

GLOBAL TUNA ALLIANCE



# **Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration Progress Report**

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**March 2020**





# About Global Tuna Alliance

The Global Tuna Alliance is an independent group of retailers and tuna supply chain companies, who are committed to realising harvest strategies for tuna fisheries, avoidance of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) products, improved traceability as well as environmental sustainability, and progressing work on human rights in tuna fisheries and to implementing the objectives laid out in World Economic Forum's Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration as championed by Friends of Ocean Action.

They work collaboratively with member and non-member organizations to find industry-wide solutions to efficiently implement actions to address Alliance and Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration commitments on:

- Tuna Traceability
- Socially responsible Tuna Supply Chains
- Environmentally Responsible Tuna Sources
- Government Partnership

In the summer of 2019 Stichting Global Tuna Alliance was incorporated as a foundation under the laws of the Netherlands.

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# Executive summary

## Background

At the United Nations Ocean Conference in 2017, 66 companies including retailers and other businesses involved in the global tuna supply chain signed the World Economic Forum's **Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration** (TTD). Their aim was to stop illegal tuna getting to market as well as promote improvements in environmental sustainability and human rights in tuna fisheries.

The **Global Tuna Alliance** (GTA), an inclusive constituency of companies interested in improving the sustainability of the tuna sector works with **Friends of Ocean Action** and is committed to supporting the objectives laid out in the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration.

## Survey and summary of responses

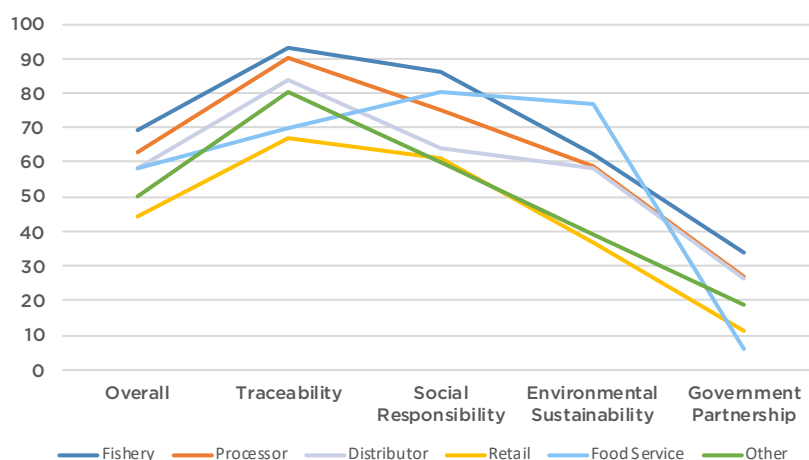
An online survey was developed by the Global Tuna Alliance and circulated to TTD signatories to find out how they have been addressing the declaration's four commitments: traceability, socially responsible supply chains, environmentally sustainable sourcing, and government partnership.

The results have been used to generate a progress report which highlights examples of best practice, where commitments have been met, and the methods or systems used to develop plans for improvement.

The report also provides an analysis of where signatories have not yet been able to meet the commitments. This will enable the GTA to develop a support and outreach strategy to help address these gaps.

The majority of supply chain respondents were from Europe

Figure 1. Average performance scores



with the remainder distributed across the USA, South-East Asia/Australia and South Africa. European respondents were primarily from the UK and Spain. Processing was the most common sector represented by respondents followed by distribution.

Key findings include:

- Significant progress has been made by TTD signatories on meeting the traceability commitment but progress on the government partnership commitment scored the lowest by each supply chain sector (Figure 1).
- Interoperability remains a challenge for companies addressing traceability.
- Several companies have systems in place for meeting the social responsibility commitment 'on land' but there was a clear gap in 'at-sea' verification which aligns with support identified regarding the need for third-party auditable standards on vessels.
- Twenty-three companies have made a pledge to source tuna from fisheries that meet the TTD environmental sustainability commitment.
- Advocacy for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules is the only area in which companies have engaged in any significant way so far under the government partnership commitment.
- Obstacles hindering signatories in meeting or acting on the commitments are generally external stakeholder resistance and complexity.
- The overarching support areas required by respondents were education and outreach, which addresses the 'complexity'

obstacle, and for industry-led multistakeholder initiatives to address specific issues beyond the remit or reach of individual companies.

- The survey reveals that there are clear actions needed to support signatories in meeting or progressing towards the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration commitments.

Further detail on progress, barriers and support needed against each of the declaration's commitments is outlined in brief below.

## 1. Tuna traceability commitment

*We (the signatories) pledge that all tuna products in our supply chains will be fully traceable to the vessel and trip<sup>1</sup> dates, and that this information will be disclosed upon request at the point of sale either on the packaging or via an online system.*

### Summary of progress

Significant progress has been made by signatories on meeting the traceability commitment. All fishery, distributor and food service companies reported that tuna products in their supply chains are traceable to vessels and trip dates. The remaining responses from across the supply chain reported that tuna products in company supply chains are traceable to fisheries but not to vessel or trip dates. No company stated that tuna products in its supply chain are not yet traceable although two retailers noted that they are in the process of making tuna products in their supply chain traceable.

When asked if the traceable information is disclosed to the consumer at point of sale the responses were positive with the majority of answers being 'yes' or 'working on it'. The further away from point of harvest i.e. retailers and food service companies, the lower the proportion of product that meets the commitment. This may be due to the wider range of products that retailers and food service companies sell compared to producers and suppliers. In addition, the supply chain is much longer by this point, there are more nodes that need to be traced, and the situation becomes more complex.

### Barriers and support needed

The traceability commitment was found to have little or no obstacles reported by respondents which may reflect the length of time companies have been working on seafood traceability systems that are required under general food

laws. When the responses to this question are analysed by sector it is noticeable that the earlier steps in the chain reported little or no obstacles more frequently. This is possibly due to the shorter distance from the vessel and/or that several of the respondents are participating companies in the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) which has a specific traceability conservation measure. The later segments of the chain found lack of personnel to be a more frequent obstacle, possibly reflecting the diversity of products they source and sell.

When asked what support is required to meet the traceability commitment, responses were few which aligns with the generally high performance of respondents meeting this commitment and the initiatives underway in this area. However, four separate companies requested standardisation of data, also known as interoperability. Interoperability concerns the seamless, secure, and controlled exchange of data between companies (and their applications). To achieve this, and to help ensure that tuna is sourced from demonstrably legal fishing activities, globally agreed standards are needed which will make traceability more uniform and universal, and in turn, more affordable and reliable. These uniform indicators are known as Key Data Elements (KDEs). In addition, the industry needs to adopt interoperable data communication standards and practices, otherwise proprietary traceability systems may be unable to communicate with each other even if standardised KDEs are used.

