



# COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

## SUB-COMMITTEE ON FISH TRADE

### Eighteenth Session

**Written Correspondence Procedure: 8 April to 8 May 2022**  
**Virtual Plenary sessions: 7, 8, 9 and 20 June 2022**

### SCOPING PAPER ON SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## INTRODUCTION

1. This Information Document presents additional information associated with the Working Document COFI:FT/XVIII/2022/11. It elaborates on the role and activities performed by FAO in the context of social responsibility, particularly in the fisheries and aquaculture sector but also in other food sectors. Specifically for the fisheries and aquaculture sector, it presents the conclusions of the informal consultations with Members, shedding light on the key stakeholders and the relevant international instruments.

## ROLE OF FAO

2. FAO's Strategic Framework contributes to achieving the 2030 Agenda by supporting the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable food systems to ensure better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life, while leaving no one behind. The FAO Strategic Framework reflects the interconnected economic, social and environmental dimensions of food systems. In particular, a "better life" is directly connected to social responsibility. It promotes inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities between urban and rural areas, rich and poor countries, and men and women.

3. In addition, FAO promotes decent work and social protection. FAO works to improve working conditions and foster compliance with labour standards, especially in rural settings, as their absence is among the main factors that undermine rural populations' well-being and productive potential. Ensuring decent working conditions from the harvesting or farming stages to consumers, involving all actors in the fish value chains, is critical for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture activities.

4. To this end, FAO aims to:

- Promote agricultural and food security policies that are sensitive to working conditions, implementing protective coping mechanisms against shocks, considering gender and age differentiation;
- Enable the adoption of sectoral codes of conduct that include decent rural employment aspects;
- Support the implementation of the principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, favouring employment generation and fostering decent work;
- Support governments in the development of specific employment creation investments plans.

5. To further these objectives, FAO works in partnership with sister UN agencies, including the International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), international financial institutions and development banks, such as the World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), research institutes, the private sector and civil society.

## Social responsibility in other sectors

6. FAO plays a leading role in the global dialogue on responsible business conduct (RBC), developing initiatives, strategies and tools to help promote inclusive development for governments while actively cooperating with businesses, NGOs and other stakeholders. FAO collaborates with various partners in addressing RBC in agriculture, including the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Centre for Responsible Business Conduct through the OECD-FAO Guidance, and a joint communication and implementation work plan.

7. FAO addresses responsible business conduct in the agriculture sector through processes focused on social and environmental risk reduction in supply chains. In 2016, FAO and OECD launched the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains<sup>1</sup> (OECD-FAO Guidance), a global standard for addressing risk and development in the agricultural sector.

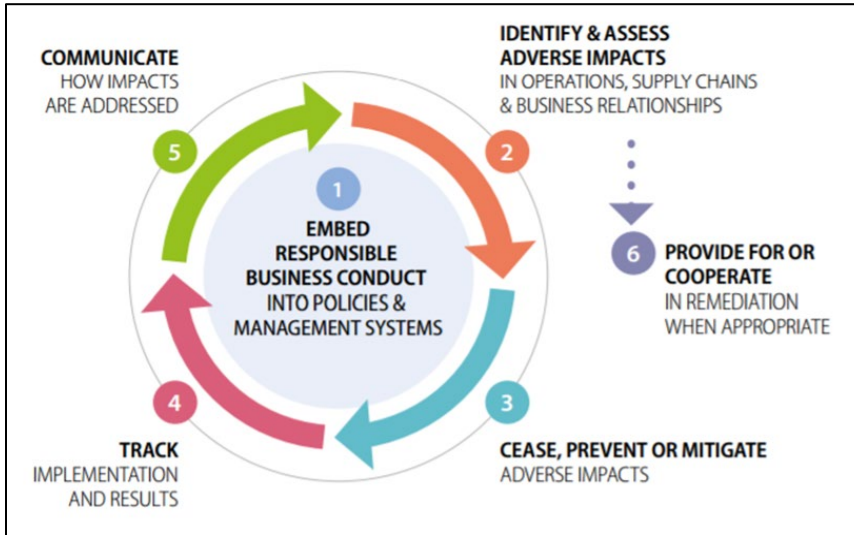
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<sup>1</sup> OECD/FAO (2016), *OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains*, OECD Publishing, Paris.  
[dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264251052-en](https://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264251052-en)

8. The OECD-FAO Guidance provides a common framework and globally applicable benchmark to help agri-businesses and investors identify and mitigate the most significant environmental and social risks associated with agricultural supply chains. The guidance is relevant for all enterprises across the agricultural supply chain, including farms and consumers of both food and non-food commodities.

9. The OECD-FAO Guidance establishes a model enterprise policy, addressing risks in building supply chains, including a 5-step framework for risk-based due diligence applicable to enterprises of different sizes and operating environments (see figure 1).

