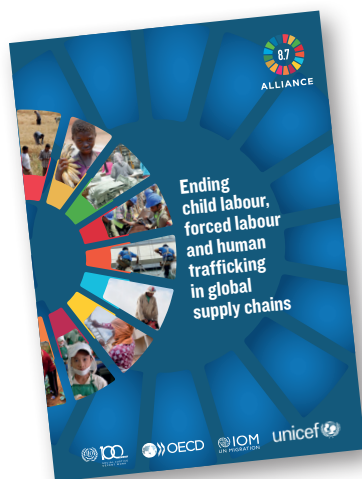


UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND FUNDAMENTAL LABOUR RIGHTS



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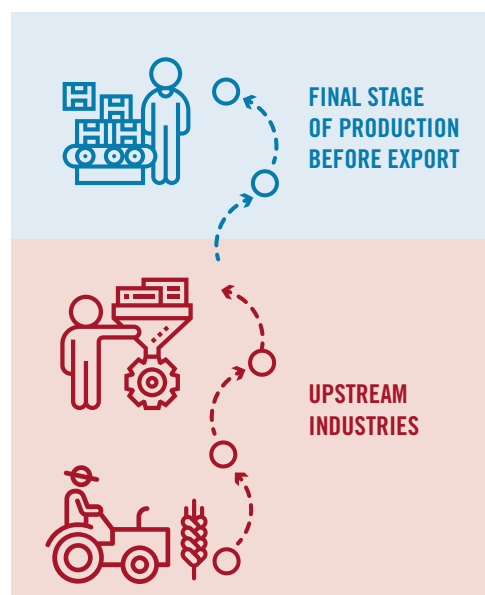
A research report by Alliance 8.7 partners sheds new light on the occurrence of child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains and on the unique but complementary roles of governments, businesses and social partners in responding to them.

Fundamental labour rights remain important concerns in global supply chains

The research results make clear that ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking will not be possible without addressing these human rights violations in global supply chains.

- Amongst those in child labour, the percentage in work linked to global supply chains is far from negligible in any region.
- A significant share of child labour and human trafficking in global supply chains occurs in upstream industries, in activities such as raw material extraction and agriculture, making due diligence, visibility and traceability challenging.

% OF CHILDREN IN CHILD LABOUR WHO ARE WORKING IN GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS	REGIONS	% OF WHOM ARE WORKING IN UPSTREAM INDUSTRIES
26	Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	43
22	Latin America and the Caribbean	40
12	Central and Southern Asia	38
12	Sub-Saharan Africa	31
9	Northern Africa and Western Asia	28



What can be done to end violations of fundamental labour rights in global supply chains?

The research report, *Ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains*, outlines key areas in which governments and businesses can make a difference, in conjunction with social partners and other crucial stakeholders.

- Governments need to address the **public governance gaps** and **socio-economic pressures** that create space for non-compliance and that render people vulnerable to violations of fundamental labour rights;
- Governments also need to leverage their **regulatory authority** and their central role in the economy to ensure that businesses respect human rights in their operations and supply chains;
- Businesses need a more comprehensive, **whole-of-supply-chain** approach to due diligence, which is preventative, prioritised in accordance with risk, integrated into an enterprise's risk management and decision-making, and grounded in social dialogue and meaningful stakeholder engagement;
- **Multi-stakeholder partnerships** and inclusive business approaches are needed both in localised efforts to address root causes and as broader platforms to enable collaboration, focus efforts, and share experience.