

# Germany Lower Saxony mussel dredge and mussel culture Niedersächsische Muschelfischer GbR

## Certificate Holder Forced and Child Labour Policies, Practices and Measures

### 1 Introduction

Fisheries and at-sea Certificate Holders (CH) in the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) program are required to provide a self-description of policies and measures, including regulatory requirements and procedures that are in effect in the Unit of Assessment, to protect fishing crew from forced labour or child labour, as well as any efforts by the private sector. The objective is to require certificate holders to communicate how government, industry, or other relevant entities protect against forced or child labour.

Each fishery and at-sea Chain of Custody client shall provide this information by completing this template. This template should be completed by the client in good faith and be based on information known and available to the client at the time of completion. The information provided should be representative of the range of measures known to the certificate holder.

The completed form will be uploaded to MSC database to be published on the MSC website at the same time as the Public Certification Report.

Guidance for filling in the template is found in the [Appendix](#) of this template. Information is required on all issues addressed in the template and should be provided in English, which is the official language of the MSC.

Please complete all unshaded fields. Please fill in N/A if an issue is not applicable, including a short justification for why it is not applicable.

## 2 Marine Stewardship Council certificate holder forced and child labour policies, practices and measures

**Table 2.1 – Certificate holder information**

1	Composition of fishery client group on behalf of who the statement is provided
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Characterise the composition of the fishery client group, including cost sharing entities.</li> <li>- Describe the relationship between cost sharing members of the fishery client group and the vessel owners and operators of the Unit of Certification (UoC).</li> </ul>
CH	<p>. List of our vessels, which are covered by the MSC certificate F-CUP-028 (date of issue: 03.12.18). The listed vessels are members of Niedersächsische Muschelfischer GbR:  "Anna" NOR 214, "Andrea" NOR 204, "Charlotte" GRE 115, "Ursula" GRE 27, "Royal Frysk" HOO 70, "Siebennus Gerjets" HOO 71, "Janne" YE 23</p>
2	Responsibility for labour regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What management authorities and laws, including flag state authorities, control labour-related regulations in the unit of assessment area?</li> <li>- How are laws enforced?</li> </ul>
CH	<p>All ships are operated under the German flag, hence German law applies.  In Germany child labor and forced labor is forbidden, it is regulated in the federal laws. In 2006, the International Maritime Labor Convention of the International Labor Organization (ILO) banned maritime forced labor and child labor. Germany ratified the Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) in August 2013 and transposed it into the National Maritime Labor Law (Seearbeitsgesetz - SeeArbG).</p> <p>The Berufsgenossenschaft für Transport und Verkehrswirtschaft (BG Verkehr) was merged in 2010 with the See Berufsgenossenschaft (See BG Hamburg). They carry out inspections every second year</p>
3	Risk identification and mitigation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the processes, including government and certificate holder measures, that are in place in the UoC to identify and mitigate any risk of child and forced labour.</li> </ul>
CH	<p>In Germany child labor and forced labor is forbidden, it is regulated in the federal laws. In 2006, the International Maritime Labor Convention of the International Labor Organization (ILO) banned maritime forced labor and child labor. Germany ratified the Maritime Labor Convention (MLC) in August 2013 and transposed it into the National Maritime Labor Law. Compliance with the regulations is checked by the Agricultural Chamber for trainees and by BG Verkehr for sea personnel.</p> <p>The employment contract is fixed in writing, after the submission of the Maritime Labor Law (Seearbeitsgesetz; SeeArbG). The contract is illegal if e.g. in the case of minors, there is no consent of the legal guardian (signature in the contract). §10 of the SeeArbG regulates the minimum age for crew members in merchant shipping / fishing. Every second year inspections by competent authorities are carried out in accordance with Maritime Labour Law and MLC.</p>
4	Crew recruitment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the typical methods used to recruit crew in the UoC and describe the migrant composition of crew if any.</li> </ul>
CH	<p>. Job advertisements for trainees are available in regional and national newspapers, on the websites of our member companies or by the initiative of applicants who would like to become fishermen. The deck crew (trained fishermen) are very often recruited from the pool of their own trainees. In recent years, these jobs are very often filled by word-of-mouth recommendations.</p> <p>There are between 15 - 20 employees in the Lower Saxony mussel fishery, all are over 20 years old and EU citizens.</p>
5	Engagement with fish worker groups

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Where there is known engagement with fisher, migrant, and worker rights groups, describe how this occurs and the organisations engaged with workers in the Unit of Assessment (UoA).</li> </ul>
CH	The mussel fishermen or their employees are not organized in unions, as far as we know.
6	Crew contracts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe the nature of contracts or legal work agreements in place in the UoC and the issues addressed in such agreements.</li> </ul>
CH	<p>The employment contracts are written in accordance with the BG Verkehr (SeeBG) and the Seearbeitsgesetz (SeeArbG). Each Crew member has a valid pay contract.</p> <p>Here is the link to the model contract  <a href="https://www.deutsche-flagge.de/de/redaktion/dokumente/dokumente-dienststelle/muster-heuervertrag-deutsche-flagge.pdf">https://www.deutsche-flagge.de/de/redaktion/dokumente/dokumente-dienststelle/muster-heuervertrag-deutsche-flagge.pdf</a></p>
7	Audits and labour inspections
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe any 3rd Party audits and certifications on labour, or labour inspections conducted within the UoC in the last two years.</li> </ul>
CH	Examinations are carried out by See BG in accordance with the maritime labor law (SeeArbG).
8	National minimum age requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe national minimum age requirements for crew members serving on vessels within the UoC.</li> <li>- Describe systems in place, both regulatory and private sector systems, to ensure that crew members meet national minimum age requirements.</li> <li>- Describe how this is checked, including enforcement within the UoC by the responsible governing authority or oversight body such as labour inspectors.</li> </ul>
CH	<p>Minimum age requirements are stated in Maritime Labour Act §10. All Crew must have a minimum age of 16 years. This is verified by the personnel management, the captain, the occupational safety and health professional and the Port State Control.</p> <p>There are between 15 - 20 employees in the Lower Saxony mussel fishery, all are over 20 years old and EU citizens. They are also investigated every second year by medical officers regarding their maritime fitness.</p>
9	Repatriation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe how repatriation issues are dealt with in the UoC with respect visits end of contract, voluntary and involuntary termination, and freedom of movement and the extent to which these are included in contracts.</li> </ul>
CH	<p>All crew members live in the region. The mussel vessels usually dock in the home port.</p> <p>The regulations governing repatriation / repatriation of seafarers are set out in Section 7 of the Maritime Labor Law (SeeArbG) of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p>
10	Debt bondage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Describe if there is evidence of systemic practices to impose costs on crew members for placement or brokerage fees, travel to the workplace, visa, medical, safety gear, clothing/protective gear, food at the workplace, communications access, remittance fees, repatriation, etc.</li> <li>- If so, describe such practices and how debt bondage is avoided.</li> </ul>
CH	<p>There is no debt bondage on board of the trawlers.</p> <p>See Maritime Labor Law: The points mentioned here do not take place with us. Our employees all have employment contracts of the seamen("Heuerverträge") (see link point 6), all of these points are excluded. We refer to the maritime labor law (SeeArbG).</p>
11	Grievance and remedy mechanisms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Please list any policies or measures (e.g. hotline) that are in place for crew voices to be heard and to report and remediate any instances of forced or child labour.</li> </ul>

CH	Employee can enforce their rights in Germany by means of a lawsuit against the employer. Normally, German labor courts strongly support the rights of the employees because the employer are thought to have the "larger resources". As a rule, labor tribunals attach particular importance to ensuring that employers comply with their obligations to their employees in a clean and orderly manner - if they do not, they lose almost every case against employees in Germany.
12	Identification documents
	- Describe policies and practice in place across the UoC to ensure that crew members have free and timely access to their identification documents, including National ID, passports, visas, etc.
CH	The identity documents of the crew members remain with the crew member. Personal documents have to be kept by each crew member and are not collected by the owning company.
13	Additional comments
	- Do you have additional comments on labour practices within the UoC?
CH	no
14	Date this template was last updated
	- DD/MM/YYYY
CH	02.07.2019

## **3 Appendix – Guidance on filling in the Certificate Holder Forced and Child Labour Policies, Practices and Measures Template**

### **3.1 Composition of the fishery client group on behalf of who the statement is provided**

If a fishery is in full assessment and the cost-sharing participants and arrangements are not yet determined, provide as much detail as possible regarding the expected cost-sharing entities that will comprise the client group, should the fishery achieve certification, and the relationship between such client group representatives and the vessel owners and operators in the Unit of Certification (UoC).

### **3.2 Responsibility for labour regulation**

Provide information on laws and regulation and the authorities that have responsibility for labour regulations in the area in which the fishery operates, including flag state authorities where this is applicable. Describe how these are enforced.

### **3.3 Risk identification, mitigation and remediation**

The information required in this section includes information known by the certificate holder on processes and practices that are applicable in the UoC to identify, assess, prevent and mitigate forced and child labour risks. The information may include government policy or measures, or where applicable, measures being implemented by the certificate holder.

### **3.4 Crew recruitment**

The information required here includes information on the methods used to recruit crew in the UoC, any widespread use of migrant labour, the countries that crew come from and information on recruitment agencies used where this information is available and known to the certificate holder. It may also include information known of visa programs used to bring in workers to the UoC and on payment of recruitment fees.

### **3.5 Engagement with fish worker groups**

In some countries, there may be engagement with fish worker groups or other types of organisations that work to address risks of forced labour. Where this occurs provide information on such engagement. This may include information on any organizations in the port area which support crew members socially, e.g. seafarers' ministry, fishers' association, local committees.

### **3.6 Crew contracts**

Contracts are legal work agreements with labour duties and payments clearly spelled out. Describe the nature of crew contracts in the UoC, specifically features related to forced and child labour, whether the contracts are written in languages understood by crew and how provisions in the contract are enforced.

### **3.7 Audits and labour inspections**

Describe any government labour inspections or social audits and certifications of working conditions within the UoC in the past 2 years. Where the information is available provide a link to the criteria against which the audit took place.

### **3.8 National minimum age requirements**

For this section describe national minimum age requirements and provide a description of regulatory and private sector systems in place to confirm that minimum age restrictions are met. Include information on any exceptions to statutory minimum age requirements which are used by the UoC and information on policy for hiring young workers in compliance with national legislation. This should also include description of any policy or practices for monitoring including hours of work and rest for young workers. This may include information on any other programs which are monitoring labour in your UoC fishing area.

### **3.9 Repatriation**

This section requires a description of how departure of crew members across the UoC is handled. This may include information about government, and/or where known, any applicable company policy on end of crew members' contracts; involuntary termination; leave (including family visits and medical treatment); freedom of movement during the work term and departure terms within crew member contracts.

### **3.10 Debt bondage**

Deductions for costs of work from pay can cause debt bondage and put crew at risk of forced labour. Examples of such work costs include costs of getting to work, placement/broker fee, medical costs, safety gear, food at the workplace, remittance fees and repatriation costs.

Describe systems in place to avoid debt bondage. If there is evidence of systemic practices to impose costs on workers, what measures are in place to avoid debt bondage.

### **3.11 Grievance and remedy mechanisms**

Provide a description of systems known to be in place that allow crew to share information, access assistance and report labour violations and how the systems work to address such reports and provide remediation.

### **3.12 Identification documents**

Describe provisions across the UoC for crew to access their official identification (passports, visas, seafarers book). Where the law in a jurisdiction requires the vessel owner or captain to hold the crew members' official identification, describe the protocol, including government regulations in place to ensure that crew members can access their personal documents and have freedom of movement.

## 4 Template information and copyright

This document was drafted using the 'Certificate Holder Forced and Child Labour Policies, Practices and Measures Template v1.01'.

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### Template version control

Version	Date of publication	Description of amendment
1.0	17 December 2018	Release alongside Fisheries Certification Process v2.1
1.01	28 March 2019	Minor document change for usability

A controlled document list of MSC program documents is available on the [MSC website](http://msc.org) (msc.org).

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