**Figure 1. 5-Step Framework for Risk-Based Due Diligence**



Source: OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains.

10. Notably, the OECD-FAO Guidance also presents a common risk framework (see figure 2) for enterprises to understand some of the most salient – and frequent – risks in business conduct in upstream and downstream operations, including child labour and natural resource depletion, such as overfishing.

11. In 2021, the European Parliament referenced the OECD-FAO Guidance as an enterprise tool in the forthcoming EU Directive on due diligence, corporate accountability, and environmental and social risk mitigation in supply chains.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 2. Key Risk and Development areas outlined in the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains**



<sup>2</sup>European Parliament resolution of 10 March 2021 with recommendations to the Commission on corporate due diligence and corporate accountability. (2020/2129(INL)). Available at [europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0073\\_EN.html](https://europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2021-0073_EN.html)

12. The work that FAO develops on RBC reflects the main principles of FAO's Private Sector Strategy and is part of the CFS-RAI Umbrella Programme Support in Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems<sup>3</sup>, where it is interlinked with the major work streams of FAO, including:

- Child labour;
- Decent rural employment;
- Biodiversity and climate change;
- Forestry and deforestation;
- Responsible fisheries;
- Gender and value chains;
- Land and water;
- Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security;
- Hunger and food insecurity;
- Trade and FAO's workstream on cooperation with the private sector.

### **FAO INFORMAL REGIONAL CONSULTATION WITH MEMBERS**

13. In 2021, FAO organized a global series of informal regional consultations with Members. This was conducted in a virtual format, aiming to present and discuss the ongoing work in developing the FAO Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value chains.

14. Between June and August 2021 FAO organised eight informal regional consultations with Members from Europe, Central Asia, Africa, the Near East and North Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, North America, Asia and Oceania. FAO invited all Members of the respective regions to the informal consultations, in which 66 countries participated, with 148 experts and representatives. The ILO, IMO and UNCTAD also participated in these informal regional consultations.

15. The consultations were conducted in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Russian and Chinese, and the documents shared with participants were translated into the six FAO official languages.

16. The key outcomes of the consultations are presented below.

#### **The main problems regarding social issues in fisheries and aquaculture value chains**

17. Participants recognized that labour conditions represent one of the biggest problems. These include low salaries, long working hours, marginalization and the abuse of vulnerable people, such as migrant workers. The importance of combating the root of these problems is key to ensuring better social practices. This means safeguarding human rights and decent work by tackling child labour, modern slavery and reducing gender inequality. Additionally, when living and working conditions onboard are not respected, the crew is isolated, and workers' payment is withheld. Investigation and control are essential to preventing such situations. The importance of the role of women was highly stressed, as were the inequalities that women face.

18. Most of the participants cited a lack of worker protection and job security and an absence of social protection, where access to health and social security is limited, thus jeopardizing workers' safety and health. Low levels of education and the lack of capacity building and training were also mentioned. In some cases, one of the main issues is the difficulty workers have in understanding their labour rights.

19. Responsibility and accountability play a key role, in particular due to the widespread informality of the sector, which was strongly emphasized by participants. The absence of enforcement and compliance was highly stressed as one of the biggest problems in the industry. Instances of illegality, a lack of transparency, complicated fish value chains, weak organisation and cross-sector coordination were also noted as great problems for the sector, as was the lack of certain standards and obsolete regulations governing social issues in the sector.

20. Access to financing is still an issue, where sustainability costs are high and with low returns.

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<sup>3</sup> [fao.org/3/i6820e/i6820e.pdf](https://www.fao.org/3/i6820e/i6820e.pdf)

21. Some participants noted the limited support from governments and a general lack of resources.
22. Overexploitation of resources and overfishing were mentioned. Climate change also plays a role, and by nature the sector is highly vulnerable to disasters.
23. Problems such as non-tariff measures, poverty, the availability of accurate data, differing certifications and consumer perception, were also noted by participants.

