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.

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**Region/Country** | **Exploitation Type**
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**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
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

**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 provided
- Rights to resources, including tenure and access rights, are secured

**Ensure equality and equitable opportunity to benefit**
- 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

**Improve food and livelihood security**
- Nutritional and subsistence needs of resource-dependent communities are maintained or improved
- Livelihood opportunities are secured or improved, including fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income generation