movement of workers.

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2. Overeem, Pauline, et al. Spinning around workers' rights: International companies linked to forced labour in Tamil Nadu spinning mills. SOMO. 2021. <https://www.somo.nl/international-companies-linked-to-forced-labour-in-indian-spinning-mills/>
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Indonesia, Palm Oil Products (produced with Indonesia Palm Fruit)

- Indonesia, Crude Palm Oil (produced with Indonesia Palm Fruit, CL and FL)
- Indonesia, Crude Palm Kernel Oil (produced with Indonesia Palm Fruit, CL and FL)
- Indonesia, Refined Palm Oil (produced with Indonesia Palm Fruit, CL and FL)
- Indonesia, Refined Palm Kernel Oil (produced with Indonesia Palm Fruit, CL and FL)
- Indonesia, Oleochemicals (produced with Indonesia Palm Fruit, CL and FL)

ILAB has reason to believe that multiple palm oil products produced in Indonesia are made with an input using child labor and forced labor, specifically palm fruit harvested in Indonesia. These palm oil products include crude palm oil, crude palm kernel oil, refined palm oil, refined palm kernel oil, and oleochemicals.

Palm Fruit from Indonesia was added to ILAB's *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* in 2010 for child labor and added in 2020 for forced labor. Indonesia produces most of the world's palm fruit and palm oil. In 2020, refined palm oil from Indonesia accounted for 55.26 percent of global imports. In 2020, the U.S. obtained about 60 percent of its \$1 billion in refined palm oil imports from Indonesia.

This research suggests that further downstream products of palm fruit and palm oil, such as cooking oils, animal feed, bakery items and baked goods, beverages, household and industrial products, personal care and cosmetic products, infant formula, and biofuels, may be produced with an input produced with child labor and forced labor.

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- Kenya, Cattle, CL*
- There are reports that children are involved in cattle-raising activities in Kenya. According to U.S. government and media reports, school-age children provide duties related to tending and caring for animals, often requiring them to travel long distances from home and be absent from school. Kenya law identifies cattle herding as a hazardous work activity for children. Children's engagement in cattle herding is endemic across Kenya, particularly in the arid northern regions of the country, including Busia, Kajiado, and Marsabit Counties, and in Migori County in Western Kenya.
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Pakistan, Baked Goods, CL

There is evidence that children under the age of 14 produce baked goods in Pakistan. An analysis of the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2017–2018 considers all work performed by children under age 14 to be child labor. Based on an analysis of the survey, it is estimated that 15,404 child laborers produce baked goods. Children who work in producing baked goods may be at risk of exposure to hazards including working long hours, carrying heavy loads, and exposure to extreme temperatures and toxic fumes. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgment that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

Pakistan, Bovines, CL

There is evidence that children under the age of 14 raise bovines in Pakistan. An analysis of the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2017–2018 considers all work performed by children under age 14 to be child labor. Based on an analysis of the survey, it is estimated that 31,516 child laborers raise bovines. The ILO has found that generally, children who work in livestock cultivation may be at risk of exposure to hazards including working long hours, being injured by the animals, and exposure to the elements, diseases, and chemicals such as disinfectants. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgment that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

Pakistan, Dairy Products, CL

There is evidence that children under the age of 14 produce dairy products in Pakistan. An analysis of the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2017–2018 considers all work performed by children under age 14 to be child labor. Based on an analysis of the survey, it is estimated that 81,375 child laborers produce dairy products. The ILO has found that generally, children who work with livestock may be at risk of exposure to hazards including working long hours, being injured by the animals, and exposure to the elements, diseases, and chemicals such as disinfectants. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgment that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

Pakistan, Electronics, CL

There is evidence that children under the age of 14 work in the production of electronics in Pakistan. Based on an analysis of Pakistan's Labor Force Survey 2017–2018, an estimated 23,521 children perform tasks related to the creation of electronic goods. The ILO has found that children who work in sectors requiring intensive manual labor frequently miss days of school and sometimes encounter health hazards related to exposure to the elements, physical injuries, and utilization of dangerous tools. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data analysis is critical to the design and implementation of strong policies and programs.