### **The most challenging issues for the private sector to ensure socially responsible practices**

24. Most of the participants reported competitiveness as one of the most significant difficulties that the private sector faces. This is due to aggressive mercantilism and cost competition. It was firmly stressed that the high costs in their operations have an impact on the working conditions of fish workers. This means that the associated costs to ensure good working conditions for fish workers are not being respected and paid by the industry. With low prices of fisheries and aquaculture products, the financial returns are low, making it difficult to formalise the sector, which has been mentioned by many participants as a problem to ensure socially responsible practices.
25. Inconsistent requirements and standards, changes in the law, multiple jurisdictions and unclear rules were all emphasised by participants. Legal security, legal instruments and frameworks are essential to ensure social practices in the sector. Thus, the private sector not being aware of existing regulations could lead to poor implementation. The lack of applicability and enforcement of relevant regulations and the rule of law were strongly noted as one great difficulty faced by the private sector. It was highlighted that appropriate and global guidance on social responsibility has the potential to provide clear, practical orientation to ensure socially responsible practices.
26. Most of the participants reported a lack of workforce in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, where there is a generational gap and labour scarcity. Also, low levels of education and insufficient training contribute to low skill levels among fishers and fish workers. Job security and seasonality were also mentioned. Key aspects, such as freedom of association, gender equality and vulnerable migrant workers were highlighted as critical issues that should be considered to ensure decent work. However, promoting respect for working conditions in the fish value chain is still a challenge for the private sector.
27. Many participants emphasized the lack of financial resources and funding, high taxes, and limited economic incentives. Some participants reported low government support and low investment, poverty, economic issues and subsidies.
28. Most of the participants stressed the lack of relevant information and data.
29. Unwillingness and the lack of interest in improving socially responsible practices by the private sector were stressed as one of the major challenges. Corporate social responsibility, capacity and confusion about who is in charge were mentioned by some participants. Profitability and the profit impact are seen as difficulties. The absence of solidarity and managerial hurdles was also noted.
30. Safety at sea and safe working conditions are still issues faced by the private sector, along with health and social security.
31. Long and complex supply chains make transparency difficult. Several participants noted transparency in operation and suppliers as an issue in the private sector, with many certification schemes in the market of varying degree of practicality.
32. Other challenges for the private sector were language barriers, informal structures, subcontracting, poor government infrastructure, oversight and verification, partnership and collaboration, low income, capacity development, food safety and negative implications from the pandemic.

## **The FAO Guidance can be a helpful tool in serving the private sector and supporting governments**

### *Fundamental points that the FAO Guidance should cover*

33. Many participants strongly emphasized that the FAO Guidance should protect human and labour rights and should be easy to implement. Some participants noted that the due diligence approach should be taken into consideration.
34. The FAO Guidance should be comprehensive, practical, voluntary, user-friendly and written in simple language.
35. The main work area should be on social responsibility, including decent working conditions in the fish value chain to ensure good practices. This will also include social protection, health and safety conditions. Many participants stressed that gender inequality and empowerment, child labour, migrant workers, slavery, forced labour and indigenous rights should be addressed.
36. Participants stressed that the FAO Guidance should build on existing instruments and international law, where the primary source should be the existing labour standards. It should follow a similar approach to that used by the OECD-FAO Guidance. It should also be consistent with internationally agreed principles related to social responsibility in the fisheries and aquaculture value chain and its compliance, where transparency and traceability of fisheries and aquaculture products are essential.
37. The FAO Guidance should contain a general sector assessment, covering the entire value chain. In particular, participants pointed out small-scale fishing, aquaculture activities, commercialization and retailing, and focusing on small retailers. Trade-related aspects, access to markets, post-harvest activities and industrial fisheries were mentioned by some participants.
38. Most of the participants stressed that there should be social responsibility in the industry and that this responsibility is shared mainly between governments and the industry. However, the consumer and the flag states' responsibility were also noted. The importance of having a public-private synergy and the inclusion of stakeholders were mentioned.
39. Participants mentioned other areas for the FAO Guidance, including monitoring and oversight, intermediaries, fair wages, discrimination, culture, cooperation and collaboration, training and education, retirement, value-addition, social dialogues, financial incentives and information systems.

## **KEY STAKEHOLDERS**

### **Fisheries-Related Stakeholders**

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>SHORT DESCRIPTION</b>
ACG, Association for the Continuity of Generations	The Association for the Continuity of Generations "ACG" promotes sustainable development, gender equity, equality, youth employment, capacity building, and raising public awareness to maintain a healthy social environment. It works in partnership with other components of civil society, business associations, and private and public institutions.  <a href="http://www.acg-generations.org/">http://www.acg-generations.org/</a>
AIPCE-CEP, European Fish Processors and Traders Association	AIPCE (EU Fish Processors and Traders Association) and CEP (European Federation of National Organizations of Importers and Exporters of Fish) represents 19 EU National Associations from 12 Member States and 3 National Associations in third countries (UK, Norway, Morocco), accounting for more than 3,900 enterprises and 128,000 persons (more than 80% representativeness at EU level).  AIPCE-CEP works to contribute to current trade relations or negotiations and Free Trade Agreements; monitor IUU procedure with non-cooperating countries, ATQs implementation, and marketing Standards, such as labelling requirements; audit projects for traceability and labelling of fishery products; contribute to regulations that concern the fish industry and keep regular contact with DG SANTE; provide a platform for coordination of representation in Advisory Councils, and closely follow developments in the Marketing Advisory Council.  <a href="https://www.aipce-cep.org/">https://www.aipce-cep.org/</a>

ORGANIZATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
BC Seafood Alliance	<p>The BC Seafood Alliance is a non-profit organization that represents more than 90% of the commercially harvested seafood. It is an umbrella group that brings together traditional capture fisheries, seafood processors, marketers, and exporters in British Columbia.</p> <p><a href="https://www.bcseafoodalliance.com/">https://www.bcseafoodalliance.com/</a></p>
CAOPA, African Confederation of Artisanal Fishing Professional Organizations	<p>CAOPA is a confederation of professional organizations, women and men, in Africa's artisanal maritime and continental fisheries. CAOPA includes 24 Organizations in Africa.</p> <p>CAOPA works to strengthen the professional organization of artisanal fishing and organizational dynamics focused on transparency and democracy; to promote the role of women through policies to develop their activities; to create a single federation of professionals in the artisanal fisheries sector for each member; to implement the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Artisanal Fisheries and the Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture Reform in Africa; to develop an action plan to support Protected Marine Areas, and to restore mangrove sites in some member countries.</p> <p><a href="https://caopa.org/">https://caopa.org/</a></p>
CeDePesca	<p>CeDePesca is a non-profit organisation that promotes the participation, exchange, and dialogue mechanisms among different actors in the fisheries sector.</p> <p>CeDePesca conducts research, organises training, and boosts alternatives that contribute to achieving sustainable fisheries. Its central core competency is the achievement of sustainable fisheries in Latin America and the Caribbean through sustainable management.</p> <p><a href="https://cedepesca.net/">https://cedepesca.net/</a></p>
CEPESCA	<p>CEPESCA is the Spanish Fisheries Confederation, founded by the union of the three leading fishing employers of the Spanish State – the Spanish Federation of Fishing Organizations (FEOPE), the Spanish Federation of Shipowners of Fishing (FEABP), and the National Organization of fishing Associations (ONAPE). CEPESCA results from a business alliance of European business fishing, composed of 36 associations of fishing owners, 725 fishing companies, 781 boats, 10 000 crew, and 300 000 tons of tonnage, representing 50 % of Spanish catches.</p> <p>CEPESCA aims to improve the competitiveness of companies by promoting the vocation of fishers and the image of the fisheries sector, promoting the development of sustainable and responsible fishing, encouraging teamwork, and fighting against IUU fishing.</p> <p><a href="https://cepesca.es/">https://cepesca.es/</a></p>
CFFA-CAPE, Coalition for Fair Fisheries Agreements	<p>CFFA-CAPE is a platform of European and African organisations that raises awareness about the impacts of the EU-Africa fisheries agreements on African fisheries.</p> <p>The core objective of CFFA is to promote the livelihoods and food security of coastal fishing communities through information sharing, advocacy, and supporting dialogue between organizations in ACP countries and decision-makers and the private sector in the EU.</p> <p><a href="https://www.cffacape.org/">https://www.cffacape.org/</a></p>
CONXEMAR	<p>CONXEMAR is the Spanish Association of wholesalers, importers, manufacturers, and exporters of fish products, including aquaculture.</p> <p>CONXEMAR aims to help improve the competitiveness of members; promote and defend the free market system; represent and protect the interests of the sector, promote campaigns to increase the consumption of frozen food; and achieve a more 'business friendly' EU and national regulation for the industry.</p> <p><a href="https://conxemar.com/en">https://conxemar.com/en</a></p>
CSO Coalition, Civil Society Organisation Coalition for Ethical and Sustainable Seafood	<p>The Civil Society Organisation Coalition for Ethical and Sustainable Seafood ("CSO Coalition") consists of national and international CSOs working to address human rights and environmental issues in the Thai seafood sector.</p> <p>The CSO Coalition focuses on coordinating data, information, and networks from each member organisation to help strategies around advocacy to promote and empower national CSOs in Thailand; and to produce policy-oriented, evidence-based recommendations to the Thai government and the private sector for enforcing changes made to the seafood sector legal and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p><a href="https://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/tools-for-ethical-seafood-sourcing/records/coalition-for-ethical-and-sustainable-seafood-cso-coalition/#:~:text=The%20CSO%20Coalition%20aims%20to,that%20govern%20the%20seafood%20sector.">https://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/tools-for-ethical-seafood-sourcing/records/coalition-for-ethical-and-sustainable-seafood-cso-coalition/#:~:text=The%20CSO%20Coalition%20aims%20to,that%20govern%20the%20seafood%20sector.</a></p>

ORGANIZATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
Europêche	<p>Europêche is the representative body for fishers in the European Union of more than 80,000 fishers. Europêche promotes responsible and sustainable fishing practices to contribute to the growing world demand for healthy fish and fish products</p> <p><a href="http://europeche.chil.me/">http://europeche.chil.me/</a></p>
Fenip	<p>The Federation of Industries of Processing and Development of Fishery Products (FENIP) represents the fish processing industry in Morocco, which includes seven branches of activities -semi-preserved fish, fishmeal and fish oil, freezing of fish on shore, packaging, and export of fresh, canned fish and seaweed processing. The main objectives are to represent and defend the interests of its members; provide analysis and study of appropriate measures to develop the processing industries of fishery products, and improve production, distribution, and sale conditions.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fenip.org.ma/">http://www.fenip.org.ma/</a></p>
Fishwise	<p>FishWise is a non-profit organization, founded to enable consumers and grocery retailers to support seafood sustainability and protect ocean ecosystems. FishWise promotes the health and recovery of ocean ecosystems by providing innovative market-based tools to the seafood industry, supporting sustainability through environmentally and socially responsible business practices.</p> <p><a href="https://fishwise.org/">https://fishwise.org/</a></p>
FiTI, Fisheries Transparency Initiative	<p>The Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI) was developed as a unique effort complementing and supporting other national, regional, and global efforts for achieving responsible fisheries governance. The purpose of the FiTI is to increase transparency and participation in fisheries governance to benefit more sustainable management of marine fisheries.</p> <p><a href="https://fisheriestransparency.org/">https://fisheriestransparency.org/</a></p>
GAA, Global Aquaculture Alliance	<p>The Global Aquaculture Alliance is an international non-governmental organization dedicated to advocacy, education, and leadership in responsible aquaculture. It upholds and engages stakeholders worldwide dedicated to advancing environmentally and socially responsible aquaculture practices.</p> <p><a href="https://www.aquaculturealliance.org/">https://www.aquaculturealliance.org/</a></p>
GFW, Global Fishing Watch	<p>Global Fishing Watch is an independent, international non-profit organisation. It was initially set up through a collaboration between three partners: Oceana, an international ocean conservation organisation; SkyTruth, experts in using satellite technology to protect the environment; and Google, which provides the tools for processing big data. It offers free data and near-real-time global commercial fishing activity tracking, supporting new science and research, and boosting the global dialogue on ocean transparency.</p> <p><a href="https://globalfishingwatch.org/">https://globalfishingwatch.org/</a></p>
GIPP, Interprofessional Group of Fishing Products	<p>The Interprofessional Group of Fishing Products (GIPP) is a public economic establishment in Tunisia endowed with public liability and financial autonomy under the Ministry of Agriculture and Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries supervision. GIPP's mission is to ensure sustainable fishery resources in the long-term, assist communities in improving water use, the health of rivers and production systems, and manage biosecurity and food risk.</p> <p><a href="http://www.gipp.tn/">http://www.gipp.tn/</a></p>
GSSI, Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative	<p>The Global Sustainable Seafood (GSSI) is a global partnership establishing a benchmark for seafood certification schemes. GSSI is a public-private partnership on seafood sustainability with around 90 stakeholders industry-wide. It is governed by a Steering Board representing the seafood value chain, companies, NGOs, governments, and international organizations – including FAO.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ourgssi.org/">https://www.ourgssi.org/</a></p>
GTA, Global Tuna Alliance	<p>The Global Tuna Alliance (GTA) is an independent group of retailers and tuna supply chain companies committed to setting harvest strategies for tuna fisheries, avoiding IUU products, improving traceability, environmental sustainability, and progress work on human rights in tuna fisheries and implementing the objectives laid out in World Economic Forum's Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration.</p> <p><a href="https://www.globaltunaalliance.com/">https://www.globaltunaalliance.com/</a></p>



ORGANIZATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
Human Rights at Sea	Human Rights at Sea is a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO). It has been established for the benefit of the international community concerning direct engagement in exposing and ending abuses at sea, delivering positive change through legal and policy development. <a href="https://www.humanrightsatsea.org/">https://www.humanrightsatsea.org/</a>
ICFA, International Coalition of Fisheries Associations	ICFA is a coalition of the national fish and seafood industry trade associations from the world's major fishing nations, formed in 1988 to provide decision-makers with a unified voice on global fish and seafood issues ICFA Members advocate policies for the long-term sustainable use of living marine resources to benefit global food security and prosperity.
ICSF, International Collective in Support of Fish workers	ICSF is an international non-governmental organization representing fish workers, mainly small-scale and artisanal fishers. As a support organization, ICSF is committed to influencing national, regional, and international decision-making processes in fisheries to duly recognize the importance of small-scale fisheries, fish workers and fishing communities. <a href="https://www.icsf.net/">https://www.icsf.net/</a>
IFFO, Marine Ingredients Organisation	IFFO is an international trade organisation that represents and promotes the marine ingredients industry, such as fishmeal, fish oil, and other related sectors, to strengthen the global standing of the industry while supporting responsible supply worldwide. <a href="https://www.iffocom.com/">https://www.iffocom.com/</a>
IPNLF, International Pole and Line Foundation	The International Pole & Line Foundation (IPNLF) is an international charity working across science, policy, and the seafood sector to develop, support, and promote socially and environmentally responsible pole-and-line and handline tuna fisheries worldwide. <a href="http://ipnlf.org/">http://ipnlf.org/</a>
LDAC, Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council	The Long Distance Fleet Advisory Council (LDAC) is an EU fisheries stakeholder-led body that provides evidence-based advice to the European Commission and Member States concerning various issues on managing marine resources outside EU waters. LDAC promotes the conservation of marine biodiversity and the sustainable use and management of fisheries resources outside EU waters while achieving a level playing field and improving the economic competitiveness of EU's Member States' fleets. <a href="https://ldac.eu/en/">https://ldac.eu/en/</a>
LPN, Labour Rights Promotion Network	The Labour Rights Promotion Network (LPN) was formed to improve the lives of migrant workers in Thailand by addressing the injustice brought on by discrimination and inequality. LPN's roles are: (i) to organise rescue missions and provide assistance to migrant fishing workers, and (ii) to assist migrants with their living conditions and social integration through education. <a href="https://www.lpnfoundation.org/">https://www.lpnfoundation.org/</a>
Ocean Outcomes	Ocean Outcomes works with communities and the seafood industry to improve the sustainability of high-risk fisheries and cultivates deep relationships with fishers, seafood buyers, government agencies, and NGOs to uncover and implement local solutions to systems-level problems in globally significant fisheries It includes fishery assessments, fishery improvement projects (FIPs), buyer engagement programs, supply chain analysis, and other contractual fishery-related work. <a href="https://www.oceanoutcomes.org/">https://www.oceanoutcomes.org/</a>
Oceana	Oceana is a non-profit ocean conservation organization focused on influencing specific policy decisions on the national level to preserve and restore the world's oceans. <a href="https://oceana.org/">https://oceana.org/</a>
OPAGAC, Producers' Organization of Large Freezer Tuna Vessels	OPAGAC is a national association of owners of tuna freezer vessels in Spain. It is committed to achieving its fleet's environmental, social, and operational sustainability. <a href="http://opagac.org/en/">http://opagac.org/en/</a>

ORGANIZATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
<p>PFA, Pelagic Freezer-trawler Association</p>	<p>The Pelagic Freezer-trawler Association (PFA) represents the interests of 9 European pelagic freezer-trawler companies and operates a combined fleet of 23 vessels.</p> <p>PFA Members' vessels work to become more environmentally friendly to reduce fuel consumption and improve selective fishing. Also, improving working and living conditions for crew onboard our vessels are part of the core values.</p> <p><a href="https://www.pelagicfish.eu/">https://www.pelagicfish.eu/</a></p>
<p>Seafish</p>	<p>Seafish represents the UK seafood industry, including fishers, processors, wholesalers, food service, retailers, and consumers, and where possible, supports government policy, supporting the seafood industry and ensuring that consumers receive a high-quality, safe, and sustainable source of seafood.</p> <p>Seafish has set up the Seafood Ethics Common Language Group (SECLG), a collective response to growing concerns regarding unethical practices within the global seafood market. The aim is to establish a common understanding of ethical issues within the seafood industry, communicate measures taken to address them and agree on a clear agenda for future action.</p> <p><a href="https://www.seafish.org/">https://www.seafish.org/</a></p>
<p>SFP, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership</p>	<p>Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) is committed to ensuring healthy marine and aquatic ecosystems, securing seafood supplies, engaging global seafood supply chains in rebuilding depleted fish stocks, and reducing the environmental impacts of fishing and fish farming.</p> <p><a href="https://www.sustainablefish.org/">https://www.sustainablefish.org/</a></p>
<p>SIFFS, South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies</p>	<p>South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies (SIFFS) is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) working in the Marine Fisheries Sector. It is the apex body of organisations of small-scale artisanal fish workers, with a three-tier organisational structure. SIFFS has over 9104 member fishers, organised through 153 primary societies in eight districts of Southern peninsular India.</p> <p>SIFFS has kept its focus on strengthening the artisanal fisheries over the last two decades and established essentially as a fish-marketing organisation. SIFFS is dedicated to improving fishers' livelihoods, promoting their products, supporting and protecting fishers, including women, and researching and disseminating information to improve their conditions.</p> <p><a href="http://www.siffs.org/">http://www.siffs.org/</a></p>
<p>WFF, World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers</p>	<p>World Forum of Fish Harvesters &amp; Fish Workers (WFF) is an international non-governmental organization representing 48 national organizations of traditional small-scale fishing communities in 42 nations, whose livelihoods depend directly on the sustainable management of fisheries resources.</p> <p>It acts as a world body representing the concerns of traditional fishing communities whose survival is directly threatened by reducing the role of governments in regulating fisheries.</p> <p><a href="https://www.worldfisher-forum.org/">https://www.worldfisher-forum.org/</a></p>
<p>WFFP, World Forum of Fisher Peoples</p>	<p>The World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) is a mass-based social movement of small-scale fisher people worldwide, founded in 1997 in New Delhi, India.</p> <p>WFFP has built strong alliances and solidarity between fisher peoples across the world (both internally and with other organisations) and succeeded in placing the human rights of fisher peoples on the agenda of the UN.</p> <p><a href="https://worldfishers.org/">https://worldfishers.org/</a></p>
<p>WSI, International Association for Women in the Seafood Industry</p>	<p>The International Association for Women in the Seafood Industry (WSI) was created by seafood professionals and gender specialists to highlight women's contribution to the seafood industry, raise awareness of gender issues, and promote professional equality between men and women in the seafood industry.</p> <p><a href="https://womeninseafood.org/">https://womeninseafood.org/</a></p>

