

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (2000-2019)
THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOUR

REPORTING	Fulfillment of Government's reporting obligations	YES , but no changes to reports for the 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2006 Annual Reviews (ARs).		
	Involvement of Employers' and Workers' organizations in the reporting process	YES , according to the Government: Involvement of the United States Council for International Business (USCIB), the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) and the Change to Win Federation, by means of consultation and communication of the government's reports. In addition, in keeping with longstanding practice, as well as U.S. obligations under the Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144), the draft report was reviewed by members of the Tripartite Advisory Panel on International Labor Standards, a subgroup of the President's Committee on the ILO.		
OBSERVATIONS BY THE SOCIAL PARTNERS	Employers' organizations	NIL.		
	Workers' organizations	2004 AR: Observations by the AFL-CIO. 2002 AR: Observations by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). 2001 AR: Observations by the ICFTU.		
EFFORTS AND PROGRESS MADE IN REALIZING THE PRINCIPLE AND RIGHT	Ratification	Ratification status	The United States ratified the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) (C.105) in 1991. However, it has not ratified the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (C.29).	
		Ratification intention	Under review since 2014 for C.29. 2019 AR: Only when TAPILS has completed its review of a given convention, is it possible or appropriate to make precise judgments about the conformance of U.S. law and practice with that instrument. 2016-2018 ARs: The Government indicated that the President's Committee on the ILO (PC/ILO) continues to support the work of the Tripartite Advisory Panel on International Labor Standards (TAPILS) in reviewing the legal feasibility of U.S. ratification of selected ILO conventions, including Convention No. 29. 2015 AR: According to the Government: Following a meeting of the President's Committee on the International Labor Organization (PC/ILO), held in May 2014, one of the conclusions called on the PC/ILO's Tripartite Advisory Panel on International Labor Standards (TAPILS) to intensify its work of reviewing the legal feasibility of U.S. ratification of selected ILO Conventions, including C.29. 2013 – 2014 ARs: According to the Government: There are no current efforts to pursue ratification of C. 29 or to further analyze impediments to ratification. 2012 AR: According to the Government: There are no current efforts to pursue ratification of C.29. 2011 AR: According to the Government: There are no current plans to ratify C.29. 2009 AR: According to the Government: No change.	
	Recognition of the principle and right (prospect(s), means of action, basic legal provisions)	Constitution	YES , The Thirteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution specifically outlaws slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for a person duly convicted of a crime. The Amendment states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. – Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. 	

	<p>Policy, legislation and/or regulations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy: <p>2018 AR: According to the Government, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Department of State (DOS), and the Department of Labor (DOL) collaborated to publish draft guidance on December 8, 2016 on federal supply chain anti-trafficking risk-management best practices and mitigation considerations for public comment. This guidance will help agencies determine whether their contractors are taking adequate steps to meet their anti-trafficking responsibilities under the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Ending Trafficking in Persons, which implements Executive Order (E.O.) 13627 and title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2013. The guidance will also help agencies develop appropriate internal procedures and controls for awarding and administering federal contracts to improve monitoring of and compliance with actions to prevent and address human trafficking. As discussed in last year’s report enactment of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 removed the “consumptive demand exception to the Tariff Act of 1930,” which had permitted importation of certain goods produced by forced labor (and/or convict labor and/or indentured labor under penal sanctions) if the goods were not domestically produced “in such quantities to meet the consumptive demands of the United States.” This strengthened U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s (CBP) ability to prevent products made with forced labor from entering the United States. To date, CBP has withheld the release of products from three different companies since the passage of this law. In addition, CBP established a Forced Labor Division for proactively investigating the use of forced labor in supply chains.</p> <p>2015 AR: According to the Government: On December 31, 2012, and again on December 31, 2013, President Obama issued a Presidential Proclamation declaring January National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month to shed light on the exploitation and abuse of millions of women, men and children worldwide.</p> <p>In January 2014, the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (PTIF) released the <i>Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States</i>, which was developed over many months through a collaborative, multi-phase, multi-agency effort. The Plan lays out four goals, each associated with action items for victim service improvements for the next five years: increase coordination and collaboration at the federal, regional, state, Tribal, and local levels; increase awareness of human trafficking among government and community leaders and the general public; expand access to services for victims of human trafficking; and improve outcomes related to health, safety, and well-being. The Plan is available at http://www.ovc.gov/pubs/FederalHumanTraffickingStrategicPlan.pdf.</p> <p>Additionally, in April 2014, the PTIF published a report entitled <i>Progress in Combating Trafficking in Persons: The U.S. Government Response to Modern Slavery</i>. It highlights key U.S. efforts to combat trafficking and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of investigations, prosecutions, and related penalties for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013; • Establishment of 16 anti-trafficking taskforces nationwide, comprising federal, state, and local law enforcement by the Department of Justice (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Assistance and Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), and other agencies; • Augmentation of Child Exploitation Task Forces, focusing in part on the sex trafficking of children, which now number 69; • Expansion of the authority of the DOJ Office on Violence Against Women to enhance the ability of communities to assist victims of trafficking; • Creation of a referral protocol among federal agencies to
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		<p>neither it nor any of its contractors has engaged in trafficking-related activities.</p> <p>The Executive Order also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Establishes a process to identify industries and sectors that have a history of human trafficking, to enhance compliance on domestic contracts.</i> Once identified, contracting agencies will adopt appropriate safeguards, guidance, and compliance assistance to prevent trafficking in industries or sectors where there is a history or current evidence of trafficking. • <i>Augments training and heightens agencies’ ability to detect and address trafficking violations.</i> The Executive Order stipulates that the Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy will provide guidance to agencies on how to improve monitoring of and compliance with actions to prevent trafficking and will implement improved training for the federal acquisition workforce on policies and procedures for combatting trafficking. <p>2003 AR: According to the Government: The United States adopted legislation showing the existence of a national policy for realizing the principle of the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor.</p> <p>The most recent development with regard to the United States national policy was the passage of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 on 28 October 2000. This law is the culmination of the federal Government’s efforts through the Trafficking in Persons and Worker Exploitation Task Force to address the domestic and global dimensions of human trafficking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation: <p>2018 AR: According to the Government, the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council (FAR Council) issued the proposed rule (FAR Case 2015-017), Combating Trafficking in Persons—Definition of “Recruitment” Fees, in May 2016. The comment period closed in July 2016. An interagency team evaluated public comments submitted in response to the Federal Register Notice’s request for written comments and prepared a report addressing the public comments and making recommendations for changes to the regulatory language. The Civilian Agency Acquisition Council has concurred with the draft final rule and the Defense Acquisition Regulations Council is resolving final issues with the FAR staff, who in turn are ensuring compliance with Executive Order 13771, “Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs.”</p> <p>2016 AR: The Government reported that in February 2016, the President signed the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) into law. Among other things, the TFTEA notably repealed the “consumptive demand clause” of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307). For over eight decades, the consumptive demand exemption of the Tariff Act created a loophole through which the importation of goods made by forced, slave, convict, or indentured labour into the United States was permitted if they were not produced domestically in sufficient quantities to meet U.S. demand. With the change, the law now states that all goods “mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour or/and forced labour or/and indentured labour under penal sanctions shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is prohibited....” This important step will strengthen the USG’s efforts to support efforts around the globe to eliminate the use of forced labour, and will enable the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to restrict more goods produced by forced labour from entering the United States, DOL’s TVPRA List, as well</p>
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		<p>enable companies to monitor and verify whether the food products they import are made with the use of child or forced labor.</p> <p>2007 AR: According to the Government: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (TVPRA), PL 109-164, 119 Stat 3558, was enacted on January 10, 2006, amending the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Division A of PL 106-386, 22 U.S.C. § 7101 <i>et seq.</i> The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA), Pub. L. No. 108-193, 117 Stat. 2875 (2003), was enacted on December 19, 2003. The United States has specific federal legislation, which requires every employer to pay each of his employees a minimum wage (29 U.S.C. § 206) and requiring overtime pay (29 U.S.C. § 207).</p>
	Basic legal provisions	(i) US Constitution; (ii) the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-457; and the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-246.
	Definition of forced or compulsory labour	<p>2003 AR: According to the Government: The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 enacted on 28 October 2000 expands the definition of forced labor to reach the more insidious forms of coercion occurring in contemporary times, thus enabling the government to come to the aid of more victims and to bring more cases than allowed under prior anti-slavery and anti-peonage laws.</p> <p>2000 AR: According to the Government: The Supreme Court defined involuntary servitude to mean the control of the labor and services of one man for the benefit of another and the absence of a legitimate right to dispose of one's own person, property, or services. Further, the Thirteenth Amendment's prohibition of "involuntary servitude" has been determined by the Supreme Court to ban the practice of peonage, which is broadly defined as "compulsory service in the payment of a debt". <i>Baily v. Alabama</i>, 219 U.S. 219, 242 (1911).</p>
	Judicial decisions	<i>Civil Rights Cases</i> , 109 U.S. 3, 20 (1883); <i>Clyatt v. United States</i> , 197 U.S. 207 (1905); <i>United States v. Gaskin</i> , 320 U.S. 527 (1944); <i>Yick Wo v. Hopkins</i> , 118 U.S. 356, 369 (1886); <i>Levy v. Louisiana</i> , 391 U.S. 68, 70 (1968); <i>Graham v. Richardson</i> , 403 U.S. 365, 371 (1971).
Exercise of the principle and right	Special attention to particular situations	<p>2015 AR: According to the Government: The <i>2014 Trafficking in Persons Report</i> section on the United States and the <i>2012 Attorney General's Report</i> describe protections for both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are victims of human trafficking.</p> <p>As discussed in the Government report under the 2013 Annual Review, foreign nationals and their immediate family members who are present in the United States on account of trafficking, are or have been victims of severe human trafficking, would suffer extreme harm if removed from the U.S., and are willing to assist law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking, are eligible for "T" visas, or nonimmigrant status visas, which can lead to lawful permanent residence and an opportunity to apply for citizenship after five years. "U" visas, also nonimmigrant status visas, are granted to foreign nationals who were victims of certain crimes, including trafficking, who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of those crimes, possess information concerning such criminal activity, and have been helpful, are being helpful, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, or judges investigating or prosecuting criminal activity. These visas provide for legal immigration status for up to four years.</p> <p>T visas were granted to 848 victims and 975 eligible family members of victims during the reporting period, representing an increase from 674 and 758, respectively, from the previous period. Further, processing times for T visas decreased during the reporting period. Additionally, DOL employed full-time U visa coordinators in each of five Wage and Hour Division regions and hosted stakeholder meetings to discuss employment and training for trafficking survivors. DHS added additional resources to adjudicate U visas in the fourth quarter of FY 2013, and provided</p>