1. ICF International. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

Pakistan, Furniture, CL

There is evidence that children under the age of 14 work in the production of furniture in Pakistan. Based on an analysis of Pakistan's Labor Force Survey 2017–2018, an estimated 25,789 children perform tasks related to the creation of furniture, including gathering the raw materials needed to assemble traditional sofas and chairs. Children who work in the production of furniture may be at risk of hazards, including harvesting raw materials such as bamboo, reeds, and straw by hand, in addition to potential exposure to agricultural pesticides. The release of the Labor Force Survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgement that data analysis is critical to the design and implementation of strong policies and programs.

1. Agha, Nadia. The children who make these colourful chairs in Khairpur have a story to tell. Dawn. 2017. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1305574>
2. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

3. South Punjab News. Child Labour cannot be ended in developing countries like Pakistan. 2017. <https://www.southpunjabnews.com/2017/01/child-labour-cannot-be-ended-in.html>

Pakistan, Garments, CL

There is evidence that children under 14 work in the production of garments in Pakistan. Based on an analysis of the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2017–2018, an estimated 166,398 children are involved in child labor in the production of garments. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgment that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

Pakistan, Rice, CL

There is evidence that children under the age of 14 cultivate rice in Pakistan. An analysis of the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2017–2018 considers all work performed by children under age 14 to be child labor. Based on an analysis of the survey, it is estimated that 31,628 child laborers cultivate rice. The ILO has found that generally, children who work in agriculture may be at risk of exposure to hazards including working long hours, carrying heavy loads, using dangerous tools, and exposure to the elements, physical injuries, and chemicals. Children working in the rice fields face exposure to fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides. Long hours in the sun with minimal protection can result in persistent health concerns including eye infections, skin irritation and diseases, and respiratory illnesses. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgment that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. Areskog Bjurling, Kristina. Exciting return visit to basmati rice growers in Pakistan. Axfood. 2018. <https://www.axfood.se/nyhetsrum/nyheter/spannande-aterbesok-hos-basmatirisodlarna-i-pakistan/>
2. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.
3. Oxfam. Addressing environmental threats and health risks through responsible rice value chain and multi-stakeholder collaboration in Pakistan. 2018. <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620461/cs-graisea-pakistan-responsible-rice-value-chain-180418-en.pdf?jsessionid=FAE5464F77DF195941354F762ACD7C21?sequence=1>

Pakistan, Textiles, CL

There is evidence that children under 14 work in the production of textiles in Pakistan. Based on an analysis of the Pakistan Labour Force Survey 2017–2018, an estimated 45,699 children are involved in child labor in the production of textiles. The release of this survey demonstrates the Government of Pakistan's commitment to addressing child labor and its acknowledgment that data collection is vital to the design and implementation of sound policies and programs.

1. ICF. Analysis of the Pakistan Labor Force Survey, 2017–2018. 2021.

Zimbabwe, Gold, CL

There are reports that children as young as 8 are engaged in the production of gold in Zimbabwe. Child labor occurs at unregulated artisanal and small-scale gold mining sites, including riverbeds in Mudzi and Mazowe. Sources estimated that thousands of children are working at gold mining sites and doing various work activities, including

panning and sieving gold around riverbeds, digging and drilling in pit areas, and collecting and carrying gold ore. Children engaged in gold production in Zimbabwe work in hot climate conditions, lack proper protective equipment, and face exposure to dangerous chemicals, such as mercury. According to NGO reports, at least two children died during a mine shaft collapse.

1. Chingono, Nyasha. 'I need money for school': the children forced to pan for gold in Zimbabwe. The Guardian. 2020. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/nov/13/i-need-money-for-school-the-children-forced-to-pan-for-gold-in-zimbabwe#:~:text=content%20licensing%20site-,!%20need%20money%20for%20school'%3A%20the%20children%20forced%20to,pan%20for%20gold%20i>
2. Moyo, Jeffrey. Zimbabwe: Fragile economy forces children to labor in mines. AA. 2020. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/zimbabwe-fragile-economy-forces-children-to-labor-in-mines-/1873032>
3. Mugabi, Samuel. Child labour on the rise in mines, say officials. New Vision. 2020. <https://www.newvision.co.ug/news/1535295/child-labour-rise-mines-officials>
4. Rori, Rutendo. Children Forced Into Gold Panning to Make Ends Meet. The Herald. 2020. <https://www.herald.co.zw/children-forced-into-gold-panning-to-make-ends-meet/>
5. U.S. Embassy- Harare. Reporting. 2022.
6. U.S. Embassy- Harare. Reporting. 2021.
7. Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA). Impact of Covid-19 Response Mechanisms on Children in Selected Gold and Diamond Communities in Zimbabwe. 2020. Source on file.



