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# **Session: Social Sustainability on the Agenda**

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# International Labour Organization

- Specialized agency of the UN
- Tripartite – Governments, Employers, Workers
- Decent Work
- Normative



# The ILO's fundamental Conventions

These cover subjects considered to be fundamental principles and rights at work:

- **Freedom of Association** and Protection of the **Right to Organise** Convention, 1948
- **Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining** Convention, 1949
- **Forced Labour** Convention, 1930
- **Abolition of Forced Labour** Convention, 1957
- **Minimum Age** Convention, 1973
- **Worst Forms of Child Labour** Convention, 1999
- **Equal Remuneration** Convention, 1951
- **Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)** Convention, 1958



International  
Labour  
Organization

ILO DECLARATION  
ON FUNDAMENTAL  
PRINCIPLES AND  
RIGHTS AT WORK  
AND ITS FOLLOW-UP

*adopted by  
the International Labour  
Conference  
at its Eighty-sixth Session,  
Geneva, 18 June 1998  
(Annex revised 15 June 2010)*

## The Forced Labour Protocol (P029) and accompanying Forced Labour Recommendation (R203): A framework for action

The Protocol establishes the obligations to **prevent forced labour, protect** those subjected to forced labour, and to provide them with **access to remedies**. In line with Convention No. 29, the Forced Labour Protocol also reaffirms the importance of **enforcement** and of ending the impunity of perpetrators.

These obligations translate into **two broad policy and programme clusters**

### 1. Prevention:

Addressing the factors that “push” and “pull” people into forced labour

### 2. Protection, remedies and enforcement:

Ensuring that people are released and enabled to recover from their subjection to forced labour.

# Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188)

Responsibilities of fishing vessel owners, skippers and fishers

Minimum age

Recruitment and placement of fishers

**Fisher's work agreement**

Payment of fishers

Crew list

Repatriation

Hours of rest and Manning

Medical examination, OSH

Medical care

**Food and potable water**

Accommodation

Protection in the case of work-related sickness, injury or death, social security



“Private compliance initiatives have been launched by individual companies and industry-wide and multi-stakeholder groups. These have focused on a wide array of issues, and utilized different strategies such as auditing, best practice sharing, complaints mechanisms, peer learning, guidance and capacity building. Business has a responsibility to respect labour rights in their operations as laid out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UN Guiding Principles), and governments have the duty to implement and enforce national laws and regulations. **Efforts of other stakeholders to promote workplace compliance can support, but not replace, the effectiveness and efficiency of public governance systems.**”



## EXAMPLE FOR ANOTHER SECTOR

### ILO guidelines on decent work and socially responsible tourism

... are based on principles derived from, inter alia:

- the ILO Declaration of Philadelphia (1944);
- the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up (1998)
- the ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008);
- the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration) (adopted in 1977, revised in 2000, 2006 and 2017);
- relevant ILO Conventions and Recommendations, including the Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172), and Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Recommendation, 1991 (No. 179);
- relevant resolutions and conclusions adopted by the International Labour Conference;
- the Decent Work Agenda;
- principles and good practices outlined in the SDGs, and policy documents specifically applicable to the tourism sector, such as the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, the ILO Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all, the UN Global Compact and other documents.
- the points of consensus adopted at the Global Dialogue Forum on New Developments and Challenges in the Hospitality and Tourism Sector and their Impact on Employment, Human Resources Development and Industrial Relations (23–24 November 2010);
- the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).



## Social sustainability in the fish and aquaculture value chains

- Decent work
- Based, at least in part, on international labour standards
- Developed through social dialogue
- No less than what is provided for other sectors