As noted above, the later steps in the chain found a lack of personnel to be an obstacle. The development of interoperable traceability methods and standardised KDEs should make downstream traceability easier as companies can then more easily consolidate and use upstream data.

The survey responses suggest that meeting the traceability commitment is feasible within the 2020 deadline and that Global Tuna Alliance support should focus on reinforcing the importance of the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST) which can provide the standardised KDEs and frameworks for interoperable IT systems.

## 2. Commitment to a socially responsible tuna supply chain.

*We (the signatories) pledge to eliminate any form of slavery and ensure suppliers at least meet minimum social standards in*

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<sup>1</sup> Recognising the need for aggregated vessel and trip information from small-scale tuna fisheries.



## Summary of progress

Nearly two-thirds of companies believe their tuna supply chains are 'slave free'<sup>2</sup>, and nearly one in five have third-party certification to demonstrate this. Further from harvest the distribution of responses changes; there is a decrease in the number of responses reporting 'slave-free' tuna supply chains and increasing uncertainty. This pattern is also reflected in the proportion of suppliers of tuna products that at least meet minimum social standards which has a cascade effect up the supply chain.

Some respondents added further narrative that describes their activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment. Several companies noted they have systems in place for processing plants and other on-land activity but the gap in 'at-sea' verification was often cited. This aligns with the support identified by respondents – the need for a third-party auditable standard on vessels.

Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the social responsibility commitment. There are some clear areas of commonality and the planned activities can be categorised as either use of third-party standards, capacity building with suppliers or strategy development.

The reliance on third-party standards is unsurprising as they often emerge as the first meaningful initiatives in areas where legislation is weak but action is demanded. The frequency of companies noting upcoming capacity-building activity with suppliers again highlights the importance respondents place on improving social responsibility and education. Several companies have developed or are developing in-house processes to audit suppliers. Finally, several companies are developing strategies for addressing social responsibility in 2020. This should not be taken to imply that all these companies have no processes in place already; in most cases companies are building on existing systems as they learn more and as tools such as third-party standards become available.

## Barriers and support needed

Complexity was the primary challenge respondents noted in meeting the social responsibility commitment. This complexity is

likely to stem from the breadth of the issue which includes coercive treatment of both sea and land-based workers, abusive labour and recruitment practices variously referred to as slavery or slavery-like practices, forced and bonded labour, human trafficking, and serious forms of child labour. This issue affects many countries and a wide range of products. When the responses to this question are analysed by supply chain sector we find that complexity was the only obstacle reported by all steps of the chain.

When asked what support is required to achieve the social responsibility commitment, responses again converged around a number of related themes including the need for a third-party auditable standard on vessels. The 'at-sea' portion of the supply chain has often been a risk area for human rights abuses with vessels operating away from enforcement activities and ports for several weeks at a time. The sometimes complex and opaque nature of tuna supply chains amplifies the challenge.

The requirement for third-party standards is being addressed with the internationalisation of the [Responsible Fishing Vessel Scheme](#) and the development of the [Seafood Task Force tuna vessel standard](#). In addition, OPAGAC (an association of frozen tuna producers in Spain) has developed a [Tuna for Responsible Fisheries \(APR\)](#) standard with the Spanish certification organisation, AENOR.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently working on guidance to facilitate compliance towards social responsibility in fisheries and aquaculture along supply chains. The FAO Draft Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains is based on international human rights anchored on the International Bill of Human Rights of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and instruments and standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Collaboration and capacity-building requests were also frequently raised by respondents and can be summarised as wanting a shared understanding of the required standards and potential solutions.

The survey responses suggest that significant progress can be made towards meeting the commitment if signatories actively use the third-party standards becoming available throughout 2020 and beyond that meet emerging benchmarks to ensure the quality and appropriateness of such standards.

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<sup>2</sup> It is acknowledged that social responsibility extends beyond 'slave free' – we are using the language in the original social responsibility commitment "We pledge to eliminate any form of slavery..."



### 3. Commitment to environmentally responsible tuna sources

*We (the signatories) pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented:*

*a) Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield; and*

*b) Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques.*

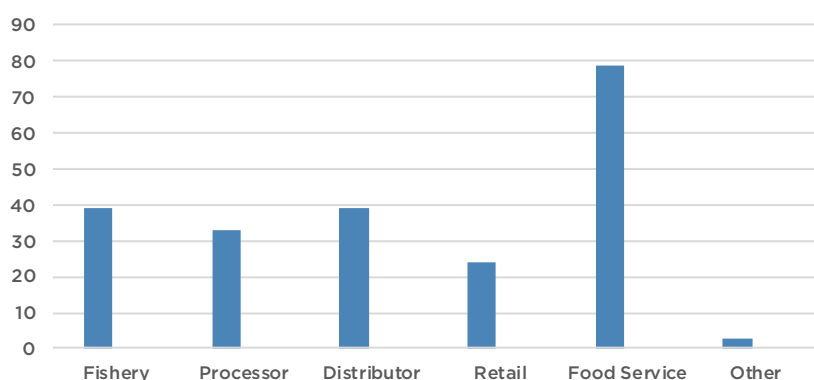
*To put this pledge into effect we will continue to explore new opportunities to support the multi-stakeholder initiatives mentioned above, and we will work to continually increase our sourcing from tuna fisheries certified by schemes that are internationally recognised by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).*

#### Summary of progress

Twenty-three companies have made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that meet the environmental sustainability commitment. Three companies currently source 100% of their tuna from fisheries certified by schemes that are benchmarked by GSSI<sup>3</sup>: one fishery, one processor and one distributor. Twenty companies source less than 10% of their tuna from certified fisheries, but it must be noted that as only 24.5% of global tuna production is currently certified, availability is a limiting factor.

The average percentage of tuna sourced or sold that is certified by schemes recognised by the GSSI is relatively consistent between fisheries, processors and distributors (Figure 2). There is a slight drop with retailers and a large increase for food services. The range of products sold may be a factor here. The food service company respondents may sell a high proportion of skipjack which is proportionately more MSC-certified than other tuna species.

**Figure 2. Average percentage of tuna sourced/sold certified by schemes that are internationally recognised by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)**



The seafood sourcing policies of four companies are shared in the report. The policies vary yet have several recurring issues

such as sourcing from fisheries with GSSI-recognised certifications including Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) and from recognised Fisheries Improvement Plans (FIPs), adherence to ISSF conservation measures, and a ban on shark finning.

Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the environmental sustainability commitment. Sixteen companies, nearly half of the respondents, will be seeking or increasing their sourcing from MSC-certified fisheries or from FIPs. It appears that the appetite for certified tuna is not decreasing. A requirement for GSSI-recognised certifications such as MSC is a simple way for companies to meet the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration's environmental sustainability commitment, subject to sufficient availability of certified product. Three companies referenced further engagement with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), which aligns with the government partnership commitment detailed below.