		<p>employment authorization for waitlisted U visa applicants.</p> <p>In recent years, the federal government has increasingly focused on eliminating human trafficking among the 564 federally recognized Tribes, known to include vulnerable populations. In 2013, the DOJ partnered with a regional training institute to develop a course on human trafficking in Indian Country for state criminal justice officials, as well as a tribal youth peer-to-peer human trafficking curriculum. HHS integrated human trafficking as part of its tribal consultation and announced a funding opportunity that includes services for victims of human trafficking. Additionally, the authorities for the DOJ Office on Violence Against Women were expanded to enhance the ability of communities to assist victims of trafficking, particularly tribal and youth victims of sex trafficking. Youth are also especially vulnerable to human trafficking, and the U.S. Government has invested additional resources in preventative efforts, as well as in comprehensive care for victims. For example, HHS increased funding during the reporting period to train service providers for runaway and homeless youth and provided formal guidance to states and service providers on addressing child trafficking, particularly as it intersects with the child welfare system and runaway and homeless youth programs. Finally, as noted above, the DOS expanded efforts to eliminate forced labor by persons in the United States employed as domestic workers by foreign diplomatic or consular personnel, or by foreign employers of international organizations. The DOS separately briefed foreign Deputy Chiefs of Mission and the NGO community on the requirements relevant to mission personnel employing such domestic workers, and updated the current prevailing wage rate for domestic workers.</p> <p>2014 AR: The 2013 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> section on the United States describes protections for both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are victims of human trafficking.</p> <p>Foreign nationals and their immediate family members are eligible for “T” visas, or nonimmigrant status visas, which can lead to lawful permanent residence and an opportunity to apply for citizenship after five years. “U” visas, also nonimmigrant status visas, were granted to foreign nationals who were victims of certain crimes, including trafficking, who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of those crimes, possess information concerning such criminal activity, and have been helpful, are being helpful, or are likely to be helpful to law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, or judges investigating or prosecuting criminal activity. These visas provide for legal immigration status for up to four years. During the reporting period, the qualifying crimes were expanded by statute to include fraud in foreign labor contracting. The Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Affairs provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to 564 federally recognized tribes, known to include populations vulnerable to human trafficking. DOJ’s Bureau of Justice Assistance awarded a grant to develop and pilot training to build awareness of the existence of human trafficking in Indian Country, provide law enforcement and community stakeholders with tools to identify and assist victims, and hold perpetrators accountable. DHS conducted targeted outreach and training to tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies to raise awareness and to cultivate partnerships. In response to law enforcement concerns about possible human trafficking on the Fort Berthold Reservation in western North Dakota, the U.S. Attorney’s Office in North Dakota, the FBI, and multiple tribal organizations created a Human Trafficking Working Group to address the abuse of women and children through prostitution on reservations. Additionally, the 2011 Attorney General’s Report describes measures to increase protection and outreach to vulnerable populations.</p> <p>2013 AR: According to the Government: The 2012 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> section on the United States describes protections furnished to victims of human trafficking, including foreign nationals, as well as U.S. citizens. It provides specific information on</p>
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		<p>trafficking victims and their immediate family members who obtained immigration relief through “T” nonimmigrant status visas, which can lead to lawful permanent residence and an opportunity to apply for citizenship after five years as a lawful permanent resident, and “U” nonimmigrant status visas, which allow for legal immigration status for up to four years for victims of certain crimes, including trafficking, who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of such crimes and who cooperate or are willing to cooperate with reasonable law enforcement requests in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. The 2011 Attorney General’s report, scheduled to be issued at the end of this year, is expected to describe measures to increase protection and outreach to populations of workers who are particularly vulnerable to being victims of trafficking.</p> <p>2012 AR: According to the Government: The Attorney General’s report describes measures to increase protection and outreach to populations of workers who are particularly vulnerable to being victims of trafficking. The <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> (2011) on the United States describes protections furnished to victims of human trafficking who are foreign nationals without lawful immigration status, as well as victims who are citizens. It also describes prevention efforts focused on certain visa categories, such as the A-3 and G-5 categories that allow persons to enter into the country as domestic workers of foreign diplomatic or consular personnel and of officials of international organizations and the J-1 Summer Work Travel Program, which provides foreign students an opportunity to live and work in the United States during their summer vacation from college or university.</p> <p>2011 AR: According to the Government: The Attorney General’s July report describes measures to increase protection and outreach to populations of workers who are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking.</p> <p>2009 AR: According to the Government: Focusing on countries identified by the State Department as needing to improve their efforts to combat human trafficking, the US Government provided approximately \$179 million in support during Fiscal Year 2007 to 180 international anti- trafficking programs in more than 90 countries.</p> <p>2003 AR: According to the Government: the laws are designed to protect all groups.</p>
	<p>Information/ Data collection and dissemination</p>	<p>2016 AR: The Government indicated that the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC) brings together subject-matter experts from the participating USG agencies to facilitate the exchange of strategic information in a coordinated manner that supports the U.S. strategy to investigate and prosecute criminals involved in human trafficking. The HSTC analyzes the human trafficking data of its participating agencies as well as intelligence reports in classified and unclassified systems. During the reporting period, the HSTC reviewed this data for potential human trafficking indicators, performed preliminary checks to follow up on that information, and, when warranted, ensured that the information was delivered to the appropriate parties for further investigation. The HSTC also analyzed open-source, law enforcement, and intelligence information to identify trafficking trends.</p> <p>2015 AR: According to the Government: The <i>2014 Trafficking in Persons Report</i>, discussed above, includes information that responds to this question. The drafting of that report included significant engagement with and input from social partners. Among other relevant information, the report notes the following:</p> <p><u>Information/data collection</u></p> <p>The U.S. Government continued efforts to enhance information-sharing among law enforcement officials. For example, as noted in the previous answer, agencies developed a referral protocol to enable 50 “fusion centers” to share information related to law</p>

