

## Organisations addressing labour issues in the fishing and aquaculture sector

### Introduction

**Since approximately 2006, various concerns regarding abuses of workers engaged in the seafood industry have steadily attracted more attention, from the media and civil society advocacy groups. The main concern has been reports of coercive treatment of certain categories of both sea and land-based workers, through abusive labour and recruitment practices variously referred to as slavery or slavery-like practices, forced and bonded labour, human trafficking, as well as serious forms of child labour.**

As regards the media, a watershed was coverage by the UK *Guardian* newspaper in mid-2014. Its exposé implicated global retailers in marketing shrimp produced under forced labour conditions in Thailand. It also claimed that the world's largest prawn farmer buys fishmeal from some suppliers that "own, operate or buy from fishing boats manned with slaves". There has been subsequent media coverage.

This has led to more monitoring, and a wide range of governmental, inter-governmental and NGO initiatives to address the concerns.

There have been a number of studies into the scale of the issue but further study is required in order to determine the international scale of human rights and labour abuses in the seafood industry.

#### **This insight briefing note:**

- Details some of the key reviews that have looked at the scale of labour issues in the fishing and seafood sectors. For more detail see: [http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SR687\\_AssessmentEthicalIssues\\_LiteratureReview\\_201504.pdf](http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SR687_AssessmentEthicalIssues_LiteratureReview_201504.pdf)
- Lists the organisations addressing labour rights in the fishing sector.

## The scale of the issue

### Global and regional studies

There have been two key global overview studies published by United Nations specialized agencies, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Labour Office (ILO) in 2011 and 2013 respectively. Both studies highlight the severity of the abuse of fishers trafficked for forced labour on fishing vessels, and the frequency of child trafficking in the fishing industry.

#### 2011 UNODC study

The 2011 UNODC study notes that the few empirical studies into these concerns in the fishing industry are “limited in size and geographical reach”. Most sources are anecdotal, and further research is required. In particular, “More needs to be understood about the role and modus operandi of fishing operators involved in human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour on board fishing vessels; the benefit they accrue from the criminal activity; and the link between human trafficking and marine living resource crime. More needs to be known about the manner in which market mechanisms influence fishing operators’ decision to exploit fishers for the purpose of forced labour, as well as the ability of States and consumers to influence fishing operators’ decisions”.

**See:** Transnational Organized Crime in the Fishing Industry (Focus on Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants, Illicit Drugs Trafficking), UNODC, Vienna, 2011.  
[http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Issue\\_Paper\\_-\\_TOC\\_in\\_the\\_Fishing\\_Industry.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Issue_Paper_-_TOC_in_the_Fishing_Industry.pdf)

#### 2013 ILO Study

The 2013 ILO study also comprises a desk review. Its purpose is to “consolidate existing knowledge about forced labour and trafficking in the fisheries sector and to identify institutional and legal frameworks and multi-stakeholder initiatives that have the potential to positively affect fishers’ safety and working conditions”. Appendices list certification schemes, and also present the results of a brief review of individual companies that have attempted to develop responsible value chain procedures and policies on fish, with reference to ILO standards and Conventions in their codes of conduct. While focusing primarily on the shrimp industry in countries of Asia’s Great Mekong sub-Region, the ILO study also refers to reports of forced labour affecting seafarers and fishers in places including the Russian Federation, Ukraine, West Africa, and Scotland and Ireland.

**See:** Caught at Sea: Forced Labour and Trafficking in Fisheries, ILO, Geneva, 2013.  
[http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_214472.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_214472.pdf)

#### New Zealand

For the major developed and destination countries there has been important research and analysis (as well as positive initiatives by government) in New Zealand. In 2008, Christina Stringer undertook a project for New Zealand’s Ministry of Fisheries (now Ministry of Primary Industries) which looked at the extent that New Zealand caught fish was being processed in China before being exported to key markets. This project led in 2010, to Christina and colleagues investigating labour and human rights abuses on board South Korean foreign charter vessels fishing in New Zealand’s waters on behalf of New Zealand companies and quota holders.