#### Barriers and support needed

There was a clear divergence between the fishers, processors and distributors versus the retail and food service sectors in the challenges and obstacles involved in meeting the environmental sustainability commitment. The former reported external stakeholder resistance as the primary issue while the latter generally experienced few or no obstacles. The closer a sector is to the product, the less flexibility there is, with fishers being the most reliant on external factors. For example, a tuna fishing company can be fishing responsibly but if its fishery is not managed properly by an RFMO, the company is restricted in its claims of sustainability. The more positive retail and food service responses may be explained by the significant

<sup>3</sup> GSSI operates a Global Benchmark Tool to provide confidence in certified seafood and promote improvement in certification schemes.



NGO resources that have been invested in environmental sustainability of seafood education and tools, targeted at these sectors.

When asked what support is required to achieve the environmental sustainability commitment, responses again converged around a number of related themes including support for FIPs and action by RFMOs. This suggests that meeting the environmental sustainability commitment by fishers, processors and distributors is hindered by a lack of support for FIPs by their customer base and/or inaction by the RFMOs – aligning with the ‘external stakeholder resistance’ obstacles.

Several initiatives exist in which RFMO engagement is a priority. The Global NGO Tuna Forum, established in 2017 to bring together NGOs and other individuals and organisations that work comprehensively on tuna sustainability issues, works with supply chain partners on RFMO advocacy. The Global Tuna Alliance, which carried out this survey and actively supports the TTD, is committed to achieving harvest strategies for tuna fisheries through the RFMOs. The International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF) is committed to supporting fully functioning RFMOs that follow the scientific directive to protect and conserve tuna stocks and ocean health.

Support will focus on helping signatories develop public procurement policies that commit to source tuna from fisheries with third-party certification against a GSSI-recognised standard. Where fisheries have not yet met a GSSI-recognised standard, support will be given for a credible and comprehensive Fishery Improvement Project. RFMO advocacy support is covered through the government partnership commitment below.

The survey responses suggest that the environmental sustainability commitment can be achieved if signatories commit to sourcing tuna from fisheries with third-party certification against a GSSI-recognised standard. Where fisheries have not yet met a GSSI-recognised standard, support should be given for a credible and comprehensive Fishery Improvement Project.

#### 4. Government partnership

*In addition to the above commitments, we (the signatories) – as industry leaders – will call on and work with governments to take actions needed to support them:*

*a) Implement harvest strategies for all tuna stocks under the jurisdiction of each tuna RFMO by 2020, that will ensure sustainably*

*managed tuna fisheries in line with SDG Target 14.4.*

*b) Establish systems to identify and restrict illegal seafood through government-led measures on traceability and transparency.*

*c) Build capacity to establish and manage information systems to account for domestic and international fishing fleets, landings, enforcement and trade of seafood products, in line with the FAO Code of Conduct and the Port State Measures Agreement.*

#### Summary of progress

Performance on government partnership scored the lowest by each supply chain sector. Advocacy for developing harvest strategies and harvest control rules is the only area where companies have engaged in any significant way, so far. The advocacy efforts reported by respondents are often facilitated by representative organisations such as the GTA and ISSF.

Activities planned in 2020 to achieve the government partnership commitment tend to be built around these multistakeholder initiatives which reflects the support requested by signatories.

#### Barriers and support needed

Across the supply chain, respondents cited a lack of personnel as the key obstacle in meeting the government partnership commitment. ‘Other’ also scored highly and when explored further, this revealed a lack of leverage a single company has to engage with governments. Many companies have government relations staff or are members of organisations who work on government interaction that could be avenues for representation with decision-makers such as Europeche, Food Marketing Institute (FMI) or European Fish Processors Association (AIPCE). The issues covered in the government partnership commitment are relatively new areas of advocacy and the lack of personnel may reflect a ‘lag’ or capacity limits for an increasingly complex set of requirements.

When asked what support is required to achieve the government partnership commitment, responses converged around two related themes: industry collaboration and capacity building. Industry collaboration focusses on the understanding that individual companies will struggle to secure policy changes operating independently and need to collaborate to leverage their power and impact. The Global Tuna Alliance, which is committed to supporting TTD signatories, was referred to by several



respondees as an example of how companies can address this challenge.

Capacity building, the second theme, related to both educating signatory companies themselves on the issues and how to engage with governments, as well as educating decision-makers and other stakeholders on why the requirements are being made. This is intrinsically linked to industry collaboration and forms a key pillar of any engagement strategy.

The survey responses suggest that progress can be made towards meeting the partnership commitment if signatories actively participate in advocacy efforts coordinated by representative organisations such as the GTA and ISSF. Future activities by companies should be built around these multistakeholder initiatives which aligns with the support requested by signatories.

## Call to action

The survey has revealed that clear actions are needed to support signatories in meeting or progressing the aims of the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration commitments.

- To support signatories in carrying out these actions, an education strategy of toolkits and webinars has been developed by the Global Tuna Alliance. These toolkits explain the purpose of each commitment and how progress in meeting it can be demonstrated. Where available, examples from companies that have met the commitment are presented. In parallel, a series of educational and interactive webinars on the initiatives, tools and platforms the toolkits refer to is under way and available to signatories.
- A progress dashboard has been created for each signatory. It is recommended that companies use the results of their dashboard to identify priority commitment areas to address and measure progress. They can refer to the relevant toolkit for initial support and guidance.
- A follow-up survey will be carried out in late 2020 to determine how signatories have continued to progress in meeting TTD commitments. All signatories will be urged to complete the survey results and all results published will be fully transparent.