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During the COVID-19 pandemic, Jaqueline Cerqueira, age 10, attends class in the Brigadeiro Gavião Peixoto State School, São Paulo, Brazil. February 19, 2021.

Appendix 5

TVPRA List Methodology

Research Focus

The research methodology used to compile the *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor* (TVPRA List) is based on ILAB's Procedural Guidelines. For this edition, ILAB reviewed new information on goods from 154 countries, territories, and areas. ILAB continues to carry out research for future editions of the TVPRA List.

Population Covered

In researching child labor, ILAB focused on children under the age of 18. For forced labor, the research covered workers of all ages. The population included persons in foreign countries only, as directed by statute. Populations within the United States were not included in this study.

Nature of Employment

Where ILAB research indicated situations of exploitative working conditions, these situations were reviewed to determine whether they constituted "child labor" or "forced labor" under international labor standards. ILAB's complete definitions of child labor and forced labor can be found in its Procedural Guidelines.

The definitions used in developing the TVPRA List are based on standards adopted by the ILO. The ILO has adopted two conventions relating to child labor—the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (C. 138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (C. 182). The ILO also has adopted two conventions relating to forced labor—the Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (C. 29) and the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (C. 105).

"Child labor" under international standards means all work performed by a person below the age of 15. It also includes all work performed by a person below the age of 18 in the following practices: (1) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; (2) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic purposes; (3) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and (4) work that, by its nature or the circumstances under which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children.

"Forced labor" under international standards means all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer themselves voluntarily and includes indentured labor. Forced labor includes work provided or obtained by force, fraud, or coercion, including: (1) by threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, any person; (2) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor or services, the person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process.

Evidence of child labor and forced labor was considered separately to determine whether—for each good on the TVPRA List—there should be a finding that child labor, forced labor, or both were

used in the production of the good in violation of international standards. Some goods are listed as produced with both child labor and forced labor; however, this does not necessarily mean that the goods were produced with forced child labor.

Sector of Employment

The TVPRA List comprises goods from the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining/quarrying sectors, as well as pornography. ILAB's research did not include the service sector, which was beyond the scope of the legislated mandate.

Type of Employment

Research covered all economic activity for adults and children in the production of goods, including formal and informal sector production and goods produced for personal and family consumption. Examples of informal sector activity include day labor hired without contract, small-scale farming and fishing, artisanal mining and quarrying, and manufacturing work performed in home-based workshops.

The TVPRA List includes many goods for which ILAB has evidence of child labor or forced labor only in informal sector production. These include gold from Suriname, and tobacco from Tanzania.

Some illicit goods also are included on the TVPRA List; this is not intended to condone or legitimize the production or consumption of these goods.

In placing items on the TVPRA List, ILAB names the most specific good possible given the available evidence. Therefore, ILAB may identify child labor or forced labor in the production of a general category of good from one country (e.g., stones from Nepal), while it may have evidence of labor exploitation in the production of a more precise good from another country (e.g., limestone from Egypt). However, ILAB does not place broad sectors on the TVPRA List. For example, although there is evidence of child labor in agriculture in nearly every country in the world, ILAB would not include

"agricultural goods" on the TVPRA List. However, when there is credible evidence of child labor or forced labor in a particular agricultural good, that specific good would be included on the TVPRA List.

ILAB's mandate also requires the TVPRA List to include, to the extent practicable, goods that are produced *with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor*. Such goods are labeled as "TVPRA downstream goods" on the TVPRA List, while inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor are described as "TVPRA inputs." In addition to downstream goods for which there is evidence that inputs made with forced labor or child labor are being used in the production of that downstream good in a particular country, we also discuss "downstream goods at risk." This latter category refers to goods that are made from inputs listed on the TVPRA List, but for which we do not have sufficient evidence tying production of that good to a particular country at this time.