		<p>enforcement investigations. Additionally, an interagency pilot project, led by DOS, has commenced at 10 overseas posts designed to combat human trafficking. Within this project, Washington-based experts are working closely with 10 select Law Enforcement Working Groups to ensure that all pertinent embassy staff are properly trained on trafficking issues and to increase United States-host country information-sharing related to trafficking using a variety of methods tailored to each country.</p> <p>2014 AR: The 2013 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i>, discussed above, includes information that responds to this question. Among other related information, the report notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information/data collection: The FBI began developing software to capture all human trafficking case data to ensure uniform reporting at the federal and state levels. - Training: The U.S. Government increased its anti-trafficking law enforcement training efforts during Fiscal Year (FY) 2012: DHS collaborated with DOJ, FBI, and the Department of Labor (DOL) to create an advanced training program for its ACTeams; DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance collaborated with law enforcement, judicial, and legal educators to deliver trainings to state judges and prosecutors; the FBI provided training on both child forensic interviewing and child sex trafficking to 200 agents, taskforce officers, and federal, state, and local prosecutors; the Department of Defense continued to mandate online training for its personnel; DHS produced two "roll-call" videos for state and local law enforcement to explain how immigration relief for victims of human trafficking can be beneficial to investigations; and, through a partnership with DHS and the Department of Transportation (DOT), the national passenger rail system announced that all of its employees, including police officers, will be trained on trafficking indicators and referral mechanisms. DOL developed guidance to enhance efforts to provide employment and training services to trafficking victims, trained Wage and Hour Division investigators on human trafficking, and began modifying that training for other enforcement agency staff. ED built a more comprehensive program to educate school districts about human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children. - Awareness-Raising: DOS, through U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide, distributed a "Know Your Rights" pamphlet and provided verbal briefings for approved student or work-based visa applicants. DOT and DHS's Customs and Border Protection partnered to offer training to U.S. commercial airlines on human trafficking and methods to alert federal law enforcement. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) launched a Campus Challenge that engaged over 2,300 students and scholars representing more than 100 countries, including the United States, in a global online community and supported a contest for the best use of technology to prevent trafficking and assist trafficking victims. USAID, DOS, DHS, ED, and DOL continued other outreach programs as well. - Other Activities: In FY 2012, DOJ and HHS funded non-governmental organization-administered victim assistance programs across the country. <p>The number of foreign national trafficking victims that received "T" visa immigration relief increased in FY 2012. The 2013 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> includes statistics on this increase.</p> <p>2010 AR: According to the Government: The U.S. Attorney General's June 2009 report to Congress under the TVPRA of 2003, 2005, and 2008 can be found at: http://www.usdoj.gov/olp/pdf/agr-report-fy2008.pdf.</p> <p>2009 AR: According to the Government: The US Attorney-General's May 2008 report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2007 under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts of 2003 and 2005 can be found at www.usdoj.gov/ag/annualreports/tr2007/</p>
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	<p>agreporhumantrafficking2007.pdf.</p> <p>2008 AR: According to the Government: The US Attorney-General’s May 2007 report to Congress under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts of 2003 and 2005 can be found at www.usdoj.gov/ag/annualreports/tr2006/agreporhumantrafficking2006.pdf.</p> <p>2003 AR: According to the Government: The principal storehouse of information concerning any labor statistics is the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C. 20212.</p> <p>Moreover, statistics regarding the number of investigations and prosecutions under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 and other cases involving involuntary servitude, are maintained at the US Department of Justice (Civil Rights Division, Criminal Section, Washington, D.C.20530).</p>
<p>Prevention-Monitoring, enforcement and sanctions mechanisms</p>	<p>2018 AR: According to the Government, DOL’s Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces broad federal minimum wage and overtime protections for all covered workers. In FY 2016, WHD continued to detect and refer instances of potential human trafficking identified in the course of its regular Wage and Hour investigations to DOJ. Additionally, WHD finalized updated human trafficking awareness training that was disseminated to enforcement staff by the end of the first quarter of FY 2017. WHD enforces worker protections for temporary nonimmigrant H-2A agricultural workers and H2B non-agricultural workers—both groups that are at risk for trafficking. WHD investigates complaints and conducts targeted investigations involving such workers. In FY 2016, WHD undertook specific enforcement initiatives in industries such as agriculture, landscaping, hotels and motels, seafood processing, and reforestation. Under the H-2A and H-2B regulations enforced by WHD, among other requirements, employers must pay proper wages and not charge or allow their agents or attorneys to charge workers for recruitment costs or labor certification expenses. In addition, employers are required to pay such workers’ travel and visa fees in many circumstances. The Government gives several examples of FY 2016 prosecutions involving forced labor, such as in <i>United States v. Castillo-Serrano</i> (N.D. Ohio), where the lead defendant Aroldo Castillo-Serrano was sentenced to over 15 years in prison, and co-defendant Ana Angelica Pedro-Juan was sentenced to 10 years in prison in June 2016 for their respective roles in a labor trafficking scheme that recruited young, vulnerable Guatemalan victims, including minors as young as 14 or 15 years old, on false promises of good jobs and an education, then used threats of physical harm against the victims and their families to compel them to work long hours for minimal pay. The defendants housed the victims in dilapidated trailers and compelled them to perform physically demanding work that involved cleaning chicken coops, loading and unloading crates of chickens, and debeaking and vaccinating chickens. Six defendants were convicted in connection with the scheme, and the lead defendants were ordered to pay \$67,230 in restitution to the victims. Finally, according to the Government, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016, ICE HSI initiated 1,029 human trafficking investigations resulting in 1,952 criminal arrests, 1,176 indictments, and 631 convictions. ICE HSI Special Agents participate in more than 100 human trafficking task forces throughout the United States partnering with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>2016 AR: According to the Government, the USG continues to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases. In FY 2015, DOJ demonstrated its commitment to prosecuting human trafficking crimes by filing a record number of prosecutions, and securing a record number of convictions. Human trafficking prosecutions are handled within DOJ by the Civil Rights Division, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section, and United States Attorneys’ Offices. Together, these divisions brought 257 human trafficking prosecutions (248 prosecutions involved predominantly sex trafficking and nine involved predominantly labour trafficking, although some involved both); charged 377 defendants (361 involved predominantly sex trafficking and 16 involved predominantly labour trafficking); and secured convictions against 297 traffickers. Of these 297 convictions against traffickers, 291involved predominantly sex trafficking and six involved predominantly labour trafficking, although several involved both. These figures represent a significant and sustained effort to bring traffickers to justice.</p> <p>Additionally, the FBI’s Civil Rights Unit (CRU) opened approximately 264 new human trafficking cases. Civil rights human trafficking cases resulted in 419 arrests, approximately 108 indictments, and 90 convictions in FY 2015. ICE HSI collaborates with state, tribal, and local law enforcement authorities to prosecute offenders and prevent human trafficking from occurring. During FY15, ICE HSI</p>

