INFORMATION SHEET

Region/Country

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:

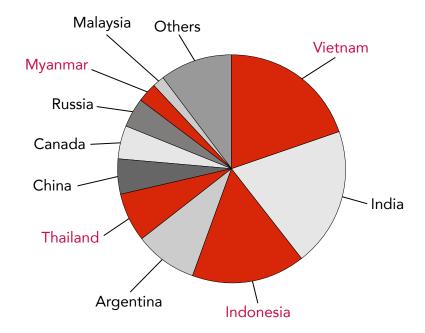
The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates almost 21 million people are currently subjected to forced labor globally.

Exploitation Type

REPORTED LABOUR EXPLOITATION IN FISHERIES

Region/Country	Exploitation lype
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.

Predicting Future Oceans

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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.

generation

Ensure equality and THREE CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF equitable opportunity to benefit SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SEAFOOD • Equal opportunities to benefit are ensured to all workers • Recognition (standing), voice, and respectful engagement for all groups, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, culture, or socioeconomic status **Protect human** rights, dignity and access to resources • Basic human freedoms and dignity are respected, labour rights are protected, and adequate living and working conditions Improve food and provided livelihood security • Rights to resources, • Nutritional and subsistence including tenure and needs of resource-dependent access rights, are secured communities are maintained or improved FOOD SECURITY • Livelihood opportunities are secured or improved, including The Nippon Foundation - University of British Columbia fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income