Modern Slavery & Exploitation at Sea

EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEA (EHRAS) COURSE UNIVERSITY OF MILANO-BICOCCA EU ERASMUS+ JEAN MONNET SCHEME

DAVID HAMMOND ESQ.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEA INTERNATIONAL

FOUNDER HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEA (2013-2023)

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MILAN





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Core Principle: Human rights apply at sea, as they do on land.

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Ghost Fleet





Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qNwoqLB_wKs

Modern Slavery: Civil Society work



"It takes a village"

- **Change**: Achieved through likeminded groups covering environmental, ecological, labour and human rights perspectives.
- **Lobbying**. Unified and collective globally-focused advocacy and related lobbying activities.
- **Strategic**. Policy and legislative focus is only one aspect.
- Front-line. Emerging focus on worker voice and worker engagement.
- **Communications**. Web, national and international media and social media for awareness raising and maintaining the narrative.
- **But** many organisations in competition for limited funding resources and profile.

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40 million people are estimated to be trapped in modern slavery worldwide:

- 1 in 4 of them are children.
- Almost three quarters (71%) are women and girls.

UK Definition

Modern slavery is defined as the recruitment, movement, harboring or receiving of children, women or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception or other means for the purpose of exploitation.

Signs of Modern Slavery

- Appear to be under the control of someone else and are reluctant to interact with others.
- Do not have personal identification on them.
- Have few personal belongings, wear the same clothes every day, or wear unsuitable clothes for work.
- May not be able to move around freely.







Modern Slavery: Most Common Forms



Human trafficking. The use of violence, threats or coercion to transport, recruit or harbour people in order to exploit them for purposes such as forced prostitution, labour, criminality, marriage or organ removal.

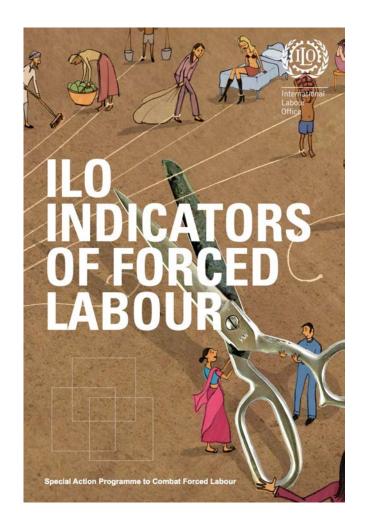
Forced labour. Any work or services people are forced to do against their will under threat of punishment.

Debt bondage/bonded labour. The world's most widespread form of slavery. People trapped in poverty borrow money and are forced to work to pay off the debt, losing control over both their employment conditions and the debt.

Descent-based slavery. Most traditional form, where people are treated as property, and their "slave" status was passed down the maternal line.
Slavery of children. When a child is exploited for someone else's gain. This can include child trafficking, child soldiers, child marriage and child domestic slavery.
Forced and early marriage. When someone is married against their will and cannot leave. Most child marriages can be considered slavery.

ILO Forced Labour Indicators





- 1. Abuse of vulnerability
- 2. Deception
- 3. Restriction of movement
- 4. Isolation
- 5. Physical and sexual violence
- 6. Intimidation and threats
- 7. Retention of identity documents
- 8. Withholding of wages
- 9. Debt bondage
- 10. Abusive working and living conditions
- 11. Excessive overtime

Link: <u>https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---declaration/documents/publication/wcms_203832.pdf</u>





COVID-19 Seafarers, Forced Labour & Slavery

At the start of the 2020 pandemic the International Chamber of Shipping estimated that there were over 400,000 seafarers trapped working onboard vessels worldwide

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It is a humanitarian issue [...] It is a safety issue [...] It is also an economic issue which could slow or stop trade and hinder economic recovery. Governments must act now."