### Other relevant stakeholders

ORGANIZATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
Anti-Slavery International	<p>Anti-Slavery International is an international non-governmental organisation in the UK that works to end slavery throughout the world by having projects and campaigns in the UK and Europe, Africa, and Asia, covering the whole world.</p> <p><a href="https://www.antislavery.org/">https://www.antislavery.org/</a></p>
ACTU, Australian Council of Trade Unions	<p>The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) is the largest peak body representing workers in Australia. It is a national trade union centre of 46 affiliated unions and eight trades and labour councils. The ACTU is a member of the International Trade Union Confederation.</p> <p>ACTU works to restore workers' rights. It also runs several campaigns, including workplace, health and safety, greater equality for women, improvements in working hours, entitlements on paid holidays, better employment conditions, and the establishment of a universal superannuation system.</p> <p><a href="https://www.actu.org.au/">https://www.actu.org.au/</a></p>
CGF, Consumer Goods Forum	<p>The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) is a global, parity-based industry network that is driven by its members to encourage the international adoption of practices and standards that serves the consumer goods industry worldwide.</p> <p>It brings together the CEOs and senior management of some 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers, and other stakeholders across 70 countries.</p> <p><a href="https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/">https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/</a></p>
CI, Conservation International	<p>Conservation International (CI) is an American non-profit environmental organization. CI focuses on biodiversity conservation, the protection of nature and those who depended on it, and the connections between human well-being and natural ecosystems.</p> <p><a href="https://www.conservation.org/">https://www.conservation.org/</a></p>
DIHR, Danish Institute for Human Rights	<p>The Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR) is a national human rights institution (NHRI) operating following the UN Paris Principles to promote equal treatment regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, and disability.</p> <p><a href="https://www.humanrights.dk/">https://www.humanrights.dk/</a></p>
EJF, Environmental Justice Foundation	<p>The Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) is a UK-based non-profit organisation working internationally to protect the environment and human rights.</p> <p><a href="https://ejfoundation.org/">https://ejfoundation.org/</a></p>
ETF, European Transport Workers' Federation	<p>The European Transport Workers' Federation (ETF) is the federation of syndicates of workers in the European transport sector and is affiliated with the European Trade Union Confederation to improve working conditions and job quality in the fisheries sector. Central to this goal is ETF involvement in social dialogue and joint activities with other organizations.</p> <p><a href="https://www.etf-europe.org/">https://www.etf-europe.org/</a></p>
ETI, Ethical Trade Initiative	<p>The Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) is a UK-based independent body, a leading alliance of companies, trade unions, and NGOs to tackle what steps companies should take to trade ethically and how to make a positive difference in workers' lives.</p> <p><a href="https://www.ethicaltrade.org/">https://www.ethicaltrade.org/</a></p>
EuroCommerce	<p>EuroCommerce represents national federations and companies in European countries' retail, wholesale, and international trade sectors.</p> <p>Its members include national commerce federations in 31 countries, Europe's 27 leading retail and wholesale companies, and federations representing specific commerce sectors.</p> <p>EuroCommerce stands for competitive, sustainable, fair retail and trade in Europe.</p> <p><a href="https://www.eurocommerce.eu/">https://www.eurocommerce.eu/</a></p>