# Glossary

<b>AGAC</b>	The Association of Large Tuna Freezers
<b>AIP</b>	Aquaculture Improvement Project
<b>AIPCE</b>	European Fish Processors Association
<b>APR</b>	Atún de Pesca Responsable (Responsible Tuna Fishing)
<b>BSCI</b>	Business Social Compliance Initiative
<b>CMM</b>	Conservation and Management Measures
<b>CMs</b>	Conservation Measures
<b>CSR</b>	Corporate Social Responsibility
<b>DNV GL</b>	Det Norske Veritas and Germanischer Lloyd
<b>EJF</b>	Environmental Justice Foundation
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAD</b>	Fish Aggregating Device
<b>FAO</b>	Food & Agriculture Organization
<b>FIP</b>	Fishery Improvement Project
<b>FMI</b>	Food Marketing Institute
<b>GDST</b>	Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability
<b>GMRI</b>	Gulf of Maine Research Institute
<b>GRFV</b>	Global Record of Fishing Vessels
<b>GSSI</b>	Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative
<b>GTA</b>	Global Tuna Alliance
<b>HCR</b>	Harvest Control Rule
<b>IATTC</b>	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
<b>ICCAT</b>	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>ILO188</b>	ILO work in fishing convention
<b>ILVO</b>	Instituut Voor Landbouw, Visserij En Voedingsonderzoek
<b>IMO</b>	International Maritime Organization
<b>IO</b>	Indian Ocean
<b>IOTC</b>	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
<b>IPNLF</b>	International Pole and Line Foundation
<b>ISSF</b>	International Seafood Sustainability Foundation
<b>IUU</b>	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing
<b>KDE</b>	Key Data Element
<b>MSC</b>	Marine Stewardship Council
<b>NEAQ</b>	New England Aquarium
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organisation
<b>NOAA</b>	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
<b>OPAGAC</b>	Organisation of Producers of Frozen Tuna
<b>PAS 1550</b>	Code of practice for exercising due diligence in establishing the legal origin of seafood products and marine ingredients.
<b>PNA</b>	Parties to the Nauru Agreement
<b>PSMA</b>	Agreement on Port State Measures
<b>PVR</b>	Pro-active Vessel Register
<b>RFMO</b>	Regional Fishery Management Organisation
<b>SA8000</b>	International social certification standard for factories and organisations
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>Sedex</b>	A global membership organisation dedicated to driving improvements in ethical and responsible business practices in global supply chains
<b>SGS</b>	Inspection, verification, testing and certification company
<b>SMETA</b>	Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit
<b>SSCI</b>	Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative
<b>tRFMO</b>	Tuna Regional Fishery Management Organisation (used interchangeably with RFMO when discussing tuna)
<b>UVI</b>	Unique Vessel Identifier
<b>VMS</b>	Vessel Monitoring System
<b>WCPFC</b>	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission
<b>WWF</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature





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### 3. Background and introduction



The Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration is a non-legally binding declaration that emerged from a dialogue among governments, companies and civil society, convened by the World Economic Forum, and spurred by the United Nations Ocean Conference in June 2017. The declaration focusses on implementation of **Sustainable Development Goal 14** (SDG 14) – life below water. Sixty-six companies, including retailers and other tuna supply chain businesses, signed the declaration aiming to stop illegal, unreported and unregulated tuna entering the market, and to improve environmental sustainability and human rights in tuna fisheries. The declaration was supported by six national governments and 21 civil society organisations.

The commitments of the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration (TTD) are based on the following four pillars:

- Tuna traceability
- A socially responsible tuna supply chain
- Environmentally sustainable tuna sources
- Government partnership

**The Global Tuna Alliance**, an inclusive constituency of companies with a keen interest in improving the sustainability of the tuna sector, is working with **Friends of Ocean Action** to support and implement the objectives laid out in the declaration.

To learn how declaration signatories have been addressing the four commitments, an online survey was developed by the Global Tuna Alliance and circulated to signatories. The results have been used to generate this progress report in which we highlight examples of best practice, where commitments have been met, and the methods or systems used to develop plans for improvement. The report also provides an analysis of where signatories are not yet able to meet the commitments which will enable us to develop an effective education and outreach strategy to address these gaps.



## 4. Survey results



### 4.1 Survey responses

The surveys were originally circulated to Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration signatories and Global Tuna Alliance (GTA) partners (some of which were not signatories) on 28 October 2019. By the extended deadline for completion (27 January 2020) we had received 35 responses from supply chain participants (Table 1). This included two companies which had not signed the declaration, one of which is a GTA partner. One company submitted multiple survey responses, and at the time of producing this report, had not clarified which answers were the correct ones – it has therefore been excluded from this analysis.

The majority of supply chain respondents were from Europe (60%), with the remainder distributed across the USA, South-East Asia/Australia and South Africa (Figure 3). European respondents were primarily from the UK (seven) and Spain (five).



**Table 1. Progress survey respondees (in green)**

Company	Resp.	Company	Resp.
Ahold Delhaize		New England Seafood International	
American Albacore Fishing Association		Ocean Harvesters Operative	
American Tuna		Organización de Productores de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (OPAGAC)	
Anova Food		Orkla AS & ABBA Seafood AB	
Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (A.N.A.B.A.C.)		Princes	
Avila Prima Intra Makmur		PT. Aneka Tuna Indonesia	
Bolton Alimentari & Grupo Conservas Garavilla		S Group	
Bumble Bee Foods & Clover Leaf Seafoods		SALICA INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARIA	
Confederación Española de Pesca		Sea Value	
Coop Danmark AS		SERVIGRUP	
Coop Norge SA		Simplot Australia Pty. Ltd	
Coop Sweden		Spar Group South Africa	
Culinary Collaborations LLC		Sodexo	
CVC Capital Partners Finance Limited		South Seas Tuna	
Dongwon Industries Co. Ltd		Starkist Foods	
Eroski		Tesco	
Eurofish Trading AG		Thai Union Group PCL	
Fish Is Life		Thai Union Subsidiaries:	
Fisho		Bellotta	
FOODTECH JSC		Chicken of the Sea	
Frinsa del Noroeste		Genova Seafoods	
General Tuna Corporation		John West	
Iceland Seafood Barraclough		King Oscar	
Jadran Group		Marvo	
Jealsa Rianxeira SA		Parmentier	
Liancheng Overseas Fishery		Petit Navire	
Lovering Foods		Sealect	
Marks & Spencer		Mareblu	
Mercadona SA		Rugen Fisch	
METRO Wholesale & Food Specialist Company		The Colruyt Group	
Negocios Industriales Real S.A.		Thunnus Overseas Group	
		Tri Marine Group	
		Tuna Conservation Group	
		Unil AS	
		Woolworths Holdings Ltd	
		World Wise Foods	

Figure 3. Location of supply chain respondees





The most common sector represented by the respondents was processing (14) followed by distribution (nine) – Figure 4.

There were overall positive expectations among supply chain signatories that the declaration would generate business benefits (Figure 5). This was unsurprising, otherwise they may not have signed up to it. However, there was a conformity

Figure 4. Respondees by sector

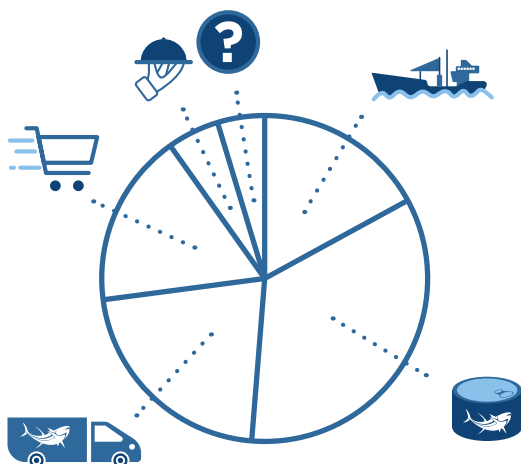
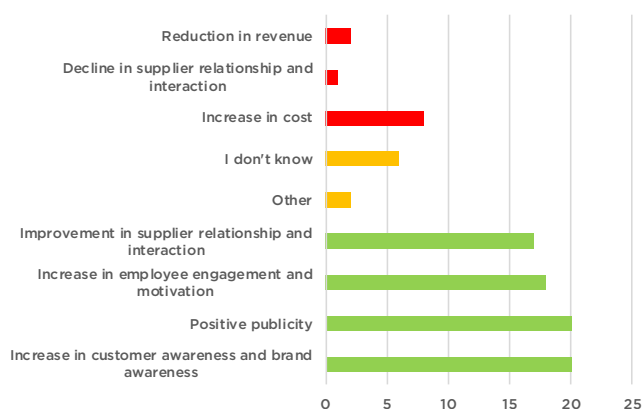