Guy Ryder, ILO Director-General

14 September 2020

A humanitarian crisis at sea: all United Nations Member States must resolve the crew change crisis

More calls for Governments to recognize seafarers as keyworkers amidst humanitarian crisis

News: UN agencies urge member states to resolve the humanitarian crew change crisis

18 September 2020

UN agencies and programmes involved in the maritime sector, human rights, trade, travel and transportation have called on all UN Member States, through a joint statement, to take urgent action to resolve the humanitarian crew change crisis faced by the world's seafarers.

Calling it a humanitarian crisis, the Joint Statement issued by IMO, ILO and ITF amongst other UN agencies calls on all Governments to immediately recognize seafarers as "key workers", and to take swift and effective action to eliminate obstacles for crew changes and ensuring maritime safety and facilitation of economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

General risks of Modern Slavery faced by Seafarers



- Abandonment: ILO Database. 703 abandonments in 20 years. 2023 142 cases -a new record.
- Wages withheld: Consequences of indentured servitude & debt bondage.
- Seaman's Record Books withheld: Failure to gain new employment.
- Vindictive behavior by owners, manning agents and flag States.







Four years at sea, now just metres from shore: 'living hell' of stranded UAE ship

3346 Views

Five seafarers are stuck in limbo on a beached tanker after a long, terrifying ordeal of abandonment



▲ The MT Iba tanker beached in Umm Al Quwain. Photograph: Reuters

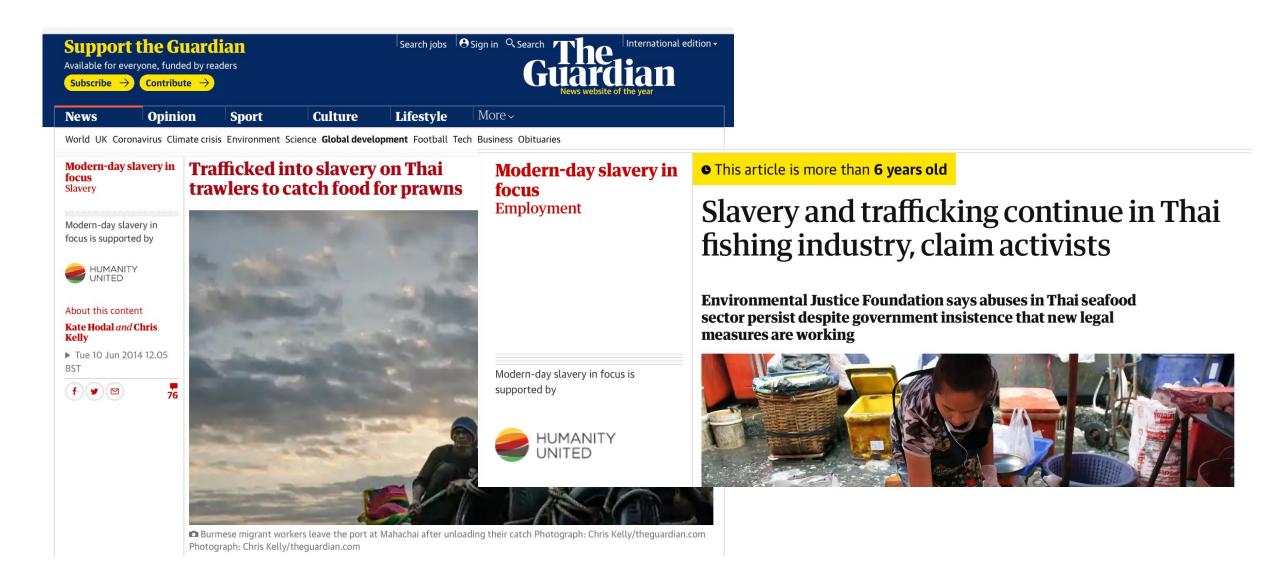
Seafarer Commits Suicide Aboard Asphalt Tanker off UAE



Sea Princess (file image courtesy Global Tankers Pvt) BY THE MARITIME EXECUTIVE 01-31-2021 03:35:00