	<p>initiated 1,034 human trafficking investigations and recorded 1,437 arrests, 752 indictments and 587 convictions.</p> <p>2008 AR: The U.S. Department of Justice established in March 2007 a Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit within the Civil Rights Division, which will enhance its ability to investigate and prosecute important trafficking and slavery cases. The unit will also serve as a resource for training, outreach, and policy development. Moreover, several states have passed laws to establish research commissions and task forces, and to mandate law enforcement training and the provision of victims' services.</p> <p>2007 AR: According to the Government: With respect to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, as amended, information on monitoring and enforcement is contained in yearly assessments that may be found at the following URL address: http://www.usdoj.gov/whatwedo/whatwedo_ctip.html.</p> <p>2004 AR: According to the Government: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 allows a victim of trafficking to file a civil action in a district court against his/her trafficker and to recover damages and attorney's fees. The law also allows for the prosecution of sex traffickers whose actions affect commerce.</p> <p>2003 AR: According to the Government: In realizing the principle of the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, the following measures have been implemented: (i) legal reform; (ii) inspection/monitoring mechanisms; (iii) penal sanctions; (iv) civil or administrative sanctions; (v) special institutional machinery; (vi) capacity building. The Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 increases prison terms for slavery violations from 10 years to 20 years and adds life imprisonment where the violation involves the death, kidnapping, or sexual abuse of the victim. This Act also gives prosecutors and agents new tools to get legal immigration status for victims of trafficking during investigations and prosecutions.</p> <p>2000 AR: According to the Government: The provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 242 provide criminal penalties for the exaction of forced labor in violation of the Thirteenth Amendment.</p>
<p>Involvement of the social partners</p>	<p>2003 AR: According to the Government: Tripartite examination of issues in realizing the principle and right (PR).</p>
<p>Promotional activities</p>	<p>2018 AR: The Government reports that research, information/data compilation, and awareness-raising activities were organized. The DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), which funds research on human trafficking, continued its model for funding survivor-practitioner partnerships, soliciting research that involves survivors as key members of the research team. These teaming arrangements help engage survivors in enhancing knowledge of human trafficking. In FY 2016, NIJ made four research, development, and evaluation awards related to trafficking in persons, three of which are currently active.</p> <p>2016 AR: The Government reported that multiple agencies across the federal government continued to provide training at the federal, state and local level to law enforcement, government employees, and non-governmental organization (NGO)/non-profit service providers. The following are summaries of a few examples. DOS's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, working with colleagues in the DOS Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP Office) and DOS's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) and with DOJ and DHS, completed Phase One of the Law Enforcement Working Group (LEWG) Trafficking in Persons Pilot Project in FY 2015. During Phase One, human trafficking experts provided training on awareness, identification, and investigation to more than 2,200 U.S. governmental employees stationed at ten U.S. diplomatic missions overseas. Phase Two (external training) will analyze and deliver, as appropriate or needed, customized anti-trafficking training to foreign government judicial and law enforcement officials, and NGOs in those same ten countries. The pilot project seeks to increase LEWG coordination with host government law enforcement authorities to improve the exchange of trafficking-related information. In addition to the broad benefits of training U.S. governmental employees and foreign counterparts, the pilot project's goal is to develop more actionable investigative leads for pursuit in the United States based on foreign information, enabling the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, FBI, and DHS to investigate cases of trafficking with a U.S. nexus that would otherwise not be known but for increased engagement in foreign countries. DHS's nationwide human trafficking public awareness campaign, the Blue Campaign, continued developing and conducting anti-trafficking awareness training, and created four new scenario-based anti-trafficking videos in coordination with DHS's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). With subject-matter expertise from HHS, DOJ, DOS, the</p>