**See:** Christina Stringer et. al.,: Not in New Zealand’s Waters, Surely? Labour and human rights abuses aboard foreign fishing vessels, New Zealand Asia Institute Working Paper Series, No. 11-01, 2011. <http://docs.business.auckland.ac.nz/Doc/11-01-Not-in-New-Zealand-waters-surely-NZAI-Working-Paper-Sept-2011.pdf>

## Advocacy-orientated studies

A number of NGOs have conducted overview studies of human rights concerns in fishing. To date, the most systematic research at the regional level has been conducted in the South-East Asian region.

### Accenture

Of the Asian regional analysis, an important contribution is a study prepared by Accenture on labour exploitation in the shrimp industry. This detailed, high quality study is of considerable importance because it:

- examines recent patterns of labour exploitation in the context of changing production, tenure and employment practices;
- examines the implications for poverty reduction and livelihoods;
- makes detailed comparisons between the different circumstances of Bangladesh and Thailand and major shrimp producers in the region, and the implications for future policy;
- makes a series of recommendations, broken down by country, and;
- contains an overview of shrimp supply chains and production schemes in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam.

The Accenture study also reviews the major seafood certification schemes and commitments of major shrimp buyers, and also makes a number of useful recommendations for corporate practice at different levels of the seafood supply chain (including the establishment of ethnical labour brokers, and the registration of the peeling sheds where so many of the abuses against vulnerable migrant workers have been documented).

**See:** Exploitative Labor Practices in the Global Shrimp Industry, Prepared by Accenture for Humanity United (undated, but apparently 2012).  
[http://humanityunited.org/pdfs/Accenture\\_Shrimp\\_Report.pdf](http://humanityunited.org/pdfs/Accenture_Shrimp_Report.pdf)

### Environmental Justice Foundation

A 2010 report by EJF firmly established its credentials as a leading advocacy group, backed by well documented case work and analysis. The 24-page 2010 report focuses on the links between IUU and abusive working and safety conditions. It has case studies from West Africa and South-East Asia, refers to international organizations and their standards, and calls for concerted action against flags of convenience.

**See:** All at Sea, EJF, 2010. <http://ejfoundation.org/node/93>  
Sold to the Sea, EJF, 2013. <http://ejfoundation.org/node/663>  
Slavery at Sea, EJF, 2014. <http://ejfoundation.org/node/1062>

### FishWise

A 2014 publication of the US-based FishWise aims essentially to be a resource guide for seafood businesses seeking to prevent and eliminate such human rights abuses. First, it provides an overview of both human rights issues in seafood supply chains, and the major challenges to reform (including corruption, lack of transparency, lack of enforcement, and the prevalence of illegal fishing). Second, it explores how different governmental, non-governmental, industry groups and companies are working on human and labour rights in the fishing industry, and makes a number of specific recommendations as to ways in which companies can address these concerns in an honest and transparent manner. It observes that the vast majority of reports on human rights abuses in the seafood industry involve cases studies on the Greater Mekong Subregion (though examples of coercive practices in capture fisheries have also been recorded in source countries such as Ukraine, Indonesia and West Africa; and destination markets such as New Zealand, South Korea, Turkey, Russia, Ireland and Scotland).

**See:** Trafficked II: an Updated Study of Human Rights Abuses in the Fishing Industry, FishWise, March 2014.  
[http://www.sustainablefishery.org/images/pdfs/Trafficked\\_II\\_FishWise\\_2014.pdf](http://www.sustainablefishery.org/images/pdfs/Trafficked_II_FishWise_2014.pdf)

## Verité

Verité has also provided an overview of the risk to human trafficking in the fish and aquaculture sector, in a recent 2015 report on human trafficking in U.S. Federal and corporate supply chains. The eight-page review refers quite extensively to the ILO and other publications mentioned above, while also drawing on Verité's own research projects in countries including Bangladesh, Indonesia and the Philippines. It highlights *inter alia* the risk in fish processing facilities, because of their reliance on casual labour which allows them flexibility to respond to lower and unpredictable catches. It notes that child labour is common in fishing and aquaculture throughout the globe. The report documents some cases of abuse, where fish processing relies heavily on migrant labour. One case is cited in the Maryland crab processing sector, where workers were indebted to labour brokers, wages were much lower than promised, and wage deductions and piece-rate wage structures made it almost impossible to attain the minimum wage. Verité also focuses heavily on the abuses associated with practices of labour brokers and middlemen in developing and developed countries alike.

