

Euronor, Scapêche and Compagnie des Pêches St. Malo saithe trawl 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"> - Characterise the composition of the fishery client group, including cost sharing entities. - Describe the relationship between cost sharing members of the fishery client group and the vessel owners and operators of the Unit of Certification (UoC).
CH	<p>Scapêche is a fishing company and owns the vessels in the UoC The client group of saithe fishery consist of the following operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Euronor - Compagnie des Pêches Saint Malo - Scapeche
	Responsibility for labour regulation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What management authorities and laws, including flag state authorities, control labour-related regulations in the unit of assessment area? - How are laws enforced?
CH	<p><u>All vessel of the UoC are operated under French flag.</u> <u>Hence, the vessels owners must comply with International, European and French laws and regulations.</u></p> <p>International right : France signed and ratified International Labor Organization ork in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), concerning work in the fishing sector.</p> <p>In France, French Maritime Authority (DAM) is responsible for issuing acts and executive orders on maritime safety, maritime employment and social law as well as ships registration. The DAM set the frame of safety and working environment aboard French fishing vessels.</p> <p>The French Labour Law, issued by French Labour Ministry, also allies to fishing vessels.</p> <p>Hence, enforcement falls both under Labour and Maritime Affairs Inspectors.</p> <p>Breaking these laws exposes shipowners to fines and prison term for severe infringements</p> <p><u>In addition, specific labor laws are designed to protect minor workers</u> <u>European law, forbids employment of minors under 15.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 94/33/CE du Conseil, du 22 juin 1994 <p><u>French laws, for sea workers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code du travail: L. 4153-1, art. L. 6222-1et R. 6222-1-1, L. 4153-3 et D. 4153-5 et s • Code de l' éducation, art. L. 337-3-1, • Le décret n°2017-1473 du 13 octobre 2017 relatif à la protection des jeunes travailleurs ages de moins de 18 ans embarqués à bord des navire
3	Risk identification and mitigation

	- 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.
CH	<p>Every employee signs a contract of employment, specifying the conditions of employment, salary and resignation.</p> <p>These contracts fall under French law and are verified by French Health and Safety inspectors, who also carry out unforeseen inspections.</p> <p>For every fishing trip, the crew list is validated by French administration for maritime affairs (DML). This administration also carries out social certification inspection on a regular time basis.</p> <p>Audit de certification sociale à la pêche périodique effectué par les Affaires Maritimes.</p> <p>Application of French regulation and International regulation (C188 ILO),</p>
4	Crew recruitment
	- Describe the typical methods used to recruit crew in the UoC and describe the migrant composition of crew if any.
CH	<p>Crew members are either recruited through sailor self application (Internet website or direct visit to HR), or by recommendation of employee.</p> <p>Few crew members come from foreign countries, most of them coming from European Union countries. All are required to have the same qualifications as French crew members. They are be employed on the same basis than French crew members, regarding wage or social conditions.</p>
5	Engagement with fish worker groups
	- 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).
CH	<p>Scapêche as negotiated a collective labor agreement, negotiated with unions and workers representatives. It covers all crew members aboard our vessels regardless whether the crew members are members of the unions.</p>
6	Crew contracts
	- Describe the nature of contracts or legal work agreements in place in the UoC and the issues addressed in such agreements.
CH	<p>The contracts are either temporary or permanent, permanent being the majority.</p> <p>The contracts are covered by a collective labor agreement, negotiated with unions and workers representatives. This collective agreement must and do offer better conditions for workers than general labour law. The contracts cover remuneration, healthcare policy, contingency insurance, resignation conditions...</p>
7	Audits and labour inspections
	- Describe any 3rd Party audits and certifications on labour, or labour inspections conducted within the UoC in the last two years.
CH	<p>Under ILO C188, third party audits must be carried out on French fishing vessels by French administration : So far, two vessels of Scapêche have been certified :</p> <p>Jean Pierre Le Roch le 20/06/19.</p> <p>Corail le 19/07/19.</p>
8	National minimum age requirements

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe national minimum age requirements for crew members serving on vessels within the UoC. - Describe systems in place, both regulatory and private sector systems, to ensure that crew members meet national minimum age requirements. - Describe how this is checked, including enforcement within the UoC by the responsible governing authority or oversight body such as labour inspectors.
CH	<p><u>Under French law, minor under 16 are obliged do be in scholarship, hence it is forbidden for a minor under 16 to be employed.</u></p> <p><u>Still, French labour code (e.g. décret n°2017-1473 du 13 octobre 2017) allows employment between 15 and 18, but only for training purposes, and in relation with a maritime training institute (maritime college). In such case, working duration, resting periods, occupations, and working conditions shall be validated by</u> French Health and Safety inspectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In certain cases, it is possible for a minor under 16 to be at a working place,
9	Repatriation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
CH	For Scapeche, all contracts state that the repatriation from working place to Lorient falls to the vessel owner, whichever causes the termination of the contract
10	Debt bondage
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - If so, describe such practices and how debt bondage is avoided.
CH	Travel to workplace from Lorient, Repatriation, protective gears and clothing are payed by the fishing company. No charge for workers.
11	Grievance and remedy mechanisms
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
CH	<p>Each crewman can report any problem either through writing in a register available on board, or through direct contact with HR.</p> <p>Crewmen elect representatives to Works council. These representatives are in charge to bring forward such issues, should they occur.</p>
12	Identification documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>HR require only copies of identification documents for employment contract.</p> <p>Crewmember have to carry identification documents with them on board.</p>
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	20/08/2019

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.