<p>Department of Transportation, and the FBI, the Blue Campaign and FLETC trained more than 2,000 individuals in the United States and internationally. Efforts included the development of training videos for tribal law enforcement officers, judges, advocates, and probation officers about indicators of human trafficking and practices for identifying controlling behaviors of traffickers. The SPOG's Public Awareness and Outreach Committee, co-chaired by DOS, HHS, and DHS, developed common messaging to the public, including through a social media toolkit for federal agencies to amplify their commemorations of National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month. In FY 2015, DOJ's OVC finished development of a video series titled "Faces of Human Trafficking" to raise awareness of the seriousness of human trafficking, the forms it can take, and the important role that everyone can play in identifying and serving victims. The series, which was released in January 2016, is intended for service providers, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and other community members for outreach and education efforts.</p> <p>The ICE Forced Labor Program has significantly increased its outreach to NGO and civil society groups, trade associations and individual companies, law firms, and other USG agencies in order to increase understanding and knowledge of the laws relating to the importation of goods made with forced labour into the United States. The ICE Forced Labor Program frequently partners with these groups and associations to develop leads and materials potentially for use in forced labour investigations.</p> <p>2015 AR: According to the Government: The <i>2014 Trafficking in Persons Report</i> and <i>2012 Attorney General's Report</i>, mentioned above, contain information on initiatives and successful anti-trafficking programs conducted by multiple U.S. government agencies.</p> <p>DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) also continues to update the <i>List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</i>, mandated by the TVPRA of 2005. The primary purposes of the List are to raise public awareness about the incidence of child labor and forced labor in the production of goods in the countries listed and to promote efforts to eliminate such practices. On October 1, 2013, ILAB released a fourth update to the initial list. This update removed three goods from the list (tobacco from Kazakhstan, charcoal from Namibia, and diamonds from Zimbabwe), resulting in a current list with a total of 134 goods from 73 countries that ILAB has reason to believe are produced by forced labor, child labor or both, in violation of international standards. The report can be found at: http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods/.</p> <p>Under the Haitian Opportunity through Partnership Encouragement Act of 2008 (HOPE II), DOL worked with producers in Haiti's apparel sector to raise awareness about prohibitions on forced labor and work with producers to eliminate forced labor, particularly forced overtime, from their factories. As noted above, the U.S. Government continued efforts to train law enforcement officials and enhance information-sharing concerning human trafficking. Federal agencies developed a referral protocol to enable 50 "fusion centers" to share information related to law enforcement investigations, and began a pilot project in 10 countries to increase the flow of information about human trafficking overseas with a nexus to the United States. Additionally, the Federal Government enhanced its protection measures to increase identification of trafficking victims and fund services for identified victims, including by increasing funding for family reunification. OVC continued to administer grant funding and oversee special initiatives, including comprehensive services, for trafficking victims. OVC funding was used to serve both foreign national and U.S. citizen victims, with the number of U.S. citizens served increasing by 25 percent since the previous reporting period. During FY 2013, OVC competitively awarded new funding to 19 victim service organizations across the United States, providing over \$2 million in additional resources as compared to FY 2012. Federal agencies also collaborated to publish the <i>Strategic Action Plan on Victim Services in the U.S.</i>, which was informed by input from survivors of human trafficking and other stakeholders. Finally, USAID, along with Humanity United, hosted an event for donors contributing to anti-trafficking projects in conjunction with the UN General Assembly. The event endeavored to map an agenda for global action that focused on improving data and information-sharing, and increasing innovative use of technology to combat trafficking. This "donor dialogue" brought together, for the first time, public and private donors from Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States. USAID also continued its partnership with MTV EXIT (MTV's "End Exploitation and Trafficking" campaign) to support wide-reaching multi-media counter-trafficking campaigns across Asia, and launched an awareness campaign in Ukraine that included a contest for the most effective technology solutions to</p>
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combat trafficking and culminated in a “hack-a-thon” co-sponsored by Facebook. More information on the project is available at: <http://mtvexit.org/>.

Training

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) launched the “SOAR to Health and Wellness Network” at the 2013 Clinton Global Initiative meeting, a pilot initiative designed to educate medical and health care providers on how to identify and serve victims in coordination with DOJ, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), DOS, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

- The Department of Transportation and DHS partnered with five U.S. commercial airlines and offered training on human trafficking and a referral process to alert federal law enforcement.
- DHS also trained all new asylum officers on referral procedures, trained various audiences on immigration benefits, and required Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officers to screen for human trafficking indicators among the unaccompanied alien child population.
- DOJ partnered with a regional training institute to develop a course on human trafficking in Indian Country for state criminal justice officials, as well as a tribal youth peer-to-peer human trafficking curriculum.
- The federal government continued to provide victim protection training to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, as well as to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), service providers, and the general public.

Awareness-raising

- The Department of Education continued the development of an anti-trafficking guide for schools that includes a victim identification component.
- Concerning persons in the United States employed as domestic workers by foreign diplomatic or consular personnel, or by foreign employers of international organizations, DOS separately briefed foreign Deputy Chiefs of Mission and the NGO community on the requirements relevant to mission personnel employing such domestic workers, and updated the current prevailing wage rate for domestic workers.
- DOS, at U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide, also distributed a “Know Your Rights” pamphlet and provided verbal briefings for approved student or work-based visa applicants.
- HHS funded 11 projects to conduct outreach, public awareness, and identification efforts; the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission conducted more than 250 outreach events, including media interviews, oral presentations, stakeholder input meetings, and counseling sessions with underserved populations.
- The Department of Labor (DOL) published an updated list of goods it has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards; DOL also updated a list of products produced, mined, or manufactured with forced or indentured child labor. DOL received input from stakeholders in creating this list.
- The Partnership for Freedom, a public-private partnership with DOJ, HHS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the NGO Humanity United, launched the first of three innovation competitions, “Reimagine: Opportunity,” dedicated to improving the infrastructure of support for survivors of modern slavery, and hosted an Innovation Workshop for the 12 finalists in January 2014.
- DHS entered into partnership agreements with the National Association of Counties to promote anti-trafficking awareness and with Western Union to promote awareness about human trafficking at thousands of locations within the United States.

2014 AR: The *2013 Trafficking in Persons Report* and the *2011 Attorney General’s Report*, mentioned above, contain information on initiatives and successful anti-trafficking programs conducted by multiple U.S. Government agencies.

In addition to the successful practices listed in these reports, the U.S. Government is engaging in efforts to combat forced labor internationally – both to prevent workers from being trafficked into the United States and to prevent forced labor that is occurring in other parts of the world. For example, DOS’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) highlights the issue of trafficking in persons in its annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* (available at