**See:** Verité overview paper, "Fishing and Aquaculture", 2014.  
<http://www.verite.org/sites/default/files/images/Fishing%20and%20Aquaculture%20Overview.pdf>  
Strengthening Protections against Trafficking in Persons in Federal and Corporate Supply Chains, Verité, January 2015. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/237137.pdf>

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## Thailand

At the country level in Asia, the knowledge base concerning human and labour rights abuse is now by far the greatest in Thailand. This is summarised in a [Seafish](#) paper. A serious pattern of forced and child labour in different parts of the Thai seafood industry has been extensively documented in a series of inter-governmental or NGO publications, many of them based on first hand research, over the past decade. Sources include the ILO, the United Nations UNIAP project, the Solidarity Center, Anti-Slavery International, and the Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF). These are all detailed in the Seafish document. Much of the Thai forced labour involves the exploitation of undocumented migrants from other Asian countries, particularly Burmese and Cambodian, on the open seas. This is stressed by US Government in both its 2014 and 2015 anti-trafficking reports.

**See:** Seafish Industry Briefing, *Thailand - The Movement for Change*, December 2014.  
[http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SeafishBriefing\\_LabourIssues\\_ThailandWWP\\_1214.pdf](http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SeafishBriefing_LabourIssues_ThailandWWP_1214.pdf) and for subsequent updates [see](#)  
Trafficking in Persons Report, US Department of State, Washington DC.  
June 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2014/>  
June 2015. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/>

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## Seafish resources

For general information

**See:** <http://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/ethics-in-seafood>

For more information on published reports

**See:**  
[http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SR687\\_AssessmentEthicalIssues\\_LiteratureReview\\_201504.pdf](http://www.seafish.org/media/publications/SR687_AssessmentEthicalIssues_LiteratureReview_201504.pdf)

For country reports

**See:** <http://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/ethics-in-seafood/assessment-of-ethical-issues>

## International organisations addressing labour rights in the fishing sector (alphabetical)

### Anti-Slavery International

Anti-Slavery International, founded in 1839, is the world's oldest international human rights organisation and the only charity in the United Kingdom to work exclusively against slavery. They work with partner organisations around the world on joint projects to tackle all forms of modern slavery including debt bondage, forced labour, forced marriage, child slavery, human trafficking and descent based slavery.

**See:** <http://www.antislavery.org/english/>

### Catcher to counter campaign

From catcher to counter is a joint programme between the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) and the International Union of Food Workers (IUF). Its objective is to tackle the illegal fishing and lack of regulation rife in the sector today. From catcher to counter addresses the fishing industry as whole. It has been four years since the ITF-IUF collaboration on the Catcher to counter campaign began. During that time, the two organisations have worked together to address struggles faced by workers in an increasingly industrialised industry.

**See:** <http://www.itfglobal.org/en/transport-sectors/fisheries/in-focus/catcher-to-counter/>

### Chab Dai

Founded in Cambodia in 2005 Chab Dai is at the forefront of raising the standards of advocacy, prevention and care for individuals and communities affected by human trafficking and exploitation. We have projects in Cambodia, Canada and the United States, and offices in the US, Cambodia, Canada and the UK.

**See:** <http://chabdai.org/ethos/>

### Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)

The Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF) is a UK- based non-profit organisation working internationally to protect the environment and defend human rights abuses and environmental degradation in a variety of fields, including fisheries and shrimp farming. EJF provides film and advocacy training to individuals and grassroots organizations in the global South, enabling them to document, expose, and create long-term solutions to environmental abuses.

**See:** <http://www.ejfoundation.org/>

### Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)

The ETI is a leading alliance of companies, trade unions and NGOs that promotes respect for workers' rights around the globe. The ETI has been engaging with members and partners to better understand these issues and identify opportunities for driving change. ETI has been working with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Thailand to catalyse the international community's coordinated action to engage with the Thai government and other Thai institutions. A key focus has been to clarify the role of each player in driving improvements in working conditions.

**See:** <http://www.ethicaltrade.org/>

### Fairfood International

Fairfood International is an international non-profit organisation advocating for a sustainable and fair global food system.