Market for Goods

Most economically active children are involved in the production of goods or services for local consumption, rather than for international trade. Data is limited on the consumption patterns of goods made with forced labor. When information allows, the research process does consider whether a good is prepared for domestic or export consumption. In adding goods to the TVPRA List, ILAB did not distinguish between goods produced for domestic consumption and for export, due to data limitations and because this is not part of the mandate of the TVPRA.

Data Sources and Analysis

Sources and Collection of Data

To ensure a transparent process, ILAB does not accept classified information in developing the TVPRA List. ILAB utilized a wide variety of publicly available primary and secondary sources to conduct the research.

Primary sources include original quantitative and qualitative research, studies, and other data or evidence gathered firsthand, while secondary sources are those that cite, comment on, or build upon primary sources. ILAB's primary sources included surveys carried out by foreign governments in conjunction with the ILO, site visits and data gathered by ILAB staff and other U.S. government personnel, trade data published by the United Nations and the U.S. Census Bureau, and quantitative and qualitative studies carried out by a variety of governmental and non-governmental entities, including academic institutions. Where available, ILAB relied on statistically representative studies in which participants are chosen through random sampling. This type of research produces reliable estimates of the number of individuals in child labor or forced labor working in particular activities in a given sector or geographic area. Because these studies provide empirical, quantitative evidence about both the nature and prevalence of the problem, ILAB sometimes based a determination to add a good to the TVPRA List on a single, representative survey when it was confident in the rigor of the methodology and execution.

ILAB's secondary sources included information reported by U.S. government agencies, foreign governments, and civil society organizations, including reporting from U.S. government-funded technical assistance projects. The U.S. Department of State and U.S. embassies and consulates abroad provided important information by gathering data from local contacts, conducting site visits, and reviewing local media sources. ILAB issued a notice in the *Federal Register* requesting information from the public on child labor and forced labor in the production of goods globally and also reached out to the embassies of all countries researched to request this information. In addition, ILAB monitored, on an ongoing basis, reports from international institutions, NGOs, industry groups and publications, academic journals, and media sources.

Data Analysis

The TVPRA mandates that the USDOL publish a list of goods that ILAB has "reason to believe" are produced using forced or child labor in violation of international standards. ILAB implemented this "reason to believe" standard by establishing five factors to be considered in evaluating information. These five factors are included in ILAB's Procedural Guidelines.

1. Nature of information. Whether the information about child labor or forced labor gathered from research, public submissions, hearing testimony, or other sources is relevant, probative, and meets the definitions of child labor or forced labor.
2. Date of information. Whether the information about child labor or forced labor is no more than 7 years old at the time of receipt. More current information will generally be given priority, and information older than 7 years will generally not be considered.
3. Source of information. Whether the information, either from primary or secondary sources, is from a source whose methodology, prior publications, degree of familiarity and experience with international labor standards, and/or reputation for accuracy and objectivity warrants a determination that it is relevant and probative.
4. Extent of corroboration. The extent to which the information about the use of child labor or forced labor in the production of a good(s) is corroborated by other sources.
5. Significant incidence of child labor or forced labor. Whether the information about the use of child labor or forced labor in the production of a good(s) warrants a determination that the incidence of such practices is significant in the country in question. Information that relates only to a single company or facility, or which indicates an isolated incident of child labor or forced labor, will not ordinarily weigh in favor of a finding that

a good is produced in violation of international standards. Information that demonstrates a significant incidence of child labor or forced labor in the production of a particular good, although not necessarily representing a practice in the industry as a whole, will ordinarily weigh in favor of a finding that a good is produced in violation of international standards.

For each good that was reviewed, ILAB evaluated each data source against each of the five criteria. For goods produced with inputs produced by child labor or forced labor, ILAB also analyzed evidence on production processes and supply chains to ensure a direct correspondence between the downstream good and the use of child labor or forced labor in the production of its inputs. ILAB researchers applied the criteria consistently across goods and countries so that ultimate findings of "reason to believe" are consistent worldwide.