	<p>http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/#wrapper). DRL funded several programs globally that promote worker rights and address labor violations, including trafficking in persons, such as a project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide assistance to trafficked workers.</p> <p>USAID supported programs to strengthen partnerships between the U.S. Government and countries from which people are trafficked, and to build local capacity to combat trafficking in those countries. For example, USAID provided technical support to the State Congress, in Puebla, Mexico, for the drafting and approval of reforms to anti-trafficking legislation initially passed in 2010. This reform was the first of its kind in Mexico, consolidating several issues related to trafficking into a single legislative package.</p> <p>USAID also supported a six-year program involving ten countries in southeastern Europe with the goal of developing transnational mechanisms and guidelines for comprehensive and appropriate victims' assistance across borders. The program resulted in a set of standard operating procedures for assisting trafficking victims that were agreed to by all governments in the region, strengthened mechanisms for information exchange about specific trafficking cases, and built counter-trafficking partnerships among the participating countries and with other international and local organizations.</p> <p>Additionally, pursuant to Executive Order No. 13126, DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs published an update to its <i>List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor</i> on July 23, 2013. Executive Order No. 13126 requires DOL, in consultation with DOS and DHS, to publish and maintain a list of products, by country of origin, which the three Departments have a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. Under the procurement regulations implementing the Executive Order, federal contractors who supply products on the list published by DOL must certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to produce the items listed. The revised list adds six products; cattle from South Sudan, dried fish from Bangladesh, fish from Ghana, garments from Viet Nam, and gold and wolframite from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This final determination updates the list to comprise 35 products from 26 countries. The list can be found at: http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/regs/eo13126/main.htm.</p> <p>2013 AR: According to the Government: Early in his Presidency, President Obama declared January as National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, calling on the country to acknowledge the existence of modern-day slavery and to recommit ourselves to stopping and preventing human trafficking. In response to that call, and through a broad range of continuing programs and partnerships, the United States has undertaken significant efforts to promote the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor. The 2012 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i>, discussed above, includes information that responds to this question. Among other related information, the report notes:</p> <p><u>Information/data compilation:</u> The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) continued development of technology to incorporate human trafficking offenses in the annual statistics collected from police forces nationwide. The FBI conducted training to ensure that this data is collected and reported beginning in 2013.</p> <p><u>Training:</u> The U.S. Government has further increased its law enforcement training efforts. In FY 2011, DOJ held three regional training forums to bring together active DOJ task forces with investigators and victim service providers. DOJ also funded task forces that provided approximately 570 trainings and reached more than 27,000 people. The FBI provided comprehensive anti-trafficking training to more than 760 new agents and support personnel. The DHS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center trained over 2,000 state, local, and federal officers in human trafficking indicators in FY 2011. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations provided anti-trafficking materials to over 47,000 individuals. The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) conducted numerous in-person and web-based trainings and presentations on human trafficking and immigration benefits for victims. The Department of Defense (DOD) also provided mandatory online training to all of its personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Awareness-raising:</u> In March, 2011, DOJ conducted training on human trafficking for over 30 State Farmworker Monitoring Advocates, where they learned how and where to refer complaints filed by migrants and seasonal farmworkers alleging human trafficking violations. Through a
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	<p>grant from DOS, an NGO developed a web-based application that helps users understand how their lives intersect with modern slavery and calls on consumers to change their purchasing habits. DHS, in collaboration with DOS, also created an online, interactive training on trafficking which is available to the public. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) continued to fund an NGO to operate a national human trafficking hotline that received over 16,000 phone calls in FY 2011, a 43 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. DHS, DOS, DOL, and DOD continued other outreach efforts as well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Other programs</u>: The U.S. Government supported victims of trafficking by increasing the number of victim assistance coordinators assigned to field offices to assist victims cooperating in trafficking investigations and prosecutions. It also provided funding to victim service providers to support eligible victims during the criminal justice process. <p>The number of foreign national trafficking victims that received immigration relief as a result of a trafficking-related visa program increased in FY 2011. The 2012 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> includes statistics on this increase.</p> <p>In FY 2011, DHS and DOJ funded NGO-administered victim services projects across the country.</p> <p>The <i>U.S. Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons for Fiscal Year 2010</i>, discussed above, also contains substantial information that responds to this question.</p> <p>2012 AR: According to the Government: The U.S. Attorney General's Fiscal Year 2010 Report (June 2011) to Congress under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPR) of 2003, 2005 and 2008 can be found at: http://www.justice.gov/ag/publications.htm This report describes the ongoing measures to implement the TVPR of 2005 and the TVPR of 2008, including strengthening enforcement, improving training, obtaining research data, and improving public outreach.</p> <p>2011 AR: According to the Government: The U.S. Attorney General's Fiscal Year 2009 Report (July 2010) to Congress under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPR) of 2003, 2005 and 2008 can be found at: http://www.justice.gov/crt/crim/trafficking_report_2009.pdf. This report describes the continuing measures to implement the TVPR of 2008, including strengthening enforcement, improving training, obtaining research data, and improving public outreach.</p> <p>2008 AR: The Government indicated that the U.S. Department of Justice convened a National Conference on Human Trafficking in 2006, bringing together federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecution officials, victims' advocates, academics, and non-governmental victim service providers to discuss human trafficking issues and develop strategies for combating slavery and human trafficking more effectively. Moreover, the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit will also serve as a resource for training, outreach and policy development.</p> <p>2003 AR: According to the Government: In realizing the principle and right of the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, the following measures have been implemented: (i) awareness raising/advocacy; (ii) employment creation-income generation; (iii) educational programs; (iv) rehabilitation following removal from forced labor and (iv) international cooperation programs/projects.</p>
<p>Special initiatives-Progress</p>	<p>2018 AR: According to the Government, a successful example is the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking which provides a formal platform for trafficking survivors to advise and make recommendations to the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor & Combat Trafficking in Persons on its federal anti-trafficking policies.⁵ The Council, established by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 and appointed by the President, is comprised of survivors of human trafficking and submitted its first report⁶ in October 2016. The Report includes several recommendations, such as having U.S.funded service providers include standardized questions for screening of potential survivors, establishing a federal housing preference for human trafficking survivors, and incorporating survivor input in public awareness efforts. The Council organized itself into five committees to address the following topics: Rule of Law, Public Awareness, Victim Services, Labor Laws, and Grant-making. The Council brings expertise from its members' professional experiences as leaders, educators, and consultants, as well as from their personal experiences of human trafficking. The Council also seeks input</p>

