

Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy; the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

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Excellency,

We have the honour to address you in our capacities as Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences; Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises; Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants; Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy; Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material; Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences and Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 42/10, 35/7, 34/21, 37/2, 34/16, 41/17 and 41/6.

We are sending this letter under the communications procedure of the Special Procedures of the United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council to seek clarification on the information we have received regarding alleged role of companies based in the United States of America, including Apple, Facebook and Google, in facilitating the enslavement, trafficking and forced labour of migrant domestic workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Kuwait and privacy concerns due to the retention of personal information on these applications.

According to the information we have received:

Mobile phone applications, such as *4Sale* in Kuwait and *Haraj* in Saudi Arabia, widely known platforms to trade goods, reportedly enable users to engage in the selling and buying of domestic workers. They provided users with options to filter through the listings, including profiles of the individuals “for sale” according to price, race, nationality, and other categories. Furthermore, the prices charged for domestic workers on the platforms varied according to their racial or national background, and these characteristics are referred to in hashtags and in the description attached to the listings. Some of the users of these applications reportedly buy domestic workers for as little as USD 2,000 and profit further by reselling them at a higher price.

These and other online technologies were available on Apple and Google app stores, as well as on Instagram. Selling and buying of domestic workers was reportedly facilitated and arranged through the use of Instagram posts and hashtags, such as "#maidsfortransfer" and other similar phrases in Arabic language, as well as through WhatsApp communication tools. We understand that the personal information and identity of these individuals is alleged to be contained within this posted content.

Furthermore, we would like to bring to your attention that these practices were also depicted in 2019 BBC documentary, called "Maids for Sale: Silicon Valley's Online Slave Market", in which the former Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, Ms. Urmila Bhoola, was featured¹. In the course of gathering information for the documentary, BBC reporters had conversations with 57 users of these tools and applications in Kuwait and met with employers who were attempting to resell domestic workers employed by them. The journalists also interviewed alleged victims of these crimes in Kuwait, the majority of whom were women and girls from South Asian, Southeast Asian and African countries. One of the victims interviewed was a 16-year-old child. The working and living conditions they described fall under the definition of forced labour: the employers retained the passports of these domestic workers; restricted their freedom of movement and personal freedom; and subjected them to abusing living and exploitative working conditions, such as physical and social isolation, physical abuse, as well as excessive overtime and denial of weekly rest and annual paid leave.

Most of them are employed under the sponsorship (Kafala) system, the state-regulated system, which links work permits of foreign workers to a single sponsor, often the employer. The Special Rapporteur on the contemporary forms of slavery listed her concerns about the Kafala system in her 2018 thematic report to the Human Rights Council dedicated to the impact of slavery and servitude on marginalized migrant women workers in the global domestic economy². A number of international human rights experts and bodies, including the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, have also expressed concern that the sponsorship system increases the vulnerability of migrant workers to the risk of abuse and exploitation.³ While the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have initiated reforms of this system, it still creates an environment that is conducive to violations and abuses of human rights and labour standards, which may amount to contemporary forms of slavery.

¹ Please, see: <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-50228549>

² A/HRC/36/43.

³ CEDAW/C/SAU/CO/3-4 (CEDAW, 2018), Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, A/HRC/26/35, paragraphs 38-39; Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General comment No. 23 (2016) on the right to just and favourable conditions of work (article 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), E/C.12/GC/23, para. 47(e).

While expressing overall concern about the working and living conditions of affected individuals in Saudi Arabia and in Kuwait, we are particularly alarmed about the allegations that services provided by online applications available on the online platforms owned by companies based in the United States of America, including Apple, Facebook and Google, facilitate human rights abuses.

In connection with the above alleged facts and concerns, please refer to the **Annex on Reference to international human rights law** attached to this letter which cites international human rights instruments and standards relevant to these allegations.