Where ILAB found reason to believe that child labor or forced labor was used in the production of a particular good or in the production of inputs to a downstream good, prior to adding that good to the TVPRA List, ILAB also considered evidence of government, industry, or third-party initiatives to combat the problem. This included evidence about ongoing initiatives brought to our attention through public submissions. If ILAB determined that the problem of child labor or forced labor persisted despite existing efforts to address the issue, the good was added to the TVPRA List. If the only evidence ILAB had about child labor or forced labor in the production of a good discussed government law enforcement or other efforts to address or remediate the problem, ILAB did not use that evidence to place a good on the List.

Limitations

Data Availability

A wide range of challenges contributes to the continued scarcity of information on international

child labor and forced labor. There is also a lack of transparency or detailed information on many global supply chains.

Countries Not Appearing on the TVPRA List

A country's absence from the TVPRA List does not necessarily indicate that child labor and/or forced labor are not occurring in the production of goods in that country. Data can be unavailable for various reasons, including both research and policy considerations. Forced laborers often work in isolated locations, such as rural areas, or clandestine settings, such as workshops hidden in large cities. Research survey methodologies on such hard-to-reach populations, especially for individuals in forced labor, are still in the developmental stages and continue to be piloted and refined in order to capture the appropriate constructs. While research on child labor is more advanced and has gone beyond population estimates, data on the specific types of work in which children are involved beyond aggregated industry data are still not collected in a universal manner. For example, national child labor surveys often produce estimates of the number of children working in agriculture; however, statistics are often not available on the specific agricultural goods that children are producing. Policy decisions that affect the availability of data on child labor or forced labor include government failure to allocate sufficient financial resources or hesitancy to collect and make publicly available data on such sensitive issues. ILAB seeks to corroborate information with multiple sources; however, in some instances, only certain types of sources are available. For example, in cases where only media sources are available, ILAB will review the body of evidence against its five criteria to determine whether it can establish a "reason to believe."

The existence of child labor and forced labor also often involves violations of laws and regulations, including serious criminal violations in some cases. Information may be intentionally suppressed to protect powerful interests, in the face of which the

victims of these egregious labor practices may be too vulnerable or politically weak to assert their rights or even communicate their situations. Within the global scope of conducting data for the TVPRA List, there were several countries, territories, and areas for which ILAB could not find adequate information to determine that any goods should be placed on the TVPRA List because very little recent research on child labor and forced labor has been done in those places.

Countries with Data Gaps on the TVPRA List

ILAB's TVPRA List includes goods from some countries known to restrict data collection on forced labor and child labor, or to suppress information dissemination. Examples include China, Iran, and North Korea. Where ILAB was able to find even limited sources, despite data availability constraints, indicating significant incidence of forced labor or child labor in the production of a particular good, and these sources were judged to be credible and timely, ILAB determined that there was "reason to believe" that child labor or forced labor was occurring with respect to that good.

Countries with Disproportionate Representation on the TVPRA List

Some countries with relatively large numbers of goods on the TVPRA List may not have the most serious problems with child labor or forced labor. Often, these are countries that have more openly acknowledged the problems, have better research, and have allowed information on these issues to be disseminated. Such countries include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Kenya, Mexico, Paraguay, the Philippines, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia. The number of goods on the TVPRA List from any particular country should not be interpreted as a direct indicator that these countries have the most extensive problems with child labor or forced labor.

Generalizability of Findings

The TVPRA List comprises goods and countries that ILAB found to have a significant incidence of child labor and/or forced labor. However, it is important to understand that a listing of any particular good and country cannot be generalized to all production of that good in the country. In a given country, there may be firms that produce the good in compliance with the law and international standards, and others that employ child labor and forced labor.



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Girls attend class at the Ibn Zaidoon School.
Aden, Yemen. December 4, 2018.

Appendix 6

TVPRA Procedural Guidelines

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Notice of Amendment to Procedural Guidelines for the Development and Maintenance of the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor

AGENCY: Bureau of International Labor Affairs, United States Department of Labor.

ACTION: Notice of amendment to procedural guidelines for the development and maintenance of a list of goods produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs ("ILAB") amends a provision of its procedural guidelines ("Guidelines") for the development and maintenance of a list of goods from countries that ILAB has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards ("List"). The Guidelines establish the process for the public submission of information and the evaluation and reporting process to be used by the U.S. Department of Labor's ("DOL or Department") Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking ("Office") in ILAB in maintaining and updating the List. DOL is required to develop and make available to the public the List pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

DATES: This notice is effective on May 15, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Director, Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor at (202) 693-4843 (this is not a toll-free number).