	<p>from survivors across the United States, through in-person meetings and social media outreach, to incorporate additional perspectives on what is needed in the anti-trafficking movement. The Government further reports that in 2016, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and HHS collaborated to address the needs of human trafficking survivors in rural and tribal areas. In June, July, and August 2016, HHS collaborated with USDA’s StrikeForce for Rural Growth and Opportunity initiative. HHS trafficking program grantees hosted a series of listening sessions as part of a pilot project to understand the challenges facing rural and tribal communities when meeting the needs of human trafficking survivors. Outreach sessions took place in Marksville, Louisiana; Bismarck and New Town, North Dakota; and Denver and Greeley, Colorado.</p> <p>2016 AR: According to the Government, the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Civil Rights Unit (CRU) finalized handout cards that provide indicators to help individuals identify potential trafficking victims. The FBI will distribute the cards at future trainings and to community members and businesses likely to encounter potential trafficking situations. In FY 2015, the Department of State (DOS) conducted a thorough review of, sought public comment on, and updated the William Wilberforce “Know Your Rights” pamphlet, which is distributed at U.S. embassies abroad to applicants for non-immigrant visas in certain employment- and education-based categories. Also in FY 2015, the Department of Justice’s (DOJ) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) partnered with DOJ’s Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to solicit research proposals that would team human trafficking survivors with researchers. These researcher-survivor partnerships are designed to engage survivors in enhancing our knowledge of human trafficking, especially in the provision of services to victims. The solicitation resulted in six awards, four of which had an explicit researcher-survivor partnership, to explore the treatment of victims in the court system, the perception of justice in trafficking cases, the effectiveness of task forces, and the handling of juvenile victims of trafficking. OVC’s grants fund services for victims of sex trafficking and labour trafficking and eligible family members. OVC provides grantees with a standardized reporting tool, the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) Online, to collect performance measurement data and submit reports to OVC on a semi-annual basis. During the period from July 2014 through June 2015, of the total 3,889 clients identified as victims of human trafficking or “potential” victims of human trafficking by grantees and reported in TIMS, 36 percent (or 1,387) were identified as labour trafficking victims, and five percent (or 209) were involved in both sex and labour trafficking. In FY 2015, DHS’s U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) victim assistance specialists held a total of 1,087 events providing outreach training to more than 21,000 participants from state and local law enforcement and NGOs. The focus of these events included raising awareness in combating human trafficking, educating law enforcement and NGOs on immigration relief, identifying victims, utilizing a victim-centered approach, rescuing and interviewing victims, working with NGOs, and providing a forum for information exchange and collaboration. The Government further indicated that the USG has taken steps to integrate survivor experiences into awareness and outreach activities, and to collaborate with survivors to improve programs, policies, strategies, training, and materials.</p> <p>2015 AR: In FY 2013, DOJ and HHS continued funding NGO-administered victim assistance programs across the country. Through these grants, HHS supported 138 NGO service providers across the country, increasing assistance to trafficking victims by 20 percent compared to the prior fiscal year.</p> <p>DHS attended the National Native American Law Enforcement Association’s annual conference to cultivate partnerships with tribal and territorial law enforcement agencies to more effectively address human trafficking within Native American communities.</p> <p>DOS and New Perimeter, LLC, a non-profit organization established by the global law firm DLA Piper, launched a public-private partnership announced at the White House Forum to Combat Human Trafficking to increase the availability of pro bono legal support and protection in the United States and internationally to combat trafficking.</p> <p>HHS awarded a grant of \$800,000 to Polaris Project to operate a national human trafficking hotline 24 hours a day, seven days a week, every day of the year. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center provides emergency assistance, makes victim service referrals, passes tips to law enforcement, and provides training and technical assistance on human trafficking.</p>
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	<p>2013 AR: According to the Government: The 2012 <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> and the U.S. Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons, mentioned above, contain information on initiatives and successful anti-trafficking programs conducted by multiple U.S. Government agencies.</p> <p>In addition to the many important successful practices listed in these reports, the U.S. Government is engaging in additional efforts to combat forced labor internationally – both to prevent workers from being trafficked into the United States and to prevent forced labor that is occurring in other parts of the world. DOJ is taking steps to forge and to strengthen partnerships across borders. For example, by working with Mexican law enforcement authorities, DOJ dismantled sex trafficking networks operating on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border – bringing freedom to the victims, and securing landmark convictions and substantial sentences against the traffickers in these high-impact bilateral cases. DOJ is also working with their counterparts in Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, Africa, Australia, and beyond, to establish similar partnerships – and to ensure that the global movement to end human trafficking has the attention, resources, and political support it deserves.</p> <p>Additionally, DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) continues to update the List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor, mandated by the TVPRA of 2005. On September 26, 2012, ILAB released a third update to the initial list. This update adds four new goods (baked goods, beef, fish and thread/yarn) from three new countries (South Sudan, Suriname and Viet Nam) to the list, for a total of 134 goods from 74 countries that ILAB has reason to believe are produced by forced labor, child labor or both, in violation of international standards. The report can be found at: http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/programs/ocft/tvpra.htm.</p> <p>ILAB also released a revision to its List of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor, pursuant to Executive Order No. 13126 on September 27, 2012. Executive Order No. 13126 requires DOL, in consultation with DOS and DHS, to publish and maintain a list of products, by country of origin, which the three Departments have a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. Under the procurement regulations implementing the Executive Order, federal contractors who supply products on the list published by DOL must certify that they have made a good faith effort to determine whether forced or indentured child labor was used to produce the items listed. The revised list of products adds four new goods (dried fish, wolframite, cattle and fish) and three new countries (South Sudan, Suriname and Viet Nam). According to this initial determination, the list is comprised of 35 products from 26 countries. This list can be found at: http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/regs/eo13126/main.htm.</p> <p>2012 AR: According to the Government: The <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> (2011), issued by the U.S. Department of State, outlines the challenges for countries across the globe in addressing trafficking in persons and forced labour, including the United States. This report, which may be found at: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm, also includes, <i>inter alia</i>, special recommendations for improving law enforcement data collection on human trafficking cases at the state and local levels in the United States. Moreover, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) published on December 15, 2010 a report in accordance with the TVPRA of 2005 that included a list of products and the country of origin for each that are produced by forced and child labor. The report can be found at http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/TVPRA.htm.</p> <p>2011 AR: According to the Government: The <i>Trafficking in Persons Report</i> (2010), issued by the U.S. Department of State, outlines the challenges for countries across the globe in addressing trafficking in persons and forced labour. For the first time, this report includes a section on the United States. This report, which may be found at: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm, also includes, <i>inter alia</i>, special recommendations for improving law enforcement data collection on human trafficking cases at the state and local levels in the United States.</p> <p>2010 AR: According to the Government: New Acts concerning the principle and right (PR) have been adopted, such as:</p> <p>(i) the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-457; and (ii) the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act, 2008, Pub.L.No. 110-246. Moreover, the United States published on September 10, 2009 a report</p>
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		<p>pursuant to the TVPRA of 2005 that included a list of products and the country of origin for each that are produced by forced and child labor. The report can be found at http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/PDF/2009TVPRA.pdf.</p> <p>2009 AR: According to the Government: Focusing on countries identified by the State Department as needing to improve their efforts to combat human trafficking, the US Government provided approximately \$179 million in support during Fiscal Year 2007 to 180 international anti-trafficking programs in more than 90 countries.</p> <p>2008 AR: According to the Government: The Office of Victims of Crime in the US Department of Justice in 2006 awarded more than \$12 million to 30 organizations around the country to help them continue working collaboratively with law enforcement task forces to ensure that comprehensive services are provided to victims of human trafficking. Moreover, the US Department of Justice continues to promote a Model State Anti-Trafficking Statute, which would expand anti-trafficking authority to the states. As of November 1, 2006, twenty seven (27) states had passed anti-trafficking legislation and 15 more had legislation pending. Several other states have passed laws to establish research commissions and task forces, and to mandate law enforcement training and the provision of victim’s services.</p> <p>2003 AR: According to the Government: the cases brought under the Victim of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 can be regarded as successful examples of the elimination of forced or compulsory labor in the United States.</p>				
<p>CHALLENGES IN REALIZING THE PRINCIPLE AND RIGHT</p>	<p>According to the social partners</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 808 762 891"> <p>Employers’ organizations</p> </td> <td data-bbox="762 808 1461 891"> <p>NIL.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="609 891 762 1451"> <p>Workers’ organizations</p> </td> <td data-bbox="762 891 1461 1451"> <p>2004 AR: The AFL-CIO expresses its strong disagreement with the updated report by the Government on this PR.</p> <p>2003 AR: Observations of the AFL-CIO: The labour performed by prisoners involving private sector violates the ILO Convention on forced labour.</p> <p>2001-2002 ARs: Observations of the ICFTU: (i) the minimum wage does not apply to prisoners; (ii) prisoners who refuse to work lose their chance for early release, are deprived of privileges or sent to higher-security institutions and may be locked in their cells 23 hours a day; (iii) with regard to forced domestic labour, there are reported cases of migrant domestic workers facing working conditions that are close to slavery; (iv) forced labour occurs in the garment industry within the United States territories, such as the Northern Mariana Islands; (v) an estimated 18,000 to 20,000 people are trafficked to the US every year (most are employed in the sex sector); (vi) trafficking cases are difficult to discover due to their clandestine nature and to language and cultural barriers which isolate the victims; (vii) many foreign workers are paid less than the minimum wage and, under the terms of their visa, face deportation if they leave their employer to escape from these oppressive conditions.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Employers’ organizations</p>	<p>NIL.</p>	<p>Workers’ organizations</p>	<p>2004 AR: The AFL-CIO expresses its strong disagreement with the updated report by the Government on this PR.</p> <p>2003 AR: Observations of the AFL-CIO: The labour performed by prisoners involving private sector violates the ILO Convention on forced labour.</p> <p>2001-2002 ARs: Observations of the ICFTU: (i) the minimum wage does not apply to prisoners; (ii) prisoners who refuse to work lose their chance for early release, are deprived of privileges or sent to higher-security institutions and may be locked in their cells 23 hours a day; (iii) with regard to forced domestic labour, there are reported cases of migrant domestic workers facing working conditions that are close to slavery; (iv) forced labour occurs in the garment industry within the United States territories, such as the Northern Mariana Islands; (v) an estimated 18,000 to 20,000 people are trafficked to the US every year (most are employed in the sex sector); (vi) trafficking cases are difficult to discover due to their clandestine nature and to language and cultural barriers which isolate the victims; (vii) many foreign workers are paid less than the minimum wage and, under the terms of their visa, face deportation if they leave their employer to escape from these oppressive conditions.</p>
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<p>According to the Government</p>	<p>2018 AR: The Government refers to the DOS’ 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report that discusses challenges for countries around the globe in preventing and addressing trafficking in persons, including forced labor. The United States section notes challenges in eliminating trafficking for forced labor and makes specific recommendations for improvement. The report is available at https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2017/</p> <p>2016 AR: The Government referred to the 2016 Trafficking in Persons Report which, with respect to the United States, noted challenges in eliminating trafficking for forced labour and made specific recommendations for improvement.</p> <p>2015 AR: According to the Government: The <i>2014 Trafficking in Persons Report</i> discusses challenges for countries around the globe in addressing trafficking in persons and forced labor. The United States section notes challenges in eliminating trafficking and forced labor and makes specific recommendations for improvement. The <i>2012 Attorney General’s Report</i> also contains information that is responsive to the challenges.</p> <p>2014 AR: The <i>2013 Trafficking in Persons Report</i> discusses challenges for countries around the globe in addressing trafficking in persons and forced labor. The United States section notes challenges in eliminating trafficking and forced labor and makes specific recommendations for improvement. The 2011 Attorney General’s Report also includes relevant recommendations.</p> <p>2013 AR: According to the Government: The <i>2012 Trafficking in Persons Report</i></p>					