Figure 5. Expected business benefits or liabilities from signing on to or achieving the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration



of key expected benefits including publicity, brand awareness and improved supplier relations (Figure 6). The potential liabilities of signing the declaration (Figure 7) were financially focussed: reduced revenue and increased costs. Only one company, a processor, was concerned by a potential decline in supplier relationship and interaction.

Figure 6. Expected business liabilities from signing on to or achieving the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration

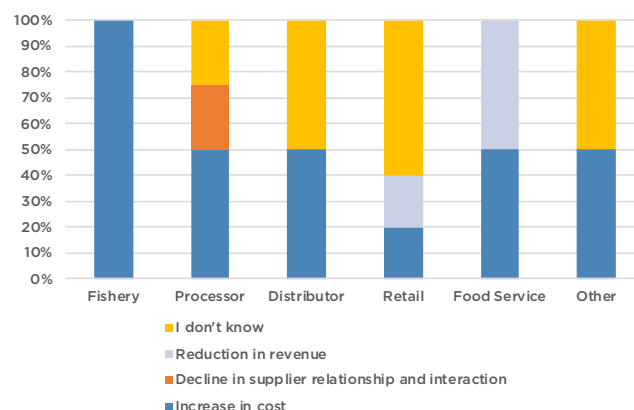
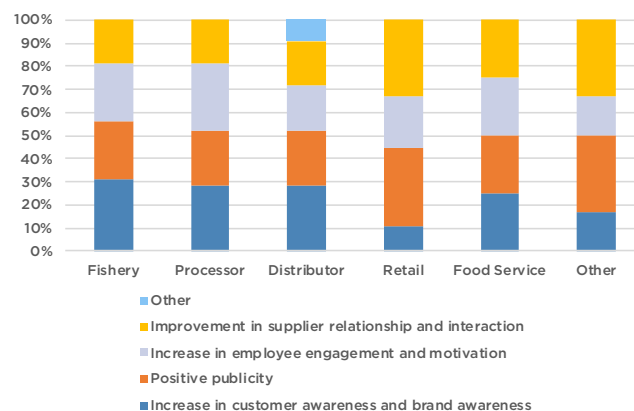


Figure 7. Expected business benefits from signing on to or achieving the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration



## 4.2 Obstacles and challenges

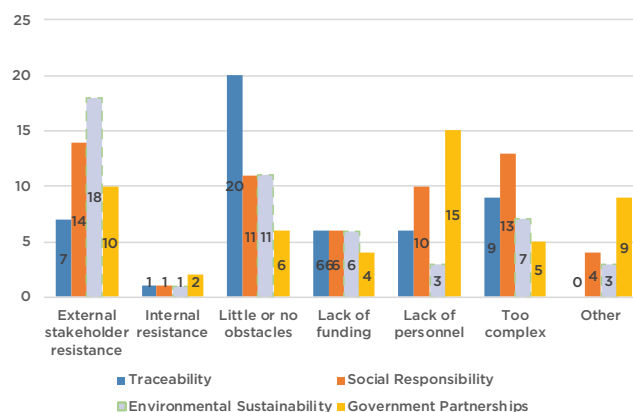
Figure 8 captures the challenges and obstacles respondents encountered when working on meeting each of commitments. Each commitment has its own unique 'footprint' of challenges: the traceability commitment was found to have little or no obstacles; the social responsibility one was found to be too complex; environmental sustainability had external stakeholder resistance and lack of personnel hindered the government partnership commitment.

**Traceability** scoring highly for little or no obstacles may reflect the long timeframe companies have been working on seafood traceability systems which are required under general food laws. When the responses to this question are analysed by supply chain sector (Figure 9) we find that the earlier steps in the chain reported little or no obstacles more frequently. This is possibly due to the shorter distance from the vessel and/or that several of the respondents participate in the ISSF which has a specific conservation measure for traceability (2.1) that requires companies to 'demonstrate ability to trace products from can code or sales invoice to vessel and trip'. The later steps in the supply chain found lack of personnel to be a greater obstacle, possibly reflecting the diversity of products they source and sell. This is interesting in how it connects to the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability. The development of a standardised traceability method and Key Data Element (KDE) system should make downstream traceability easier as companies can then more readily consolidate and use upstream data.

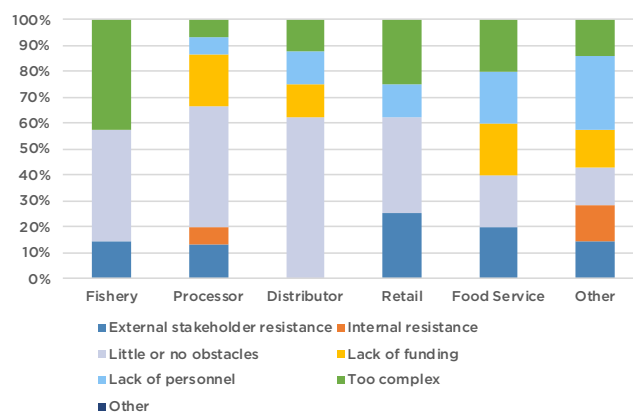
It is understandable that complexity was the primary challenge meeting the **social responsibility** commitment. Over the past few decades, significant resources have been invested in the environmental sustainability of seafood, while social responsibility is a relatively new focus. The complexity is likely to stem from the breadth of the issue which includes coercive treatment of both sea and land-based workers, abusive labour and recruitment practices (variously referred to as slavery or slavery-like practices), forced and bonded labour and human trafficking, as well as serious forms of child labour. The issue affects many countries and a wide range of products. When the responses to this question are analysed by supply chain sector (Figure 10) we find that complexity was the only obstacle reported by all steps of the chain.