Individuals with hearing or speech impairments may access the telephone number above via TTY by calling the Federal Information Relay Service at 1-877-889-5627.

Information may be submitted by the following methods:

- Facsimile (fax): ILAB/Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking at (202) 693-4830.
- Mail, Express Delivery, Hand Delivery, and Messenger Service: Austin Pederson at U.S. Department of Labor, ILAB/Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking, 200 Constitution Ave. NW, Room S-5317, Washington, DC 20210.
- E-mail: ilab-tvpra@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL is making no substantive changes to the Guidelines; rather, the change is technical in nature. Through this notice, DOL incorporates an amendment to the Department's mandate for the development and maintenance of the List set forth in the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-425, title I, § 133(a), Jan. 8 2019, 132 Stat. 5481. This 2018 Act directs that the List include, "to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor."

Section 105(b)(1) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 ("TVPRA of 2005"), Public Law 109-164 (2006), directed the Secretary of Labor, acting through the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, to "carry out additional activities to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in foreign countries as described in paragraph (2)." Section 105(b) (2)(C) of the TVPRA, 22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2) (C), directed the Department to "develop and make available to the public a list of goods from countries that the Bureau of International Labor Affairs has reason to believe are produced by forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards."

The Office carries out the Department's responsibilities in the TVPRA of 2005, as amended.

Pursuant to this mandate, DOL published in the *Federal Register* a set of procedural guidelines that ILAB follows in the development and maintenance of the List. 72 FR 73374 (Dec. 27, 2007). The Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-425, title I, § 133(a), Jan. 8 2019, 132 Stat. 5481, expanded the scope of the Department's mandate for the development and maintenance of the List. Pursuant to this law, the List must also include, "to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor." Accordingly, the Department is amending the Guidelines to incorporate this new mandate.

Though the Guidelines were initially adopted after offering the public an opportunity to submit comments, the Department is not seeking comment on this amendment because it merely incorporates the recent changes to the statute. Cf *Mack Trucks, Inc. v. EPA*, 682 F.3d 87, 94 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (notice and comment rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act is not necessary when "the administrative rule is a routine determination, insignificant in nature and impact, and inconsequential to the industry and to the public."); *Gray Panthers Advocacy Comm. v. Sullivan*, 936 F.2d 1284, 1291-92 (D.C. Cir. 1991) (notice and comment rulemaking is not necessary when changes to the regulation merely restate the changes in the enabling legislation).

The Office will evaluate all information received according to the processes outlined in these amended Guidelines. Goods that meet the criteria outlined in these amended Guidelines will be placed on the List, published in the *Federal Register* and on the DOL website.

Sections Revised

This notice makes only one technical revision to the Guidelines. In order to reflect the List's mandate, as revised by the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018, a revision to Section A of the Guidelines is necessary. The Department therefore replaces the

following sentences: "Whether a good is placed on the List may depend on which stage of production used child labor or forced labor. For example, if child labor or forced labor was only used in the extraction, harvesting, assembly, or production of raw materials or component articles, and these materials or articles are subsequently used under non-violative conditions in the manufacture or processing of a final good, only the raw materials/ component articles and the country/ies where they were extracted, harvested, assembled, or produced, as appropriate, may be placed on the List." with "To the extent practicable, the List will include goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor." No other revisions have been made.

Final Procedural Guidelines

A. Sources of Information and Factors Considered in the Development and Maintenance of the List

The Office will make use of all relevant information, whether gathered through research, public submissions of information, a public hearing, interagency consultations, or other means, in developing the List. In the interest of maintaining a transparent process, the Office will not accept classified information in developing the List. The Office may request that any such information brought to its attention be declassified. If submissions contain confidential or personal information, the Office may redact such information in accordance with applicable laws and regulations before making the submission available to the public.

In evaluating information, the Office will consider and weigh several factors, including:

1. Nature of information. Whether the information about child labor or forced labor gathered from research, public submissions, hearing testimony, or other sources is relevant and probative, and meets the definitions of child labor or forced labor.