		<p>discusses challenges for countries around the globe in addressing trafficking in persons and forced labor. The section on the United States notes challenges and difficulties in this country as well as specific recommendations for improvement. The <i>U.S. Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons for Fiscal Year 2010</i> also includes relevant information.</p> <p>2012 AR: According to the Government: <i>The Trafficking in Persons Report (2011)</i> issued by the U.S. Department of State, outlines the challenges regarding trafficking in persons and forced labour. This report may be found at: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm.</p> <p>2011 AR: The Government indicated that the challenges regarding trafficking in persons and forced labour were outlined for the first time in <i>The Trafficking in Persons Report (2010)</i> issued by the U.S. Department of State. This report may be found at: http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/index.htm.</p>
<p>TECHNICAL COOPERATION</p>	<p>Request</p>	<p>2014 AR: According to the Government: No technical cooperation requests are foreseen. According to the ICFTU: There is a need for the effective elimination of forced prostitution and trafficking of women and children. A stronger enforcement of the law is needed as well as effective cooperation with the countries these women come from.</p>
	<p>Offer</p>	<p>NIL.</p>
<p>EXPERT-ADVISERS' OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS</p>		<p>2008 AR: The ILO Declaration Expert-Advisers were concerned that the United States was not actively considering ratification of Convention No. 29, and urged it to take action in this regard. However, they noted that some reporting States had developed programmes and mechanisms to combat forced labour in their countries, whether it took the form of classic slavery or bonded labour, trafficking, forced child labour, serfdom, or others. In this respect, they considered, in particular, that the United States and another State had taken certain positive measures, and encouraged them to engage in the ratification process of C.29 (cf. paragraphs 42 and 49 of the 2008 Annual Review Introduction – ILO: GB.301/3).</p> <p>2006 AR: The IDEAs hoped that the United States (and another State) would consider ratification of C.29 (cf. paragraph 44 of the 2006 AR Introduction – ILO: GB.295/5).</p> <p>2005 AR: The IDEAs listed United States among the countries where some efforts were being made in terms of research, advocacy, activities, social dialogue, national policy formulation, labour law reform, preventive, enforcement and sanctions mechanisms and/or ratification. They also considered that the example of regular and constructive contributions by AFL-CIO and the JTUC-RENGO (Japan) should be expanded upon, in particular among other national workers' organizations, as well as employers' organizations (cf. paragraphs 13 and 190 of the 2005 Annual Review Introduction – ILO: GB.292/4).</p>
<p>GOVERNING BODY OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS</p>		<p>2015 AR: At its March 2014 Session, the Governing Body invited the Director-General to: (a) take into account its guidance on key issues and priorities with regard to assisting member States in their efforts to respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work; and (b) take account of this goal in the Office's resource mobilization initiatives.</p> <p>2013 AR: At its November 2012 Session, the Governing Body requested the Director-General to take full account of the ILO Plan of Action on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (2012-2016) and allocate the necessary resources for its implementation. This plan of action is anchored in the universal nature of the fundamental principles and rights at work (FPRW), their inseparable, interrelated and mutually reinforcing qualities and the reaffirmation of their particular importance, both as human rights and enabling conditions. It reflects an integrated approach, which addresses both the linkages among the categories of FPRW and between them, and the other ILO strategic objectives in order to enhance their synergy, efficiency and impact. In this regard, freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining are particularly emphasized as enabling rights for the achievement of all these strategic objectives.</p> <p>2011 AR: At its March 2010 Session, the Governing Body decided that the recurrent item on the agenda of the 101st Session (2012) of the International Labour Conference should address the ILO strategic objective of promoting and realizing fundamental principles and rights.</p> <p>2009 AR: During its March 2009 Session, the Governing Body included the review of the follow-up to the 1998 ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work on the agenda of the 99th Session (2010) of the International Labour Conference.</p>
<p>INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE RESOLUTION</p>		<p>2013 AR: In June 2012, following the recurrent item discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work, under the ILO declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization, 2008 and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up, 1998, the International Labour Conference adopted the Resolution concerning the recurrent discussion on fundamental principles and rights at work. This resolution includes a framework for action for the effective and universal respect, promotion and realization of the FPRW for the period 2012-16. It calls for the</p>

	<p>Director- General to prepare a plan of action incorporating the priorities laid out in this framework for action for the consideration of the Governing Body at its 316th Session in November 2012.</p> <p>2011 AR: Following a tripartite debate at the Committee on the 1998 Declaration, the 99th Session (2010) of the International Labour Conference adopted a Resolution on the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work on 15 June 2010. The text appended to this Resolution supersedes the Annex to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and is entitled “Annex to the 1998 Declaration (Revised)”. In particular, the Resolution “[notes] the progress achieved by Members in respecting, promoting and realizing fundamental principles and rights at work and the need to support this progress by maintaining a follow-up procedure. For further information, see pages 3-5 of the following link: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_143164.pdf.</p>
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