**See:** <http://www.fairfood.org/hotspots/thailand/>

### Finnwatch

Finnwatch monitors the impacts in developing countries of the operations of Finnish companies, and companies that are strongly linked to Finland. Finnwatch seeks to influence public policy on corporate responsibility at both national and EU-levels. The State can advance corporate

responsibility through assistance, legislation, international treaties and public procurement. Finland has ratified a number of international treaties on development, human rights, labour rights, and the environment that oblige the government of Finland to monitor the operations of Finnish companies also beyond our national borders. It has looked at the tuna fish factories in Thailand.

**See:** <http://www.finnwatch.org/en/about-us>

### **FishWise**

FishWise is a non-profit conservation organization that promotes the health and recovery of ocean ecosystems by providing innovative market-based tools to the seafood industry. In 2014, FishWise released a comprehensive white paper on human rights issues in the seafood industry.

**See:** <http://fishwise.org/>

### **Fishermen's mission**

The Fishermen's Mission is a UK-based fishermen's charity that provides emergency support alongside practical, financial, spiritual and emotional care.

**See:** <http://www.fishermensmission.org.uk/>

### **Fortify Rights**

Fortify Rights investigates and documents human rights violations, providing objective, credible information to the general public, policymakers, and other stakeholders to prevent and remedy human rights violations. They produce reports, briefs, and press releases, multimedia reports, release video features, and work with practitioners and the general public to develop innovative ways to communicate and advocate. They are a non-profit human rights organization based in Southeast Asia and registered in Switzerland and the United States.

**See:** <http://www.fortifyrights.org/index.html>

### **Freedom Fund**

The Freedom Fund is a new philanthropic initiative designed to bring much-needed financial resources and strategic focus to the fight against modern slavery. With an expert team and global perspective, the Freedom Fund aims to raise \$100 million for smart anti-slavery investments in the countries and sectors where it is most needed.

**See:** <http://www.freedomfund.org/>

### **Greenpeace**

Greenpeace is working in alliance with human rights, labour and environmental groups to ensure that seafood is caught, farmed and processed in ways that are not harmful to the environment or to workers. Their focus is on tuna fisheries, although the wider scope of the problem has made it necessary to address other fisheries and aquaculture operations as well. They work closely with governments and corporations, seeking to collaborate when possible on achieving regulatory reform as well as private sector commitments. Greenpeace is advocating for a number of solutions that will go a long way toward solving this problem. On the water, ending transshipment and moving quickly toward full observer coverage for problem fisheries will have a huge impact. For buyers, full traceability is a fundamental first step.

**See:** <http://www.greenpeace.org>

### **Humanity United**

Humanity United is a foundation committed to building peace and advancing human freedom. Humanity United leads and supports efforts to lift up the voices and will of people, ensure good governance and the rule of law, and engage markets and businesses as a force for change.

**See:** <http://www.humanityunited.org/>

### **Human Rights at Sea (HRAS)**

This initiative was launched on 3 April 2014. It has been independently developed and concerns human rights in the maritime environment. It will be complementary to existing national and



international human rights work relating to the maritime environment, including fully supporting established seafarers organisations and their initiatives. The work aims to mirror the General Principles of the 2011 United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, otherwise known as the “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework.

**See:** <https://humanrightsatsea.com/>

### **International Justice Mission**

A global team of lawyers, investigators, social workers, community activists and other professionals who aim to protect the poor from violence in nearly 20 communities throughout Africa, Latin America and South and Southeast Asia. They partner with local governments and communities to meet both urgent and long-term needs. They are based in DC and also have a London office.

**See:** <https://www.ijm.org>  
<http://www.ijmuk.org/>

### **International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

The ILO is the only tripartite United Nations. It brings together governments, employers and workers representatives of 186 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

- **ILO indicators of forced labour. 11 indicators**

**See:** [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_203832.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_203832.pdf)

- **ILO Operational indicators of trafficking in human beings**

**See:** [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms\\_105023.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_105023.pdf)

### **International Labour Rights Forum (ILRF)**

ILRF works with allies and networks around the world (labour unions, consumer activists, religious and community-based organisations, human rights organisations, and student groups) to demand dignity and justice for workers. ILRF's works with the Migrant Workers' Rights Network (MWRN).

**See:** <http://www.laborrights.org>

### **International Transport Workers Federation (ITF)**

Headquartered in London, the ITF is an international trade union federation of transport workers' unions. Fishers (and the fisheries sector in general) are becoming an important part of the TF's activities. ITF recognizes that exploitative practices experienced on board fishing vessels are closely linked to those of merchant seafarers and is working to further expand regulation of practices and attain, at the very least, minimum standards within the fishing industry.