As it is our responsibility, under the mandates provided to us by the Human Rights Council to seek to clarify all cases brought to our attention, we would be grateful for your observations on the following matters:

1. Please provide any additional information and/or comment(s) you may have on the above-mentioned allegations.
2. Please highlight the steps that your Excellency's Government has taken, or is considering to take, to protect against human rights abuses by business enterprises domiciled in its territory and/or jurisdiction and to ensure that business enterprises domiciled in its territory, including Apple, Google and Facebook, respect human rights throughout their operations. This includes conducting effective human rights due diligence to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address their impacts on human rights throughout their operations (including abroad), as set forth by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
3. Please indicate the steps that your Excellency's Government has taken, or is considering to take, to ensure effective access to domestic judicial mechanisms for victims of business-related human rights abuses.
4. Please indicate the steps that your Excellency's Government has taken, or is considering to take to ensure that business enterprises such as Apple, Facebook and Google provide effective operational-level grievance mechanisms, or cooperate in the provision of effective remedies through legitimate processes to the affected victims if they have contributed to adverse human rights impact.

We would appreciate receiving a response within 60 days. Past this period, this communication and any response received from your Excellency's Government will be made public via the communications reporting [website](#). They will also subsequently be made available in the usual report to be presented to the Human Rights Council.

While awaiting a reply, we urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their re-occurrence and in the event that the

investigations support or suggest the allegations to be correct, to ensure the accountability of any person(s) responsible for the alleged violations.

In the near future, we may publicly express our concerns in a press release as, in our view, the wider public should be alerted to the potential implications of the above-mentioned allegations. The press release will indicate that we have been in contact with your company to clarify the issue/s in question.

Please be informed that a letter on the same subject has also been sent to the Governments of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia as well as to the companies allegedly involved in the above mentioned allegations.

Please accept the assurances of our highest consideration.

Tomoya Obokata
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences

Githu Muigai
Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

Felipe González Morales
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Joseph Cannataci
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Mama Fatima Singhateh
Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

Dubravka Šimonovic
Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

Meskerem Techane
Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

Annex

Reference to international human rights law

In connection with above alleged facts and concerns, we would like to draw your Excellency Government attention to international human rights standards, relevant for this case, including commitment to the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms, as formulated in the Slavery Convention of 1926, ratified by the United States of America in 1929.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948, further contributes to international standards regarding the elimination of all forms of slavery. Article 4 states that "no one shall be subjected to slavery or servitude, slavery and slave trade are prohibited in all its forms."

Article 8 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), ratified by United States of America in 1992, prohibits slavery and the slave trade in all its forms and states that no one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

Work performed by children does not necessarily constitute modern slavery. Even where child labour is seen as harmful, and it is prohibited under most national legislation and all international standards on its own grounds, it cannot automatically be equated with contemporary forms of slavery. Some forms of child labour, however, do constitute contemporary forms of slavery. This includes some of the worst forms of child labour as defined by the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), ratified by United States of America in 1999, which includes the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour; the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution; and the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities.

In this regard, we would also like to refer your Excellency's Government to the thematic report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, which concludes that new technologies have a significant impact on the different forms of the sale of children (A/HRC/28/56). For example, in cases of sale for the purposes of child labour, the Internet may be used to identify job opportunities or facilitate communication between traffickers.

Human trafficking can lead to situations of forced labour and is defined under the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, ratified by United States of America in 2005, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Protocol), as 'recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion ... for the purpose of exploitation.'

We would also like to recall the General Assembly resolution 62/156 on the protection of migrants and specifically paragraph 14 which “requests all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers’ labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association”.

Furthermore, we would also like to refer your Excellency’s Government to the thematic report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants on labour exploitation of migrants (A/HRC/26/35), in which the Special Rapporteur recommends States to:

83. Guarantee that all migrants have the right to accept and to leave employment voluntarily, without the threat of a penalty. Migrants who choose to leave an abusive employer should not lose their residence permit. Instead, they should receive adequate support, for example by providing them with a long enough grace period in order to find a new job. Allowing migrants to change employers when they wish would render them far less vulnerable to exploitation.