2. Date of information. Whether the information about child labor or forced labor in the production of the good(s) is no more than 7 years old at the time of receipt. More current information will generally be given priority, and information older than 7 years will generally not be considered.
3. Source of information. Whether the information, either from primary or secondary sources, is from a source whose methodology, prior publications, degree of familiarity and experience with international labor standards, and/ or reputation for accuracy and objectivity, warrants a determination that it is relevant and probative.
4. Extent of corroboration. The extent to which the information about the use of child labor or forced labor in the production of a good(s) is corroborated by other sources.
5. Significant incidence of child labor or forced labor. Whether the information about the use of child labor or forced labor in the production of a good(s) warrants a determination that the incidence of such practices is significant in the country in question. Information that relates only to a single company or facility; or that indicates an isolated incident of child labor or forced labor, will ordinarily not weigh in favor of a finding that a good is produced in violation of international standards. Information that demonstrates a significant incidence of child labor or forced labor in the production of a particular good(s), although not necessarily representing a pattern or practice in the industry as a whole, will ordinarily weigh in favor of a finding that a good is produced in violation of international standards.

In determining which goods and countries are to be placed on the List, the Office will, as appropriate, take into consideration the stages in the chain of a good's production. To the extent practicable, the List will include goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor

or child labor. If child labor or forced labor was used in both the production or extraction of raw materials/component articles and the manufacture or processing of a final good, then both the raw materials/component articles and the final good, and the country/ies in which such labor was used, may be placed on the List. This is to ensure a direct correspondence between the goods and countries which appear on the List, and the use of child labor or forced labor.

Information on government, industry, or third-party actions and initiatives to combat child labor or forced labor will be taken into consideration, although they are not necessarily sufficient in and of themselves to prevent a good and country from being listed. In evaluating such information, the Office will consider particularly relevant and probative any evidence of government, industry, and third-party actions and initiatives that are effective in significantly reducing if not eliminating child labor and forced labor.

Goods and countries ("entries") that meet the criteria outlined in these procedural Guidelines will be placed on an initial List, to be published in the *Federal Register* and on the DOL website. This initial List will continue to be updated as additional information becomes available. Before publication of the initial List or subsequent versions of the List, the Office will inform the relevant foreign governments of their presence on the List and request their responses. The Office will review these responses and make a determination as to their relevance. The List, along with a listing of the sources used to identify the goods and countries on it, will be published in the *Federal Register* and on the DOL website. The List will represent DOL's conclusions based on all relevant information available at the time of publication.

For each entry, the List will indicate whether the good is made using child labor, forced labor, or both. As the List continues to be maintained and updated, the List will also indicate the date when each entry was included. The List will not include

any company or individual names. DOL's postings on its website of source material used in identifying goods and countries on the List will be redacted to remove company or individual names, and other confidential material, pursuant to applicable laws and regulations.

B. Procedures for the Maintenance of the List

1. Following publication of the initial List, the Office will periodically review and update the List, as appropriate. The Office conducts ongoing research and monitoring of child labor and forced labor, and if relevant information is obtained through such research, the Office may add an entry to, or remove an entry from the List using the process described in Section A of the Guidelines. The Office may also update the List on the basis of public information submissions, as detailed below.
2. Any party may at any time file an information submission with the Office regarding the addition or removal of an entry from the List. Submitters should take note of the criteria and instructions in the "Information Requested on Child Labor and Forced Labor" section of this notice, as well as the criteria listed in Section A of the Guidelines.
3. The Office will review any submission of information to determine whether it provides relevant and probative information.
4. The Office may consider a submission less reliable if it determines that: The submission does not clearly indicate the source(s) of the information presented; the submission does not identify the party filing the submission or is not signed and dated; the submission does not provide relevant or probative information; or, the information is not within the scope of the TVPRA and/or does not address child labor or forced labor as defined herein. All submissions received will be made available to the public on the DOL website, consistent with applicable laws or regulations.
5. In evaluating a submission, the Office will conduct further examination of available information relating to the good and country, as necessary, to assist the Office in making a determination concerning the addition or removal of the good from the List. The Office will undertake consultations with relevant U.S. government agencies and foreign governments and may hold a public hearing for the purpose of receiving relevant information from interested persons.
6. In order for an entry to be removed from the List, any person filing information regarding the entry must provide information that demonstrates that there is no significant incidence of child labor or forced labor in the production of the particular good in the country in question. In evaluating information on government, industry, or third-party actions and initiatives to combat child labor or forced labor, the Office will consider particularly relevant and probative any available evidence of government, industry, and third-party actions that are effective in significantly reducing if not eliminating child labor and forced labor.
7. Where the Office has made a determination concerning the addition, maintenance, or removal of the entry from the List, and where otherwise appropriate, the Office will publish an updated List in the *Federal Register* and on the DOL website.