**See:** <http://www.itfglobal.org>

### **Migrant Workers Rights Network**

The Migrant Workers Rights Network (MWRN) is a membership based organisation for migrant workers from Myanmar residing and working mainly in Thailand. The aim for MWRN is to promote and strengthen Myanmar migrant workers' rights, eventually across the whole globe, by raising awareness, promoting access to justice and negotiation processes with employers and officials and advocating for policy change.

**See:** <http://migrantworkerrightsnetwork.org/>

### **Mission to Seafarers**

The Mission's professional and voluntary teams of chaplains, ship-visitors and counsellors provide a global network of care and support, for day to day problems, and in emergencies, throughout 260 ports, across 71 countries. The charity is entirely reliant on voluntary donations to continue their discreet and effective justice and welfare work.

**See:** <http://www.missiontoseafarers.org/about-us>

### **NEXUS Institute**

The NEXUS Institute is an independent international human rights research and policy centre, dedicated to ending human trafficking as well as other abuses and offenses that intersect with human rights and international criminal law. NEXUS is a leader in research, analysis and evaluation inhuman trafficking and is pioneering the application and adaptation of methods for the collection, analysis and presentation of new knowledge about human trafficking, including what does (and does not) work in combatting human trafficking and why.

**See:** <http://www.nexusinstitute.net>

### **Not For Sale**

Based in the San Francisco Bay Area, Not For Sale fights modern day slavery around the world by creating sustainable enterprises in vulnerable communities, offering social services to survivors and those at risk to human trafficking, and evaluating the use of child and forced labour in mainstream supply chains. Not For Sale, in collaboration with the International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF), developed an assessment program called Free2Work, which measures and grades a brand's efforts to prevent and address the risk of child and forced labour in its supply chain.

**See:** <http://www.notforsalecampaign.org>

### **Oxfam Novib**

This programme (not yet started) will unite small producers, rural communities, commercial fleets and local authorities to work towards sustainable and effective seafood systems. There is a growing perception that the focus on environmental issues in the seafood sector means that social issues such as bad working conditions are being overlooked. Oxfam believes the seafood sector is at a crossroads: it can wait to change its practices until forced by regulations, or it can commit to sustainable and socially responsible sourcing from cooperatives of small scale fishers, and invest in technology for monitoring and traceability.

**See:** <http://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Towards-socially-responsible-seafood.html>

### **Project Issara (Issara Institute)**

Project Issara is a public-private sector platform launched in 2014 to tackle labour abuses including human trafficking in Southeast Asia, with a focus on forced labour in global supply chains. Project Issara is running a pilot project with 10 UK and US retailers and seafood importers to identify and address risks of human trafficking in their Thai seafood supply chains. The Project's Asia-based team runs a multilingual hotline to engage and assist exploited migrant workers, and works with Thai suppliers on-site to address labour risks in their operations.

**See:** [www.projectissara.org](http://www.projectissara.org)

### **Seafood Ethics Common Language Group**

Seafish supported the formation of a Seafood Ethics Common Language Group. This group has brought together key stakeholders, including major supermarket chains, smaller retailers, processors, suppliers, NGOs, Government, development organisations and charities, to facilitate information and knowledge exchange, to establish a common understanding of the issues and agree on future action.

**See:** <http://www.seafish.org/responsible-sourcing/discussion-forums/the-seafood-ethics-common-language-group>

### **Sedex**

Sedex, the Supplier Ethical Data Exchange, is a not for profit membership organisation dedicated to driving improvements in responsible and ethical business practices in global supply chains. The role of Sedex is to enable organisations to effectively share and manage supply chain information, with the aim of driving continuous improvement.

**See:** <http://www.sedexglobal.com/>



### **Slave Free Seas (SFS)**

SFS is a non-governmental organization based in Tauranga, New Zealand with a specific focus on slavery at sea. Primarily directed at seafarers who are least able to stand up for themselves (or have a meaningful voice), SFS sees its work as critical to high seas governance and related environmental issues. SFS has a team of some of the world's foremost experts on modern slavery, including international lawyers specializing in human rights and maritime law along with a diverse group of advocates from the private

**See:** <http://www.slavefreeseas.org>

### **Solidaridad Network**

Solidaridad Network builds sustainable supply of 13 commodities by bringing together supply chain actors and engaging them in innovative solutions to improve production with a view to accelerate the transition to a sustainable and inclusive economy. In aquaculture they currently focus on building the sustainable supply of shrimp for export markets, and a number of species for local markets. They are working with exporting processors in Bangladesh and Myanmar in order to build transparent supply chains and enable seafood companies to build long-term sustainable businesses.

**See:** <http://www.solidaridnetwork.org>

### **Solidarity Center**

The Solidarity Center is an international nonprofit allied organisation of the AFL-CIO established to provide assistance to workers around the world. Working with trade unions, non-governmental organisations, community organisations, and governments, it supports programs and projects to advance worker rights and promote broad-based, sustainable economic and democratic development in 60 countries. In addition to extensive work with trade unions and community organisations in Thailand and Bangladesh, the Solidarity Center has begun to document worker rights abuses and provide assistance to workers employed in shrimp processing plants.

**See:** <http://www.solidaritycenter.org/>

### **Stop the Traffik Australia**

Stop the Traffik Australia is a coalition of member organisations fighting against modern slavery and human trafficking. Stop the Traffik engages with key private sector players to enhance transparency and social responsibility in the supply chains of major industry producers and retailers, works collaboratively with NGOs, faith-based organisations and community groups to address the issue of human trafficking at a local level, and advocates for supportive policy and regulation in relevant jurisdictions through open dialogue with government agencies and representatives. Stop the Traffik launched its fisheries campaign in 2015.

**See:** <http://www.stopthetraffik.co/fishing/>

### **Stronger Together**

A multi-stakeholder initiative aiming to reduce human trafficking, forced labour and other hidden third party exploitation of workers. Stronger Together provides guidance, resources and a network for employers, labour providers, workers and their representatives to work together to reduce exploitation.

**See:** <http://stronger2gether.org/>

### **Sustainability Incubator**

The Sustainability Incubator helps companies to address social and environmental issues in sourcing. The Sustainability Incubator supports compliance in seafood supply chains and improvements for ethical & sustainable seafood worldwide.

**See:** <http://www.sustainability-incubator.com/>

### **Sustainable Fisheries Partnership**

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership is a charity that is dedicated to improving fishing and fish farming practices through engagement with the commercial supply chain. SFP maintains a public database of fisheries ([www.fishsource.org](http://www.fishsource.org)) and promotes fishery and aquaculture improvement projects around the world. The organisation is currently developing tools for corporate partners that will support the identification and elimination of slavery from seafood supply chains.

**See:** <http://www.sustainablefish.org>

### **Verité**

Verité is a US— based non-profit consulting, training, research and advocacy organisation that works around the world with companies, workers and other stakeholders to improve supply chain labour conditions across all sectors of the global economy, including seafood.

**See:** <http://www.verite.org/>

### **Walk Free**

Walk Free supports organisations around the world by adding the power of the movement to their calls for change to end slavery.

**See:** <https://www.walkfree.org/>

### **Walk Free Foundation**

The Walk Free™ Foundation's mission is to end modern slavery in our generation by mobilising a global activist movement, generating the highest quality research, enlisting business and working with government to drive change in those countries and industries bearing the greatest responsibility for slavery today.

**See:** <http://www.walkfreefoundation.org/>

#### **Global Slavery Index 2014. 36 million people live in modern slavery**

Nearly 36 million people worldwide, or 0.5% of the world's population, live as slaves, a survey by anti-slavery campaign group Walk Free. The total is 20% higher than for 2013 because of better methodology. The UK is listed in the top 10 countries taking action against slavery. Fishing is mentioned re Thailand, Indonesia and New Zealand.

**See:** <http://www.globalsslaveryindex.org/>

### **Warnath Group, LLC**

Based in Washington, D.C., the Warnath Group, LLC is a specialized consulting firm that offers strategic advisory services to company management and in-house counsel to comply with the new legal framework and transparency disclosure requirements about company efforts to preclude human trafficking in supply chains.

**See:** <http://www.warnathgroup.com>

*This is an information service provided by Seafish for industry and key stakeholders. The views expressed are not necessarily the views of Seafish.*

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