

INFORMATION SHEET

SLAVERY FISHERIES AND JAPANESE SEAFOOD CONSUMPTION

Thai, Burmese, Cambodian, and Indonesian men are subject to forced labor on Thai and foreign-owned fishing boats. Some remain at sea for several years, are paid very little or irregularly, work as much as 18 to 20 hours per day for seven days a week, or are reportedly threatened, physically beaten, drugged to work longer, and even killed for becoming

ill, attempting to escape, or disobeying orders. (US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report 2016)

Modern Slavery:

The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates almost 21 million people are currently subjected to forced labor globally.

REPORTED LABOUR EXPLOITATION IN FISHERIES

Region/Country

Exploitation Type

Southeast Asia and South Asia

Bangladesh

Child Labour

Myanmar

Forced Labour

Cambodia

Child Labour

Indonesia

Child Labour/Forced Labour

Philippines

Child Labour

Thailand

Forced Labour

Vietnam

Child Labour

Africa and Middle East

Ghana

Forced Child Labour/Forced Labour

Kenya

Child Labour

Uganda

Child Labour

Yemen

Child Labour

South America

Peru

Child Labour

El Salvador

Child Labour

Nicaragua

Child Labour

East Asia

Korea

Forced Labour

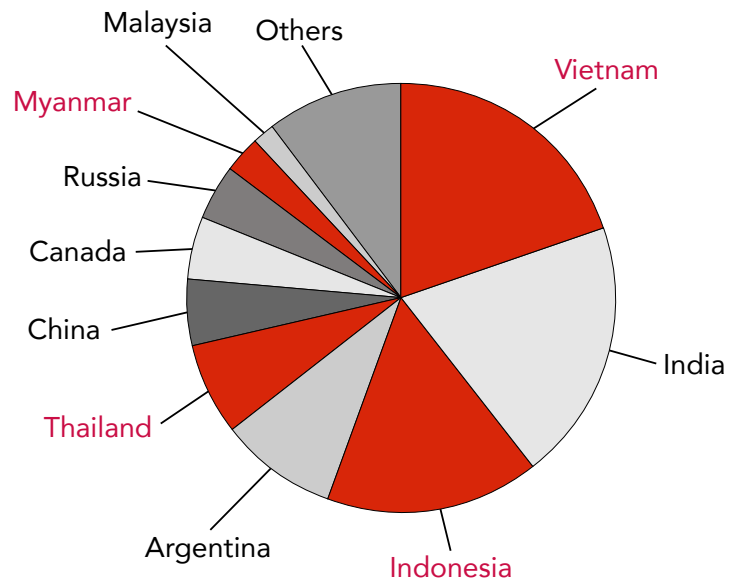
Taiwan

Forced Labour

China

Forced Labour

COUNTRIES WHERE SHRIMP IN JAPAN IS IMPORTED FROM



The 2016 Global Slavery Index estimates that 45.8 million people are subject to some form of modern slavery in the world today.

The UK Modern Slavery Act was enacted in 2015 as a response to modern slavery. It addresses slavery in fisheries both as a matter of maritime enforcement and transparency in the supply chain.

Japan is connected to the world by the seafood supply chain

About 50% of Japanese seafood supply is imported from 120 countries in the world. Japanese shrimp imports cover 90% of the total shrimp consumption and ~50% is from Southeast Asia. Tuna is imported from Taiwan, Korea and Indonesia.

THREE CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SEAFOOD