There was a clear divergence in the challenges and obstacles in meeting the **environmental sustainability** commitment reported by fishers,

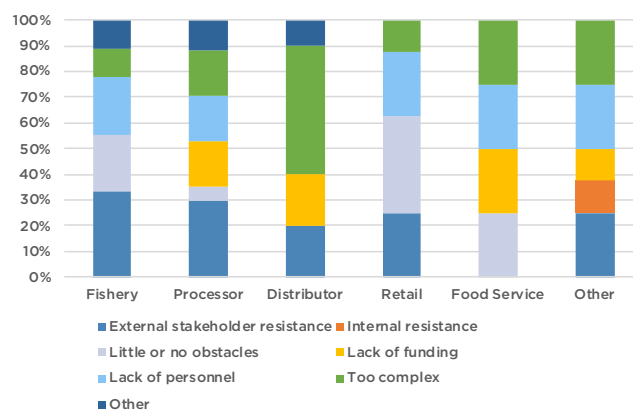
**Figure 8. Challenges and obstacles encountered addressing each commitment**



**Figure 9. Challenges and obstacles encountered addressing traceability commitment**

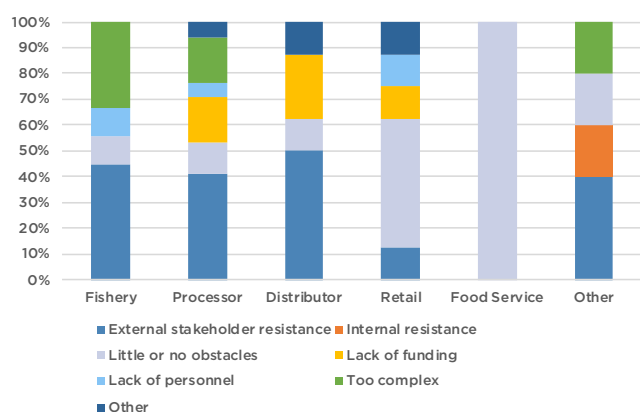


**Figure 10. Challenges and obstacles encountered addressing social responsibility commitment**



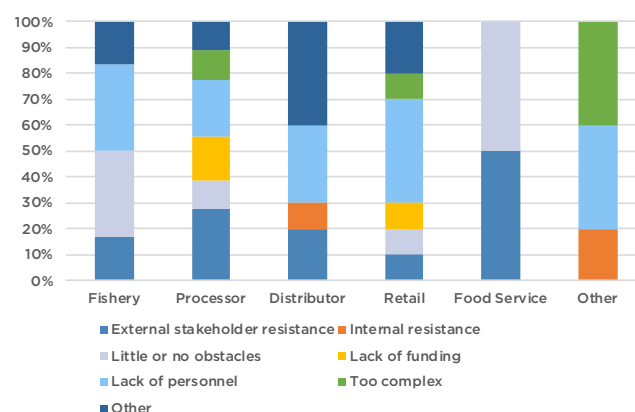
processors and distributors versus retail and food service sectors (Figure 11). The former reported that external stakeholder resistance was the primary issue, while the latter generally experienced few or no obstacles. It could be that the significant resources which have been invested in the environmental sustainability of seafood by NGOs, targeted at retail and food service sectors, have helped these sectors meet the commitment. For these downstream supply chain actors, sourcing can be switched to those producers that meet in-house requirements. Recent expansion of fishery improvement projects (FIPs) and aquaculture improvement projects (AIPs) provides further opportunities. However, the closer a supply chain actor is to the product, the less flexibility it has with fishers – the sector most reliant on external factors. It may be that these factors are the ‘external stakeholder resistance’ issues reported. For example, a tuna fishing company can be fishing responsibly (observer coverage, bycatch mitigation etc.) but if its fishery isn’t managed properly, as is the case with many tuna fisheries, the producers are restricted in their claims of sustainability.

**Figure 11. Challenges and obstacles encountered addressing environmental sustainability commitment**



Lack of personnel was the key obstacle cited in preventing respondents across the supply chain from meeting the government partnership commitment (Figure 12). ‘Other’ also scored highly and when explored, this was concerned with a single company’s lack of capacity to engage with governments compared to the fishing industry as a whole. Lack of personnel is an interesting response as many companies have government relations staff or are members of organisations such as Europeche, the Food Marketing Institute (FMI) and European Fish Processors Association (AIPCE) that could be channels for government interaction. There may be a disconnect between the needs of corporate social responsibility teams and the priorities of government relations teams. Furthermore, the issues and instruments covered by the commitment – Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), Regional Fishery Management Organisations (RFMOs) and Global Record of Fishing Vessels (GRFV) are relatively new areas of advocacy and the lack of personnel may reflect a ‘lag’ or capacity limits to meet an increasingly complex set of requirements.

**Figure 12. Challenges and obstacles encountered addressing government partnership commitment**





### 4.3 Summary of obstacles and challenges

Table 2 shows that of the primary and secondary (by response) obstacle or challenge in meeting each commitment, there were only three identified. Respondees generally faced external stakeholder resistance or complexity or faced little or no obstacles. Addressing complexity can be achieved through outreach and education which should also begin to address external stakeholder resistance. However, as the previous sections note, the specific challenges faced vary by commitment and supply chain sector.

**Table 2. Summary of obstacles or challenges faced in meeting the commitments**

Commitment	Primary obstacle or challenge	Secondary obstacle or challenge
Traceability	Little or no obstacles	Too complex
Social responsibility	External stakeholder resistance	
Environmental sustainability	Little or no obstacles	External stakeholder resistance
Government partnership	External stakeholder resistance	



## 4.4 Support required

When asked what support is required to achieve the **traceability** commitment, responses were few which aligns with the general high performance of respondents meeting this commitment (see Figures 20-22 and related narrative in section 4.4). However, a number of themes emerged (Table 3). Four separate companies requested interoperability support. Interoperability concerns the seamless, secure, and controlled exchange of data between companies (and their applications). To achieve this, and to help ensure that tuna is sourced from demonstrably legal fishing activities, globally agreed standards are needed to make traceability more affordable,

more reliable and universal. In addition, the seafood industry needs to adopt shared data communication standards and practices, otherwise proprietary traceability systems will remain unable to communicate with each other even if standardised Key Data Elements (KDEs) are used.

As noted in section 4.2, the later steps in the chain found lack of personnel to be a greater obstacle; possibly reflecting the diversity of products they source and sell. Once standardised traceability methods and KDEs are in place, it should make downstream traceability easier as companies can more easily consolidate and use upstream data.