Slavery: Fisheries - Thailand 2014





US Trafficking in Persons Reports



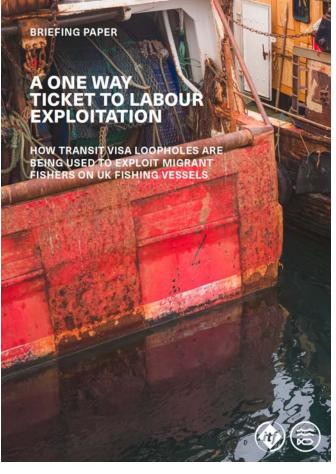


Link: https://www.state.gov/trafficking-in-persons-report

ITF Fisheries



About News & Media Know Your Rights **Our Campaigns** 🖌 f 🔿 **ENDING EXPLOITATION RAISING STANDARDS** Learn More Without enforceable rights in the workplace and the strength that comes from being represented by a union, labour rights **Our Campaigns** violations and the mistreatment of fishers will continue. The ITF has committed to campaign to improve the wages, working conditions and labour rights of all fishers irrespective of where they come from or what type of boat that they work on.



Links: <u>https://justiceforfishers.org</u> https://www.itfglobal.org/en/reports-publications/one-v

https://www.itfglobal.org/en/reports-publications/one-way-ticket-labour-exploitation

NGO: ILRF Seafood Working Group



RF INTERNATIONAL LABOR RIGHTS FORUM

OUR WORK ACTION CENTER

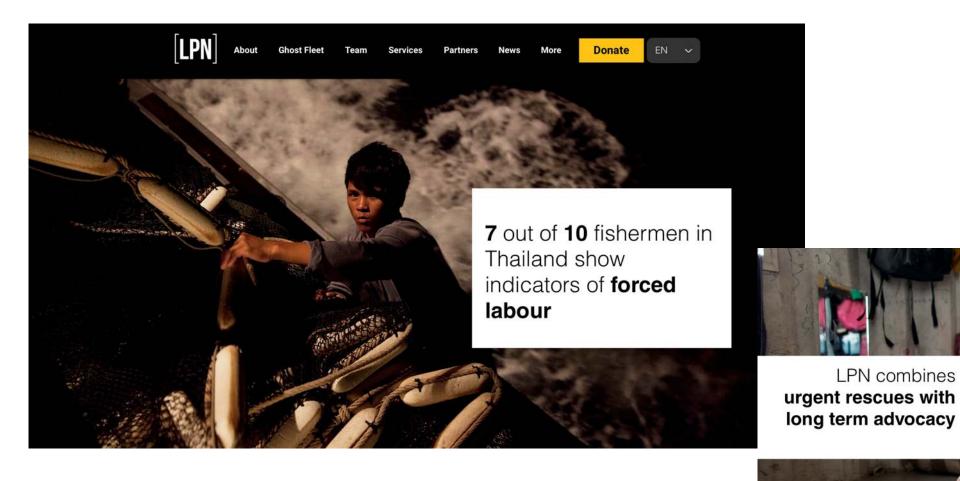
The Seafood Working Group



- Educate, engage, and hold governments and corporations accountable for ensuring internationally-recognized labor standards and to adopt and progressively implement new standards where there are gaps.
- **Promote advocacy agendas** that are grounded in the priorities of workers, trade unions and worker-led organizations on the frontlines.
- Foster cooperation to find solutions to labor, social, and environmental issues in the seafood industry through consensus-building, collaboration and partnership.
- Promote best practices to end illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and overfishing, and ensure good governance of oceans and protection of oceans and marine life.

Link: https://laborrights.org/action-center/seafood-working-group

NGO: LPN Foundation (Thailand)



Link: https://www.lpnfoundation.org





TRIGGER WARNING

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Slavery: Treatment of Migrants and Refugees





Link: https://vimeo.com/167751473

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David Hammond Esq. Executive Director

E: david.hammond@hrasi.org



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