ORGANIZATION	SHORT DESCRIPTION
GANHRI, Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions	<p>The Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) is the international association of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) from all parts of the globe.</p> <p>GANHRI promotes the role of national human rights institutions worldwide, providing a forum for its members to interact and exchange and facilitate their engagement with international organisations.</p> <p><a href="https://ganhri.org/">https://ganhri.org/</a></p>
GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH	<p>The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) is a German development agency headquartered in Bonn and Eschborn that provides services in the field of international development cooperation. GIZ mainly implements technical cooperation projects of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), its main commissioning party, although it also works with the private sector and other national and supranational government organizations.</p> <p>GIZ seeks to follow the sustainable development paradigm, which aims at economic development through social inclusion and environmental protection.</p> <p><a href="https://www.giz.de/en">https://www.giz.de/en</a></p>
Greenpeace	<p>Greenpeace is a non-governmental environmental organization focusing its campaigning on worldwide issues to protect biodiversity in all its forms, prevent pollution and abuse of the earth's ocean, land, air, and freshwater, climate change, deforestation, overfishing, commercial whaling, genetic engineering, and anti-nuclear issues.</p> <p><a href="https://www.greenpeace.org/international/">https://www.greenpeace.org/international/</a></p>
HRW, Human Rights Watch	<p>The Human Rights Watch (HRW) conducts research and advocacy for human rights to protect the most at-risk people, from vulnerable minorities and civilians in wartime to refugees and children in need, by investigating and reporting abuses worldwide.</p> <p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/">https://www.hrw.org/</a></p>
ITF, International Transport Workers' Federation	<p>The International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) is a global union federation of transport workers' trade unions to improve working lives, connecting nearly 700 affiliated trade unions from 150 countries that may otherwise be isolated and helping members secure rights, equality, and justice.</p> <p><a href="https://www.itfglobal.org/en">https://www.itfglobal.org/en</a></p>
IUF, International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations	<p>The International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco, and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF) is a global union federation of trade unions with members in various industries, many of which relate to food processing. IUF represents workers employed in agriculture worldwide, representing more than 10 million workers.</p> <p>IUF works to strengthen member unions through mutual support, fight for union recognition at every level, including the international level, defend human, democratic and trade union rights, and ensure an adequate supply of safe, affordable food for all.</p> <p><a href="https://www.iuf.org/">https://www.iuf.org/</a></p>
Oxfam	<p>Oxfam is a confederation of 20 independent charitable organizations fighting to alleviate global poverty, grounded in the commitment to the universality of human rights.</p> <p><a href="https://www.oxfam.org/en">https://www.oxfam.org/en</a></p>
Pew Charitable Trusts	<p>The Pew Charitable Trusts is a global research and public policy organization that still operates as a non-partisan, non-governmental organization, founded in 1948 to strengthen environmental policies and practices to produce significant and measurable protection for terrestrial and marine systems worldwide.</p> <p><a href="https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/">https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/</a></p>
Rare	<p>Rare is a US-based non-profit environmental organization to help communities adopt sustainable behaviours toward their natural environment and resources.</p> <p><a href="https://rare.org/">https://rare.org/</a></p>
WWF, World Wide Fund for Nature	<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international non-governmental organization that works in wilderness preservation and the reduction of human impact on the environment.</p> <p><a href="https://www.worldwildlife.org/">https://www.worldwildlife.org/</a></p>

## RELEVANT EXISTING INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS

ORGANIZATION	NAME
ILO	C011 - Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)
	C029 - Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
	C081 - Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No.81)
	C087 - Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
	C088 - Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)
	C094 - Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94)
	C095 - Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)
	C097 - Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97)
	C098 - Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
	C100 - Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
	C101 - Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101)
	C105 - Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
	C111 - Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
	C129 - Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)
	C131 - Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)
	C135 - Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
	C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
	C141 - Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
	C143 - Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)
	C144 - Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)
	C155 - Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
	C161 - Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)
	C177 - Home Work Convention, 1996 (No.177)
	C181 - Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)
	C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
	C183 - Maternity Protection Convention, 2000 (No. 183)
	C184 - Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention, 2001 (No. 184)
	C187 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)
	R085 - Protection of Wages Recommendation, 1949 (No. 85)
	R086 - Migration for Employment Recommendation (Revised), 1949 (No. 86)
	R093 - Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1952 (No. 93)
R117 - Vocational Training Recommendation, 1962 (No. 117)	
R133 - Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Recommendation, 1969 (No. 133)	
R143 - Workers' Representatives Recommendation, 1971 (No. 143)	

ORGANIZATION	NAME
	R149 - Rural Workers' Organisations Recommendation, 1975 (No. 149)
	R163 - Collective Bargaining Recommendation, 1981 (No. 163)
	R164 - Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 1981 (No. 164)
	R171 - Occupational Health Services Recommendation, 1985 (No. 171)
	R190 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation, 1999 (No. 190)
	R192 - Safety and Health in Agriculture Recommendation, 2001 (No. 192)
	R197 - Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Recommendation, 2006 (No. 197)
	R198 - Employment Relationship Recommendation, 2006 (No. 198)
	R202 - Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)
	R204 - Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204)
	P029 - Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930
	Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
	Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization
	Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work, 2019
	Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration)
	Code of practice on Safety and health in agriculture
	Guidelines on the promotion of decent work and road safety in the transport sector
	General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment and definition of recruitment fees and related costs
	Combating forced labour: A handbook for employers and business
	Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration Non-binding principles and guidelines for a rights-based approach to labour migration
	Handbook for Employers and Business – Booklet 3 Guiding Principles to Combat Forced Labour
	OSH – Guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health Management Systems, 2001
	OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains
	CFS RAI – Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
	International Bill of Human Rights
	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
	Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
	Global Compact Guide to Corporate Sustainability
	HRET- Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training
	UDHR – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
	OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains
	Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises