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# Modern Slavery Within Hong Kong's Private Sector

*Shivani Chitroda*

## ABSTRACT

Very little attention has been paid to the involvement of modern slavery within the private sector. This paper analyzes the persistence of forced labor in the modern day, the various forms this activity can take, and focuses on the prevalence of illegal labor within supply chains. Hong Kong is headquarters for many major corporations, many of which take advantage of the low-cost labor in neighboring countries, therefore outsourcing production to various nations in the Asia-Pacific. Given the sparse amount of information provided by the Hong Kong government regarding forced labor, an analysis has been conducted using global studies, relating back to Hong Kong's private sector practices. The Mekong Club, a Hong Kong based businesses organization, is highlighted as one of few organizations to undertake a business-to-business approach in combating these illegal practices. They educate businesses in the private sector as to how they can take action in combating compulsory labor, provide tools and resources to aid supply chain restructuring, and provide an open platform for businesses to share information and discuss routes of action amongst each other. Recommended actionable items for individual companies are explored and the potential implications of this activism are then further considered and addressed with regard to a long-term outlook.

Keywords: modern slavery, Hong Kong, private sector, supply chain management

Every four seconds, another individual is forced into some form of slavery; this amounts to approximately 9.2 million new slaves entering the labor market a year (Ara, 2017). Modern slavery, also referred to as contemporary slavery, is an umbrella term used to describe not only forced labor, but child marriages, sex trafficking, and domestic servitude; both terms will be used interchangeably within the remainder of this paper. It is estimated that there are 45.8 million modern slaves as of 2017 – surprisingly, this incredibly large number is actually the highest it has been throughout all of history (Global Slavery Index, 2016). Out of this estimate, it can be concluded that close to two-thirds of the globally enslaved population reside in the Asia-Pacific region. This statistic reflects the bleak reality that countries in Asia are the main suppliers of low-skilled labor for domestic housework and the bottom-tier of supply chains. While most of the individuals trapped in modern slavery live in or come from countries like India, China, and Pakistan, these countries are extremely populated, are still developing, and have dispersed pockets of poverty which serve as a basis for explaining these conditions.

Despite this phenomenon being linked to less advanced countries, even highly developed economies, such as Hong Kong, have sectors that operate outside of direct government control and cannot have regional policies applied (David et al., 2012). Hong Kong is estimated to have upwards of 30,000 people involved with forced labor; while this is significantly less than countries like India, that have upwards of one million modern slaves, Hong Kong is comparatively wealthier, more well developed, and better positioned to take action in combating modern slavery (Global Slavery Index, 2016). In comparison to global standards, and that of other developed countries, the government of Hong Kong provides little to no information regarding human trafficking, forced labor, and other slavery-like practices occurring within the city, alluding to the almost taboo nature of the topic. It must be noted that the estimate of 30,000 or more slaves in Hong Kong only accounts for individuals actually residing in the city, and does not consider the indirect victims as a result of manufacturing operations that are outsourced. A little-known fact in Hong Kong is that seven out of ten modern slavery victims are directly related to the private sector, usually being integrated into the lowest point of supply chains (Mekong Club, 2017). These people harvest the food we eat, make the commodities that everyday consumers produce, and are exploited on a daily basis; the profits

generated by this industry are upwards of \$150 billion USD, and the only people that see these profits are the slaveholders themselves.

Slave labor contributes very little to national production and gross domestic product (GDP) of a nation, and has the tendency to depress a country's economy (Datta & Bales, 2013). With the private sector being the main gateway through which 70% of forced labor is channeled through, these businesses are in the best position to be actively involved with the prevention of compulsory labor and lead the fight against these global issues. Many large corporations and businesses are based out of or have headquarters in Hong Kong, making the city a great platform to begin the conversation for ending modern slavery. A Hong Kong based business association, the Mekong Club, is one of the first in Asia to become an activist regarding issues surrounding modern slavery. They are a not-for-profit that is aiding this modern day struggle by supporting and educating businesses within Hong Kong's private sector, and its surrounding nations, regarding the prevalence of slave-like practices within various business areas in which they operate (Ara, 2017). The Mekong Club facilitates this process through creating an open environment to discuss the topic, offering presentations, and introducing various tools to assist companies in identifying and addressing modern slavery within their own business spheres.

The following sections will provide an in depth definition of modern slavery practices, the role of the employment agencies, how the private sector plays a turnkey role, outline how the Mekong Club utilizes a business-to-business approach in combating these illegal practices, and provide insight as to how businesses in the private sector can take action in combating compulsory labor.

## **MODERN SLAVERY**

### **The Issue**

Since its abolition from developed countries in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the general public has perceived slavery and forced labor practices to be a thing of the past, if not mostly eradicated. This is far from the truth, with the 45.8 million global slavery figure iterated earlier being clear proof that the act of trafficking humans has simply become well hidden in today's digitized society. There are three main categories of contemporary slavery and compulsory labor that can be identified in our modern society: chattel slavery, debt bondage slavery, and contract slavery (Gold, Trautrim, & Trodd, 2015). Chattel slavery occurs when people are born, captured, or sold into permanent forced labor; this is the type of slavery that existed in the United States prior to the Civil War. When referring to slavery, chattel slavery is stereotypically what first comes to mind for most, with the idea of human beings being sold, bought, or inherited as a piece of property (Sutter, 2012). Slavery based on ownership is illegal almost everywhere, and is very rarely found within today's realm of modern slavery. Debt bondage slavery is where people pledge themselves against loans, the most common form being when parents offer their children as substitutes to work and pay off their own outstanding debt. This trade-off is involuntary, with the parents being given no other option, as they often have many other children to take care of. The interest rates on these types of debt are purposefully high so that the child's labor does not actually end up diminishing the loans principle amount, leaving these children enslaved for their entire lifetime (Gold et al., 2015). Similarly, contract slavery arises when fake employment contracts lure and trap workers into the trafficking and enslavement sphere. This act is quite common within the Asia-Pacific region, as many women wind up trapped in domestic servitude contracts, unable to leave due to high contract fees amongst various other factors. Within Southeast Asia, chattel slavery is much less common, with these nations being primarily dominated by forms of forced labor less privy to the public eye, such as debt bondage slavery and contract slavery. It must be noted that the inclusivity of these terms also span to include sex trafficking, child labor, and child marriages; sex trafficking, forced marriages, and child labor will not be broadly discussed for the remainder of this paper unless they explicitly relate to economic activity, specifically within the private sector. The indirect fostering of forced labor is also a huge issue in Hong Kong based companies; while these businesses implement ethical business practices within the city, their supply chains span multiple under-developed countries, often unknowingly exploiting the cheap, low-skilled labor available there.

Similar to physical products, the supply of slave labor can be identified to be made up of three different stages: recruitment, trafficking, and deployment (Crane, 2012). Recruitment is where people are coerced into entering the labor market, trafficking is when humans are forcibly transferred to and prepared for the workplace, and deployment is the final stage in which people are actually put to work. These stages may be further separated within themselves into many layers of buying and selling, and even include agencies and brokers (Crane, 2012). The primary form of direct human enslavement within Hong Kong itself is present as a sub-set of contract slavery; placement agencies exploit people seeking brighter futures and trap them in agreements consisting of excessive working hours and domestic abuse. Domestic servitude in Hong Kong will be further discussed, as there is a relationship between the placement agencies that manage these people, and the supply of low-skill labor within supply chains.

### **Limitations of Studies**

Forced labor statistics can be unreliable to varying degrees due to the essence of the subject matter at hand being a very hard thing to detect, let alone quantify (Bales, 2002); modern slavery is largely hidden crime, resulting in any pertinent data being quite scarce and not readily available to study. Previous studies done on the subject reside largely outside of the management sphere, focusing mainly on the victims of the criminal activity, rather than the organizations perpetuating the crime. Quantitative data regarding any form of human trafficking and forced labor can vary drastically depending on how far the definition is 'stretched'; the incredibly high number of modern slaves referenced today compared to twenty years ago can be partially attributed to the increase in the inclusivity of the definition of modern slavery. In 2000, in order to be actually considered trafficking, human trafficking had to meet three criteria: an act (such as the movement of humans), means (the coercive nature), and purpose (exploitation) (Kessler, 2015). Over time this definition of human trafficking has spanned to include forced labor, meaning that the individual does not necessarily have to change locations or be forcibly moved to be included. This change drastically increased modern slavery statistics, as people trapped in domestic servitude within their own countries were now considered when estimating figures. It can often be unclear due to the dates of various studies, which exact definition of 'modern slavery' is being used in their analysis. The Global Slavery Index (GSI) is reportedly the most accurate data source; the annual studies provide estimates for total numbers of slaves worldwide, as well as estimates for how many slaves reside in each country. It must be noted that the GSI relies on a fairly expansive definition of the subject matter, and sources information from both primary and secondary data points that could have been collected under different definitions of 'modern slavery' (Kessler, 2015).

### **HUMAN TRAFFICKING AGENCIES**

Hong Kong has a very large inflow of migrant workers, the majority being women from Southeast Asia that work as domestic helpers or caregivers for dual-income families. One in five Hong Kong households employs a domestic worker; these helpers are usually sourced through 'recruitment agencies' based out of nearby nations, namely the Philippines and Indonesia (Allmark & Wahyudi, 2016). These recruitment agencies entice workers, typically younger women, with the promise of slightly higher salaries, the perception of superior laws and regulations to protect their rights, and the picture of independence in a 'utopian' city. Women seeking to leave these neighboring countries are hopeful in creating a new life for themselves, and tend to be uneducated about their rights as workers or labor migration laws. The agencies take advantage of this and charge incredibly high fees for their placement services, putting these women in a massive amount of debt. This creates an unavoidable loop where all income they earn goes directly towards paying off the interest accrued on their debt, leaving these people stranded in poor working conditions and unable to return home to their families (Ara, 2017). These women work extremely hard upon arriving in Hong Kong and receiving their work placement, but despite this are given zero assurance of obtaining citizenship in the future. Typically, these contracts have an average length of two years and provide no facilitation for settling permanently in Hong Kong, forcing the continuous renewal of these contracts to pay off lingering agency fees, ultimately leaving these women to spend the rest of their lives as provisional workers with very little rights (Allmark & Wahyudi, 2016).

Many of these domestic workers come from neighboring nations that do very little to protect the wellbeing and rights of their citizens working abroad. Indonesia, for example, is a country that actively works to promote labor migration as a temporary solution to national unemployment and poverty. The Indonesian government receives about \$7.4 billion USD worth of remittances from these migrant workers abroad, and does very little to speak on the behalf of their people working under such poor conditions (Allmark & Wahyudi, 2016). These women become marginalized and demeaned by their employers, are forced to work upwards of sixteen hours a day, sleep in closets or very tight spaces, and their only meals tend to be the leftovers of the children they mind; one woman even reported that the wife of her employer continually disregarding her actual name and only referred to her as 'the creature' (Zarempka, 2000). While protectionist agencies do exist to fight for the rights of these workers, the sad reality is that the corruption in the labor cycle heavily outweighs the activism efforts taking place. There have been increased reports from around the world of physical, mental, and sexual abuse at the hands of officials in office in foreign embassies, these women being the main targets (Zarempka, 2000); exploitation and corruption are present even within the firms and government agencies whose primary role is to assist men and women trapped in situations that violate their core human rights.

## **SUPPLY CHAIN EXPLOITATION**

The connection between businesses and forced labor is not always direct and completely apparent; for example, it's quite unlikely that your favorite local restaurant is running a sweatshop in the back. The link between the two is less direct, and comes about in the form of supply chains. These businesses need various raw materials, component parts, and labor to operate, and the most cost effective sources tend to be located within countries where business accountability and policy regulation is much weaker (David et al., 2012). International supply chains are driven by the essence of cost advantages, and as a result leverage the profitable exploitation of cheap human resources; those individuals at the bottom of the so-called 'food chain' are the first to be taken advantage of in these types of situations, as they are desperate for work to support themselves and their loved ones. These migrant workers leave their homes in search of opportunity, and instead are charged ridiculous fees and have their passports taken away (David et al., 2012) – this activity poses the question as to how these contractors are continuously able to get away with this blatantly illegal behavior, yet still obtain the repeat business of reputable corporations.

Slavery is most likely to persist in illegitimate industries, such as domestic work and unauthorized labor (construction or mining), as these industries already operate beyond the regulation of policy makers and other governing bodies (Crane, 2012). Given the population of slaves worldwide, approximately 78% are engaged in forced labor (Gold et al., 2015). Of this, the majority of forced labor occurs within domestic households and supply chains, with human trafficking tainting numerous raw materials, commodities, and goods that are processed upstream into the households of consumers worldwide. Slave-made commodities are uniformly mixed up with other commodities at different tiers of the supply chain, effectively concealing the illegal activities from companies operating in direct consumer markets (Gold et al., 2015). When judging this from a macro perspective, it is evident that supply chains are highly interconnected and internationally outsourced, and the risk of slave labor being present somewhere along the supply chain is possible amongst almost all industries. Whether looking at electronics, high-tech, automotive and steel, agriculture, seafood, mining, or garments and textiles, global consumers constantly face both a moral and political impact with related purchasing decisions (Datta & Bales, 2013). Identifying the division between free and forced labor within supply chains becomes all that much more difficult when scaling up to the global level, as this can appear in various forms and requires in-depth understanding of local contexts, the products being made, and where the commodities are sourced from (Gold et al., 2015).

To illustrate this further, a six-month investigation done in 2013 that uncovered the horrific slave trade occurring off the coast of Thailand is highlighted. Large numbers of men were being held against their free will and were forced to partake in prawn farming; they endured 20-hour work days, frequent abuse, and if they refused,

execution-style killings (Hodal & Lawrence, 2014). These prawns were mixed in with ethically farmed seafood, and were sold in leading supermarkets around the world such as Walmart, Costco, Tesco, and Carrefour. The differently sourced prawns are not easily distinguishable as they make their way further upstream the supply chain, and onto our dinner tables; while the resulting product is essentially the same, the consumption of the unethically sourced prawns has massive moral implications for global consumers.

## THE MEKONG CLUB

### Their Role

The Mekong Club is one of the first non-profit organizations to use a business-to-business approach to combat slavery in Asia; they have positively disrupted traditional stigmas surrounding the topic, and have provided relevant training to over 1000 businesses to date (Ara, 2017). They offer presentations and introduce a variety of tools to help create a freer dialogue regarding modern slavery; the issue itself is so taboo that often businesses, especially in Hong Kong, are reluctant to address the issue, as that would mean admitting that there is a problem within their business in the first place. Matthew Friedman, chief executive officer (CEO) of the Mekong Club, strongly advocates for the involvement of the private sector in leading the fight against contemporary slavery; businesses are poised in the perfect position to lead this change, as they have direct control and interaction with their supply chain networks, where a bulk of these illegal activities occur. The non-profit organization streamlines its efforts in raising awareness regarding modern slavery within four main industry they have pinpointed it to be a major issue; banking, manufacturing, retail, and hospitality. Efforts are directed at these four industries due to not only the prevalence of illegal human labor tainting the goods and services produced, but the likelihood that these corporations are the most willing and able to become advocates for change themselves. The Mekong Club acts as a facilitator during this learning process, providing helpful means to initiate the learning process, such as resource guides explaining slavery and clarifying many commonly used definitions, and an online platform to help brands assess the risk of forced labor within specific factors. Depending on the inputs provided, this platform helps to prioritize audits, investigations, and other prudent measures wherever modern slavery is deemed most likely to exist (Mekong Club, 2017). They also offer relationship management training for key departments in the financial industry to help managers and providers understand how to identify key signs of modern slavery, and how to deal with suspicious clients and transactions within their pipelines.

Their Remediation Toolkit is a comprehensive guide aiming to assist companies to address any contemporary labor issues in a strategic and organized manner. It is made up for four sections (preparation, communication, investigation, and remedy), and is complemented by a legal guide for seven Asian countries that have been flagged as being high-risk within the modern slavery sphere (Mekong Club, 2017). Another unique feature they offer is the Commodities/Countries Risk map; this map is an interactive dashboard that gathers data from official sources to generate business-specific country and commodity reports (Mekong Club, 2017). Businesses are able to see instantly if their direct business activities or their key commodities pose a risk of involving forced labor as well as how high that likelihood is. This serves as a great starting point for businesses new to modern slavery activism, as they are presented this information in comprehensive yet easy-to-understand way, allowing them to better allocate resources where deemed most necessary. A best practice repository is also provided to all businesses that use the Mekong Club's services; this allows companies to learn of the existing efforts aiming to combat modern slavery in different countries and the external resources available at their disposal.

The Mekong Club has adopted a vision to abolish modern slavery in Asia, and offers unique services and addresses issues that the government of Hong Kong has not deemed to be a legitimate priority. A few of the high profile corporations engaging with the Mekong Club's services include Adidas, the Bank of America: Merrill Lynch, Clarks, Commonwealth Bank, HSBC, KPMG, and The Walt Disney Company.

## Private Sector Activism

Annual profits from slave-led processes are estimated to exceed \$150 billion USD, most of which is channeled through the global banking system; the banking and financial services industry is at a major disadvantage as this is technically money laundering, and they stand to have a lot to gain by taking an active role in battling the issue (Mekong Club, 2016). It is no longer sufficient that companies and financial institutions simply rely on local law enforcement to deal with these problems within the countries they source their raw materials and supplies from, as they are often ineffective and weak in the still-developing countries where these supply chains are set up (David et al., 2012). The private sector's centric role within contemporary slavery provides a strong foundation in identifying suspicious activities, understanding criminal patterns, and developing systems to track this sort of activity. Companies that are involved in any sort of manufacturing or production activities are quite susceptible to unknowingly facilitating unregulated forced labor, as supply chains and manufacturing channels tend to be extensively involved within underdeveloped countries. Additionally, any product sold that is found to have links tied to child labor or modern slavery puts businesses at risk of serious reputational damage, among various other severe liabilities (Mekong Club, 2017). Within supply chains, it is expected that CEOs and upper management have different levels of visibility over separate tiers of the supply chain; within this, it is implied through ethical business practices that companies have a transparent view over at least their first-tier suppliers, business partners, and contractors (David et al., 2012). The Mekong Club's areas of focus in mitigating these risks involve coaching their members in understanding supply chain breadth and boundaries, reaching out to and educating suppliers, and as a last resort, being trained on handling potential reputational risks that may arise (Mekong Club, 2017). The hospitality industry suffers major vulnerabilities due to modern slavery largely due to the vast size of the industry; focal issues include forced prostitution, forced labor within supply chains, and training staff to appropriately detect the problem at various levels of the business (Mekong Club, 2016). According to the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report, only 66,000 people out of the estimated 45.8 million engaged in human trafficking globally, were rescued; this equates to less than 0.2% of victims being identified and assisted. Through utilizing the power of each individual businesses' control of their purchasing decisions, businesses have the unique capacity to shut out suppliers who rely on exploitative labor to turnover a profit (David et al., 2012). This form of activism would provide a foundation for change, but would need to be complemented by a much more in-depth examination as to why this problem is so reoccurring throughout history and in the present day.

The lack of attention to modern slavery perpetuates a phenomenon called the "denial of slavery in management studies", where the roles of companies and managers are essentially ignored (Crane, 2012). This poses a challenge, as the bulk of resources are currently put towards focusing on victims of modern slavery, instead of rerouting attention to the organizations that are able to act as pivotal players in tackling the issue (Crane, 2012). If these four branches of the private sector were to become more involved in the fight against contemporary labor, they could adopt a top-down approach and play a pivotal role in significantly reducing the amount of people that fall victim to modern slavery.

The first step is to improve centralized supply chain monitoring; while this process is quite useful for a variety of business processes, it still struggles with human trafficking identification and the division between free and unfree labor (Gold et al., 2015). Businesses, with the help of the Mekong Club, must develop appropriate indicators, and improve current ones, to enhance their supply chain transparency and allow for total supply chain mapping. If slavery were detected in a supply chain, the most straightforward and typical response of corporations would be to abruptly withdraw their sourcing activities from the entire region or nation (Gold et al., 2015). The Mekong Club is working with those operating in the private sector to educate them of less radical, and more effective methods of change; while removing their operations entirely does eradicate the corporation from future liability and limit any public relations scandals, it is typically not the best course of action. Even if slave labor tends to pull down the local and regional wage level, slaves do not fuel local consumption because they lack any sort of purchasing power (Datta and Bales, 2013). Generally speaking, a total withdrawal of operations would substantially worsen the socio-economic situation in the region and would not necessarily solve the specific problem of slave labor persisting in

the community or at the individual level because competitors will likely still continue operations in the area due to perceived cost advantages or ethical issues not being an area of concern (Gold et al., 2015). At the end of the day, this does very little in taking steps to alleviate the poor conditions for people trapped within illegal labor rings; other corporations will likely continue their operations, or slaveholders will simply pivot either the industry they are operating in or alter the goods they produce.

