

Decent employment in fisheries



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Global review

Violation of fundamental rights at work, forced labour, human trafficking, bonded labour, child labour

- United Arab Emirates
- Philippines
- Ghana
- China
- Cambodia
- Thailand
- Taiwan
- Flags of convenience
- ...

Global review

Thailand

- Correct implementation of fisheries reforms
- Correct implementation of labour measures
 - PIPO centres – inspections
 - Inspections at-sea
 - Risk based approach
- Labour legislation still needs to be amended
 - Victim-centred approach
 - ILO C188
 - Right of association C87 and collective bargaining C98
 - Measures against nationals involved in trafficking – FoC
- Decommissioning

Shrimp Task force

- 2 years now
- Enlarged scope
- Progress:
 - code of conduct
 - audits
- RTG, consumers

Recommendations

- **For States and regional or international authorities**
- 1. Coastal, flag, and port States should:
- 2. ILO 188;
- 3. Labour inspections (including inspection of working conditions) in port and at sea;
- 4. Require vessel captains, operators and owners to comply with national and international labour standards before granting a fishing licence to a vessel;
- 5. Make VMS adoption mandatory for all industrial fishing vessels – both national and foreign;
- 6. Adopt IMO numbers. Enrol in the Global Record scheme of fishing vessels;
- 7. Forbid transshipments at-sea
- 8. Ban the use of flags of convenience
- 9. Make public the list of fishing licences granted – sanctions
- 10. Formalise worker recruitment channels and regulate brokers
- 11. Ensure fines for labour abuses and IUU fishing are high and consistent and that prosecutions in corruption and bribery cases are carried out diligently.
- 12. Engage in greater multilateral collaboration both on at the enforcement but also market level. Influential seafood markets such as the EU, USA, and Japan should work together to influence fishing operators to change their practices.

Recommendations

- For seafood brands, fishing companies, and corporations
 1. Strengthen traceability and transparency measures as to make sure that no slaves or IUU fishing products enter their supply chain.
 2. Adopt a “zero-tolerance” policy towards labour abuses and IUU fishing within their supply chains. Communicate this to all their partners, and ensure relevant audits are carried out to ensure standards continue to be met;
 3. Conduct regular, unannounced audits and inspections of fishing vessels, factories, and other processing facilities throughout the supply chain to monitor suppliers’ and operators’ compliance;
 4. Require all vessels and suppliers’ vessels to install VMS to drive traceability and act as a check and verification procedure for catch certification;
 5. Ensure that all suppliers and partners are aware of national and international legislation on IUU fishing, labour abuses and human trafficking;
 6. Ask their suppliers to provide them with full transparency on sourcing vessels to ensure no vessel with a history of committing IUU fishing or labour abuses can taint the supply chain;
 7. Raise awareness on the dangers of the informal recruitment industry and promote responsible recruitment practices and work;
 8. Only work with suppliers that already have in place a system for transparency and traceability – including the tracing of protein source for farmed seafood.

Thank you!

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