91. Ensure that migrants are free to terminate their employment contract, without fear of retribution, and find another employer or leave the country when they so wish. Protect migrants against unfair dismissals, and refrain from tying visas to the employer, so that migrants can find a new job in case their employment is terminated.

In this respect, we would like to draw up your Excellency’s Government’s attention to the General Assembly Resolution 62/132 which in paragraph 6 “calls upon Governments to adopt or strengthen measures to protect the human rights of women migrant workers, regardless of their immigration status, including in policies that regulate the recruitment and deployment of women migrant workers”. We would also like to refer to paragraph 11, which “calls upon Governments [...] to provide women migrant workers who are victims of violence with the full range of immediate assistance and protection, such as access in counselling, legal and consular assistance and temporary shelter, as well as mechanisms to allow the views and concerns of victims to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of proceedings, including other measures that will allow victims to be present during the judicial process, to the extent possible, as well as establish reintegration and rehabilitation schemes for returning women migrant workers”.

We would like to refer your Excellency’s Government to the 2014 Human Rights Council report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, regarding labour exploitation of migrants, in which he recommends States to “refrain from using sponsorship systems that make immigration status conditional on one given employer, as this creates a precarious status, restricts freedom of movement, increases vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, and leads to forced labour.” We would also like to bring to the attention of Your Excellency’s Government the proposed 2035 Agenda for facilitating

human mobility (A/72/173) of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, and specifically to Target 1.5: “Abolish all temporary migration schemes, such as those based on single-employer sponsorship mechanisms or *kafalah* systems, in favour of open work visas”.

We would also like to draw your attention to the right to privacy, which is enshrined in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which state that no one should be subjected to “arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence”. The Human Rights Committee stated in its General Comment 32 (par. 8) that the positive obligations on States Parties under ICCPR are only fully discharged if individuals are protected by the State, not just against violations of their rights by its agents, but also against acts committed by private persons or entities.

In this regard, we would like to refer to your Excellency’s Government to the 2020 Human Rights Council report (A/HRC/43/52, para. 28 (d) (iii) of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy which urges “States to take all necessary legislative, policy, administrative and other measures in line with international human rights norms and standards, to prevent victimisation, re-victimisation, criminalisation, on the basis of gender, by preventing forced labour, human trafficking, abuse and violence in the context of commercial sex”.

We would also like to highlight the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which were unanimously endorsed by the Human Rights Council in resolution A/HRC/RES/17/31 in 2011. These Guiding Principles are grounded in recognition of:

- a) “States’ existing obligations to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- b) “The role of business enterprises as specialized organs of society performing specialized functions, required to comply with all applicable laws and to respect human rights; and
- c) “The need for rights and obligations to be matched to appropriate and effective remedies when breached.”

It is a recognized principle that States must protect against human rights abuses by business enterprises within their territory. As part of their duty to protect against business-related human rights abuse, States are required to take appropriate steps to “prevent, investigate, punish and redress such abuse through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication” (Guiding Principle 1). In addition, States should “enforce laws that are aimed at, or have the effect of, requiring business enterprises to respect human rights...” (Guiding Principle 3). The Guiding Principles also require States to ensure that victims have access to effective remedy in instances where adverse human rights impacts linked to business activities occur.

The duty applies to all internationally recognized human rights as set out in the International Bill of Human Rights and the fundamental labour rights as set out in the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The Guiding Principles also require States to ensure that victims have access to effective remedy in instances where adverse human rights impacts linked to business activities do occur.

The Guiding Principles also clarify that business enterprises have an independent responsibility to respect human rights. However, States may be considered to have breached their international human law obligations where they fail to take appropriate steps to prevent, investigate and redress human rights violations committed by private actors. While States generally have discretion in deciding upon these steps, they should consider the full range of permissible preventative and remedial measures.

The full texts of the human rights instruments and standards recalled above are available on www.ohchr.org or can be provided upon request.