C. Key Terms Used in the Guidelines

"Child Labor"—"Child labor" under international standards means all work performed by a person below the age of 15. It also includes all work performed by a person below the age of 18 in the following practices: (A) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale or trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, or forced or compulsory labor, 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 purposes; (C) the use, procuring, or offering of a child for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and (D) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in

which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of children. The work referred to in subparagraph (D) is determined by the laws, regulations, or competent authority of the country involved, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned and taking into consideration relevant international standards. This definition will not apply to work specifically authorized by national laws, including work done by children in schools for general, vocational or technical education or in other training institutions, where such work is carried out in accordance with international standards under conditions prescribed by the competent authority, and does not prejudice children's attendance in school or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

"Countries"—"Countries" means any foreign country or territory, including any overseas dependent territory or possession of a foreign country, or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"Forced Labor"—"Forced labor" under international standards means all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty for its nonperformance and for which the worker does not offer himself voluntarily, and includes indentured labor. "Forced labor" includes work provided or obtained by force, fraud, or coercion, including: (1) By threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against any person; (2) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process. For purposes of this definition, forced labor does not include work specifically authorized by national laws where such work is carried out in accordance with conditions prescribed by the competent authority, including: any work or service required by compulsory military service laws for work of a purely military character; work or service which forms part of the normal civic obligations of the citizens of a fully self-governing country; work or service exacted from any person as a consequence

of a conviction in a court of law, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority and that the said person is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies, or associations; work or service required in cases of emergency, such as in the event of war or of a calamity or threatened calamity, fire, flood, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic diseases, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, and in general any circumstance that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population; and minor communal services of a kind which, being performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community, can therefore be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community, provided that the members of the community or their direct representatives have the right to be consulted in regard to the need for such services.

"Goods"—"Goods" means goods, wares, articles, materials, items, supplies, and merchandise.

"Indentured Labor"—"Indentured labor" means all labor undertaken pursuant to a contract entered into by an employee, the enforcement of which can be accompanied by process or penalties.

"International Standards"—"International standards" means generally accepted international standards relating to forced labor and child labor, such as international conventions and treaties. These Guidelines employ definitions of "child labor" and "forced labor" derived from international standards.

"Produced"—"Produced" means mined, extracted, harvested, farmed, produced, created, and manufactured.

Authority: 22 U.S.C. 7112(b)(2)(C)

Signed at Washington, D.C., this 6th day of May 2020.

Martha Newton,

Deputy Undersecretary for International Affairs.
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WHAT CAN **YOU** DO TO HELP ADDRESS CHILD LABOR AND FORCED LABOR?



ASK QUESTIONS

- **Could some of the goods I buy** be made by child labor or forced labor?
- **Do workers have a voice** to speak out against labor abuses?
- **What are companies doing** to end child labor and forced labor in global supply chains?
- **What are governments doing** to combat child labor and forced labor?

TAKE ACTION

- **Empower yourself with knowledge** by downloading USDOL's **Sweat & Toil** and **Comply Chain** apps and accessing our **Better Trade Tool**.
- **Make your voice heard** by spreading the word among friends, family, and the companies you buy from and invest in.
- **Show your support** for organizations that are working to end these abuses.

DEMAND CHANGE

ADVOCATE FOR A WORLD IN WHICH:

- **Workers everywhere can raise their voices** against child labor, forced labor, and other abuses.
- **Companies make serious commitments** to ensure that global supply chains are free of products made by child labor and forced labor, especially those on USDOL's **List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor**.
- **Your investments have a positive social impact** by promoting responsible labor practices.
- **Governments work vigorously** to adopt the country-specific suggested actions in USDOL's **Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**.

Learn more: dol.gov/EndChildLabor

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Access our Sweat & Toil mobile app, containing this and other USDOL reports on international child labor and forced labor:

