

## Gaspésie lobster trap fishery

# 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	The RPPSG is an association that brings together all the lobster fishermen of the Gaspé peninsula. They do not pay an annual membership fee. All are independent fishermen who fish for lobster in the Certification Unit, namely LFA 19, 20 and 21
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>Work as an offshore fisherman is regulated at the federal level, in terms of safety by Transport Canada <a href="https://tc.canada.ca/en/marine-transportation/marine-safety/small-fishing-vessel-safety">https://tc.canada.ca/en/marine-transportation/marine-safety/small-fishing-vessel-safety</a> and by various other laws and regulations:</p> <p><b>Federal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canada Shipping Act (CSA) 2001 (c 26)</li> <li>• Small Fishing Vessel Inspection Regulations (CRC, c1486)</li> <li>• Marine Personnel Regulations, SOR/2007-115</li> <li>• Vessel Pollution and Dangerous Chemicals Regulations, SOR/2012-69</li> <li>• Navigation Safety Regulations, SOR/2005-134</li> <li>• Ship Station (Radio) Regulations, 1999, SOR/2000-260</li> <li>• Ship Station (Radio) Technical Regulations, 1999, SOR/2000-265</li> <li>• Collision Regulations, (CRC, c. 1416)</li> <li>• Charts and Nautical Publications Regulations, 1995, SOR/95-149</li> <li>• Vessel Certificates Regulations, SOR/2007-31</li> <li>• Shipping Casualties Reporting Regulations, SOR/85-514</li> <li>• Administrative Monetary Penalties Regulations, SOR/2008-97</li> </ul> <p><b>Normes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Safety Management System - TP 13585 E</li> </ul> <p><b>Provincial</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ACT RESPECTING OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY S-2.1</b></li> <li>• Regulation respecting occupational health and safety S-2.1, r. 13</li> </ul>
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	In Quebec, the law on the Quebec fishermen's and fishermen's aid accreditation board (BAPAP) was sanctioned on June 19, 1999 following its adoption by the National Assembly of Quebec. It set up the BAPAP whose mission is to develop and implement a system of recognition of the professional competence of fishermen and fishermen's helpers in tidal waters, except with regard to anadromous and catadromous species.

	<p>By law, the Bureau issues certificates attesting to the suitability of applicants to exercise the profession of fisherman or fisherman's helper according to the requirements of commercial fishing and 2) advises the Minister on any question relating to the professional competence of fishermen and fisherman's helpers..</p> <p>The RPPSG is a member of this organization, which ensures that there is no risk of child labor and forced labor. See <a href="http://www.bapap.qc.ca/eng/index.htm">http://www.bapap.qc.ca/eng/index.htm</a></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	Typically, captains hire people known for their skills and hard work. There is also a specialized school in Gaspésie providing training to young people interested in becoming fishermen, which is another source of likely employees. See <a href="http://www.epaq.qc.ca/l-epaq">http://www.epaq.qc.ca/l-epaq</a>
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	There is no union of workers in the lobster fishing sector in Gaspésie, nor the hiring of migrant workers.
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	The hiring of fisherman's helpers is usually done by mutual agreement, without a written legal agreement.
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	None to our knowledge
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>In Canada, each province and territory sets the minimum age to start working and to be paid. See <a href="https://www.cliquezjustice.ca/vos-droits/age-et-salaire-minimum-pour-travailler-au-canada">https://www.cliquezjustice.ca/vos-droits/age-et-salaire-minimum-pour-travailler-au-canada</a>.</p> <p>Canada is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international treaty signed by more than 190 countries. This convention aims to regulate the working conditions of children around the world.</p> <p>In Quebec, there is no minimum age to start working. On the other hand, if a young person wishes to work while still studying and under the age of 16, school must come first and his employer must not interfere with his studies. To employ a child under 14 years of age, an employer must obtain written permission from one of his parents or guardian. A young person must attend school until the age of 16, but he can work. So, until the end of the school year when they turn 16, an employer must make sure that school comes before work when it comes time to plan the schedule. For example, an employer cannot ask him to miss school to work. See <a href="https://educaloi.qc.ca/en/capsules/juggling-work-and-school/">https://educaloi.qc.ca/en/capsules/juggling-work-and-school/</a> . I don't know how or if this is verified.</p>

	In Quebec, it is the CNESST which regulates child labor through the Act respecting labor standards, which contains certain provisions concerning child labor. VOIR <a href="https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/fr/conditions-travail/salaire-paye/salaire">https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/fr/conditions-travail/salaire-paye/salaire</a>
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	N/A
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	There is no evidence of systemic practices aimed at charging crew members for placement or brokerage, travel to the workplace, visa, medical insurance, protective gear, protective clothing / gear, food on board. workplace, access to communications, delivery costs, repatriation, etc.
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	No known policies or measures (eg hotline) in place to ensure that crew members are heard and to report and remedy cases of forced labor or children.
12	Identification documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> </ul>
CH	There is no policy or practice in place throughout UoC to ensure crew members have free and timely access to their identification documents, including national identity cards, passports. , visas, etc.
13	Additional comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Do you have additional comments on labour practices within the UoC?</li> </ul>
CH	NO
14	Date this template was last updated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DD/MM/YYYY</li> </ul>
CH	09/02/2021

## **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](https://www.msc.org) (msc.org).

Senior Policy Manager  
Marine Stewardship Council  
Marine House  
1 Snow Hill  
London EC1A 2DH  
United Kingdom

Phone: + 44 (0) 20 7246 8900  
Fax: + 44 (0) 20 7246 8901  
Email: [standards@msc.org](mailto:standards@msc.org)