In order for change to come about, a collective activist method must be implemented. The first step in achieving collective activism is to foster action at the individual company level; the hope here is that this will also encourage industry competitors to become more well-educated regarding contemporary labor and result in a domino-like effect. Despite organizational fields consisting of different types of organizations, namely public and private, changes within these firms will come about through the interaction, information sharing, and debating amongst one another (Crane, 2012). When companies commit to preventing, detecting, and remediating forced labor, this must be accompanied by actual action (David et al., 2012); this action will involve changing business processes and involve various cost implications. To give a ball-park amount, Anti-Slavery International recommends that businesses invest approximately 0.7% of pre-tax profits into their commitment towards eradicating slavery and improving human rights (David et al., 2012). While this may seem like a small investment, it will add up to a massive return in battling the issue over a longer time horizon. Addressing concerns at a managerial level regarding slave labor implies the need to fully understand the core issue of slavery; the forms it appears in, its financial and socio-cultural rationale, and its stakes in society. Businesses that are serious in wanting to eradicate forced labor from their supply chains must allocate resources in considering the implications of local contexts in the countries where they operate, and take appropriate subsequent action.

## CONCLUSION

The global population has tripled since World War II, and the industrialization and rise of many first-world countries has been matched by the loss of community, society safety nets, and basic human rights within less developed nations (Datta & Bales, 2013). Socioeconomic context plays a huge role in influencing the supply of modern slaves; contemporary slavery persists today largely due to the millions of people still living in extreme poverty (Crane, 2012). Modern slavery flourishes in these impoverished conditions, being one of the worst forms of human exploitation that has gotten very little attention amongst the professionals within the private sector. According to the United Nations, human trafficking is the fastest growing form of organized crime, despite being so universally condemned. Hong Kong stands out as one of the more notably wealthier cities taking very little action in combating modern slavery-like practices. Many countries with comparable economic standings, such as the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Australia are amongst the nations with governments taking the most action in combating modern slavery (Global Slavery Index, 2016). The city of Hong Kong is a great starting point for addressing the many issues with human trafficking and forced labor; it is the headquarters for many major corporations in Asia, and with the help of the Mekong Club, will act as a hub for tackling the issue. A lot of retail brands, financial institutions, and various other corporations are very interested in the problem itself but tend to be too reluctant to speak out or actively seek help, as it may appear as 'admitting' to a severe issue within their core operations. Through activist approaches, the taboo nature of the topic is slowly being disintegrated, and many high-profile corporations are beginning to adopt public stances surrounding the issue. Supply chain management was previously thought to be too intricate and as having too many tiers to properly manage beyond immediate partners, contractors, and suppliers; with the new tools and discussion platforms available to businesses of every size, the future of the private sector and their complicitness with modern slavery practices is predicted to look very different. The Mekong Club acts as a facilitator in battling contemporary slavery, and helps to bridge the knowledge gaps and provide resources, encouraging corporations to take the right steps in solving a centuries old problem.

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## APPENDIX

**Table 1: Measures of Vulnerability to Modern Slavery by Country**

Country	Civil & Political Protections	Social, Health, & Economic Rights	Personal Security	Refugees & Conflict	Mean
North Korea	71.20	48.27	62.88	1.00	45.84
India	37.07	36.68	43.88	87.78	51.35
Pakistan	58.40	41.98	52.70	96.79	62.47
China	55.12	26.90	42.84	52.78	44.66
Hong Kong	42.28	17.55	21.44	35.65	29.23
Canada	17.59	23.64	15.48	36.11	23.21

*(Global Slavery Index, 2016)*

Note: This table outlines the comparisons between various countries mentioned in this paper, and their respective category scores referencing vulnerability to modern slavery. 0 is the 'best' score a country can have in a category and 100 is the 'worst', relating to the absence of protection for rights, physical safety and security.

**Table 2: Estimated Proportion of Population in Modern Slavery by Country**

Country	Estimated % of Population in Modern Slavery	Estimated Number in Modern Slavery	Population
North Korea	4.373%	1,100,000	25,155,500
India	1.400%	18,354,700	1,311,051,000
Pakistan	1.130%	2,134,900	188,925,000
China	0.247%	3,388,400	1,317,738,000
Hong Kong	0.404%	33,000	7,287,000
Canada	0.018%	6,500	35,871,000

*(Global Slavery Index, 2016)*

Note: This table outlines the comparisons between various countries mentioned in this paper, and the respective number of people estimated to be involved with modern slavery in each nation.