Faroe Islands saithe

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.
Appendix1Appendix1

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
	- 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	The fishery client group consists of Faroese vessel owners with multiple types of fishing gear operating under the Faroese fishing regulation. The members of the client group have hitherto all paid the same amount in participation fee each, but going forward the invoiced fee is determined proportionally by the quantities fished.
2	Responsibility for labour regulation
	- What management authorities and laws, including flag state authorities, control labour-related regulations in the unit of assessment area? - How are laws enforced?
CH	The Fishery Ministry of the Faroe Islands stipulates in the fishery regulation that all participating vessels in the relevant fisheries are required to comply with Faroese labour union agreements. Also, the Faroese government enforces other stipulations on the labour active in the fisheries, such as obligations to participate in unemployment insurance and receive minimum remuneration from a publicly organized insurance fund. The laws are enforced by inspection of the participating fishing vessels. If a vessel does not comply with regulations the fishing rights will be repatriated.
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	The vessel owners found to breach with labour regulation banning child and forced labour are penalized with fees as well as having their fishing rights repatriated.
4	Crew recruitment
	- Describe the typical methods used to recruit crew in the UoC and describe the migrant composition of crew if any.
CH	The typical method of recruiting crew is by job listings either on job portals or in the news outlets. For some vessel types there are lists of potential crew members having signed up for job openings. There is almost no immigrants among the crew.
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	There are several trade unions representing the crew members in the engagement with vessel owners, one trade union for each of the type of crews, one for the captains, one for the engineers, and another for the ordinary crew members. The organisations negogiate compensation and other labour agreements with the vessel owners employer organisation biannually.
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	The contracts for the crew are based on collective agreements for the Faroese labour market, which stipulate all normal issues such as remuneration (as % of value of landings), working hours, days at sea,

	conditions for end of contract, termination of employment etc. All holders of Farose fishing rights are required by law to comply with these collective agreements.
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	No 3rd party audits or certifications on labour have been conducted in the last two years. Labour inspections are done by the labour inspection authority regularly with regards to the physical and psychological environment.
8	National minimum age requirements
	- 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	Miminun age for crew: 16 years, an insurance diploma and a health certificate are required of all crew enlisted. You are not allowed to sign on a vessel if you are younger than 16 years old. The captain is responsible for all crew members comply with the requirements. The captain risks a penalty fee if a member of the crew has been enlisted on the vessel without complying with the regulation. The list of crew members is reported to the relevant authorities, who are authorized to require further information and inspect the vessel and members of crew.
9	Repatriation
	- 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	Having signed off a vessel a crew member is free of obligations as soon as the vessel is in port again, or no longer than 1 month later. It the vessel owner signs a crew member off the vessel, the term of notice depends on for how long the crew member has been a permanent member of the vessel crew. If the crew member has been a member for 1 year, the term of notice is 1 month, for 2 years the term of notice is 2 months. The vessel owner needs to pay compensation to crew members when they sign off.
10	Debt bondage
	- 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	The crew covers the travel expenses to the place where the crew signs on the vessel. The vessel normally sails from the vessel's hometown. The vessel is equipped with medical, safety and protective gear, which the crew can use free of charge. All vessels are equipped with communication access, such as free wifi. Debt bondage is avoided by the staff only covering a minimal share of the incurred costs.
11	Grievance and remedy mechanisms
	- 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	The crew (or relevant trade union) elects a shop steward to represent the crew in matters discussed with the captain or vessel owner.
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	Company policies require that crew bring their passports, if the vessel is bound for foreign waters.
13	Additional comments
	- Do you have additional comments on labour practices within the UoC?
CH	
14	Date this template was last updated
	- DD/MM/YYYY
CH	04/07/2019

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

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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 (msc.org).

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