**Table 3. Support required in meeting the traceability commitment**

Theme	Support required
<b>Collaboration</b>	Working together with Global Tuna Alliance, Seafood Task Force and Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST).
	Supply chain collaboration.
	Opportunities to work on multistakeholder projects to explore enabling technologies such as blockchain.
<b>Capacity building</b>	In-kind and financial support for capacity building and training of supply chain actors (brokers, processors) or 'train the trainer' programmes for organisations (e.g. social enterprises, industry associations) in country to carry out the training.
	More guidance and education.
	Business to business outreach and communication with retailers.
	Examples of best practice to share with internal teams.
<b>Interoperability</b>	Interoperability is one of the biggest challenges in creating truly integrated traceability and support is needed to achieve it.
	Commitment on supplier side to deliver continuous, high-quality traceability data would be easier if retailers ask for a standardised set of information.
	Agreement on the key data elements to accompany products throughout the supply chain.
	Other customers of our suppliers insisting on the same level of traceability.
<b>Tools</b>	Cost-effective and affordable electronic traceability tools for small-scale fisheries supply chains.
	Easy access to data, block chain, DNA tests.
<b>Policy</b>	Need for government policies that support those supply chains in their journey towards electronic traceability.
	Support advocating for better legislation both at RMFO and country level.



When asked what support is required to achieve the **social responsibility** commitment, responses again converged around a number of related themes (Table 4). The need for a third-party auditable standard on vessels was frequently raised. The ‘at-sea’ portion of the supply chain has often been a risk area for human rights abuses with vessels operating away from enforcement activities and ports for several weeks at a time. This is further amplified in supply chains, like tuna, which can be complex and opaque.

Work on addressing the social responsibility requirement is currently underway with the internationalisation of the **Responsible Fishing Vessel Scheme** and the development of the **Seafood Task Force tuna vessel standard**. In addition, the Organisation of Producers of Frozen Tuna (OPAGAC) and Association of Large Tuna Freezers (AGAC) have developed a **Tuna for Responsible Fisheries (APR)** standard. The Global Tuna Alliance education strategy needs to include these schemes.

Collaboration and capacity-building requests can be viewed as interlinked with calls for a shared understanding of the required standards and potential solutions. Fortunately, these are not new challenges; the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently working on guidance to facilitate compliance towards social responsibility in fisheries and aquaculture along supply chains. The FAO Draft Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains is based on international human rights anchored on the International Bill of Human Rights of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and instruments and standards of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The proposed guidance is divided into two parts. The first part is generic and horizontal, recalling internationally accepted principles and other horizontally applicable issues throughout value chains and is the framework that will set the principles and boundaries for the second part. The second part is in development and will consist of appendices outlining the specifications of the main activities of fisheries and aquaculture value chains. In addition, each appendix will take into consideration aspects of child labour, gender equity and equality, and fair integration of migrant workers. These appendices will provide complementary, specific measures and tools to facilitate compliance, building on existing international instruments, to ensure social responsibility.



**Table 4. Support required in meeting the social responsibility commitment**

Theme	Support required
<b>Collaboration</b>	Collaboration and sharing of best practice.
	Working together with GSSI/SSCI.
	Collaboration in this area is essential. At the moment we do not believe it to be possible to achieve independent verification of a 100% slave-free tuna supply chain; further work across the industry is required to agree an aligned solution to this.
	We are looking for a collaborative approach of industry to achieve greater visibility throughout this challenging environment.
	Multistakeholder collaboration.
	We will continue to require the support we gain from working in collaborative industry groups with expertise brought to those as needed.
<b>Third-party certification/ standards</b>	Continued cross-industry collaboration and learning shared by peer businesses with shared objectives such as fellow members of the GTA.
	Auditable standard for vessels (small-scale and large-scale) that is not cost-prohibitive and takes a risk-based approach.
	GTA to endorse an acceptable and credible third-party auditing firm.
	We are interested in conducting ethical audits on vessels. However, without an internationally recognised auditable ethical standard for vessel audits, suppliers are currently reluctant to participate.
	Development of third-party assurance systems.
	Define a minimum standard.
<b>Capacity building</b>	Aligned solution for tackling social standards in fisheries, mainly offshore. Criteria setting and benchmarking to ensure a level playing field; are there enough and qualitative educated auditors available; how to build a bridge between vertical (e.g. MSC) and horizontal (e.g. Sedex) certification schemes.
	A common way of working with the people on the boats would be helpful.
	Guidance on best practice.
	We are likely to require the support of an ethics expert either in-house or contracted, to help us roll out our due diligence strategy. This is particularly likely for the at-sea elements since obtaining transparency of operations at sea is not straightforward.
	It would be helpful if we could participate in a sharing session across the value chain on the opportunities for utilising blockchain technology for traceability and aspects of social responsibility.
<b>Policy</b>	Support to engage other parts of the global tuna industry to support efforts to promote improved social responsibility.
	More countries to ratify ILO 188.
	Support to engage governments of countries where improvements in labour standards are required.
	Government advocacy to regulate crew recruitment activities in key countries, like Indonesia.

When asked what support is required to achieve the **environmental sustainability** commitment, responses again converged around a number of related themes (Table 5) that were clearly aligned with the external stakeholder resistance obstacle noted in section 4.2. The responses in bold are from those that identified external stakeholder resistance as an obstacle; support

for Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (RFMO) action are clearly highlighted. This suggests that meeting the environmental sustainability commitment by fishers, processors and distributors is hindered by a lack of support for FIPs by their customer base and/or inaction by RFMOs.

**Table 5. Support required in meeting the environmental sustainability commitment**

Theme	Support required
<b>Collaboration</b>	Collaboration required from other stakeholders in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission to improve the sustainability of yellowfin stock levels going forward.
	Greater awareness on the topic of tuna from outside (NGOs, other stakeholders).
	Collaboration in this area.
<b>Third-party certification/FIPs</b>	For MSC certification to be feasible and cost-effective for small-scale tuna fisheries through support to improvement activities including domestic harvest strategies and fishery-specific management measures and policies (small-scale fisheries often get overlooked by the management system).
	Financial support for FIPs and items in FIP workplans.
	<b>More fisheries and suppliers engaging in FIPs to achieve MSC standard.</b>
	<b>More wild fisheries certification schemes benchmarked by GSSI.</b>
	Achieving certification for our remaining suppliers or them entering MSC full assessment, will be due to the strong commitment of our suppliers to achieve certification. However, we will require the support of national stakeholders where a FIP is needed in order to then achieve MSC certification in the future.
	<b>Support for FIPs and MSC within our retail customer base.</b>
	<b>To support FIPs.</b>
	<b>Support from our customers, NGOs and stakeholders for sourcing from fisheries that are actively establishing and delivering FIPs.</b>
<b>Capacity building</b>	Stakeholder involvement on the OPAGAC FIP and improve data collection systems and stock assessment in RFMOs.
	A guide to good practice with examples of fisheries.
	Education on marine sustainability and tuna management at all levels of the supply chain, from crew members to Ministers.
	Initiatives such as the ISSF roundtables (held in Europe) to increase awareness of the issues faced by the tuna industry, facilitate discussion and support alignment in approach by businesses in the sector.
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Collaboration required from other stakeholders in the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission to improve the sustainability of yellowfin stock levels going forward.</b>
	Implement updated marine policy.
	<b>Engagement at RFMO level.</b>
	Engagement at country level, we need further progress on management quickly.
	<b>Support from the coastal states at RFMO meetings to deliver harvest strategies and control rules that are following scientific advice to deliver sustainable stocks.</b>



FIPs are a relatively new tool – first formally developed in 2008 with guidelines for credible FIPs agreed by NGOs in 2012. FIPs vary in design and aim, and studies to date have highlighted successes but also raise concerns about the performance of FIPs in improving fisheries. It may be that customers are still wary of the reputational risk of sourcing from FIPs. However, the risk of ‘greenwashing’ has been recognised by the NGO community and in 2016, FisheryProgress.org was launched. This platform is a one-stop shop for information on the progress of global fishery improvement projects. It aims to make tracking progress more efficient, consistent and reliable for businesses that support fishery improvement projects. In 2017, **FIP progress ratings** were developed by the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership which use time benchmarks to quickly understand the rate at which a fishery is improving.

RFMOs are international organisations formed by countries with fishing interests in an area. Some of them manage all fish stocks found in a specific area (except highly migratory species), while others principally focus on highly migratory species, notably tuna, sharks and billfish. These ‘tuna-RFMOs’ are the ones we are interested in. At present, fisheries management decisions in tuna RFMOs are based predominantly on short-term objectives, putting the long-term sustainability of many tuna fisheries at increased risk. This has been recognised by the respondents

and is reflected in the calls for support. Fortunately, several initiatives exist where RFMO engagement is a priority. The Global NGO Tuna Forum, established in 2017 to bring together NGOs and other individuals and organisations that work comprehensively on tuna sustainability issues, works with supply chain partners on RFMO advocacy. The Global Tuna Alliance is an independent group of retailers and tuna supply chain companies who are committed to achieving harvest strategies for tuna fisheries through the RFMOs. The ISSF is committed to supporting fully functioning RFMOs that follow the scientific directive to protect and conserve tuna stocks and ocean health.

When asked what support is required to achieve the **government partnership** commitment, responses again converged around two related themes (Table 6). Industry collaboration focussed on the understanding that individual companies will struggle to secure policy changes operating independently. The Global Tuna Alliance was referred to by several respondents as an example of how companies can address this – the modus operandi of the Alliance is indeed collaboration.

Capacity building was the other main theme cited and related to both educating companies themselves on the issues and how to engage, as well as educating decision-makers and other stakeholders on why the requests are being made.

**Table 6. Support required in meeting the government partnership commitment**

Theme	Support required
<b>Industry collaboration</b>	Continued collaboration through the GTA.
	Being able to join a common and direct (rather than through NGOs) industry voice to domestic governments and RFMOs.
	Continued support and cooperation with NGOs and other stakeholders of the supply chain, through initiatives such as the Global Tuna Alliance and more informally.
	Visibility of planned industry engagement and collaborative positions.
	Other opportunities for multistakeholder advocacy with governments.
	Joint advocacy for better and faster management of tuna fisheries
	Continued collaboration by companies through the GTA.
<b>Capacity building</b>	Need for capacity-building programme at the local and domestic levels (e.g. industry associations in-country).
	We would be happy to support the global record of fishing vessels more actively if we knew who to advocate with for this measure.
	Education.
	Information and training workshops on certain developing countries.
	We need more education on fisheries management and sustainability at governmental level, we expect them to know, however, they usually welcome and benefit from up-skilling sessions.



#### 4.5 Summary of support required

Table 7 captures the key support required by respondents in meeting each of the declaration commitments, as well as identifying potential actions/mitigations to address. There is a clear role for education and outreach which echoes the ‘complexity’ obstacle identified in section 4.3, and for industry-led multistakeholder initiatives to address specific issues beyond the remit or reach of individual companies.

**Table 7. Summary of key support required in meeting the commitments**

Commitment	Key support required	Actions/mitigations
Traceability	Interoperability	Support GDST.
Social responsibility	Third-party certification	Supply chain education on vessel standards and the SSCI.
	Capacity building	Supply chain education on the FAO draft guidelines.
Environmental sustainability	Third-party certification/FIPs	Supply chain education on FIPs including efforts to validate progress.
	Policy	Join multistakeholder initiatives like the Global Tuna Alliance who will coordinate advocacy and outreach efforts.
Government partnership	Industry collaboration	
	Capacity building	

#### 4.6 Progress dashboards

The survey also asked signatories to record their progress in meeting each commitment. The answers were collated as individual, anonymised progress dashboards for each responding company (Annex 1). The results recorded on the dashboards are analysed in the following sections.

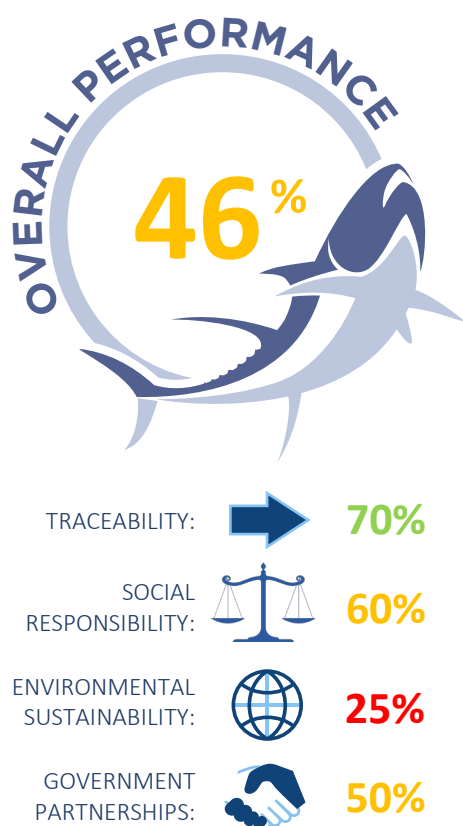


## 4.7 Progress dashboard performance scores

To provide a series of metrics of how companies were progressing in meeting the commitments, based on self-reporting, a series of performance scores was developed and presented on each dashboard (Figure 13). For each commitment a percentage score was calculated using the

scoring system detailed in Figure 14. The overall performance score was an average of each commitment score and there was equal weighting of the four commitments. In addition, a simple red-amber-green labelling was used to visually differentiate high-medium-low scores with  $\leq 33\%$  red, 34%-65% amber and  $\geq 66\%$  green.

**Figure 13. Example of dashboard performance scores**



**Figure 14. Dashboard performance scoring system**

TRACEABILITY	SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.	Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.	If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?
<p>Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates <input type="radio"/></p> <p>We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. <input type="radio"/> 3<sup>rd</sup> party</p> <p>Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. <input type="radio"/> Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party</p> <p>We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Both <input type="radio"/></p>
Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?		What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)?
<p><input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> WORKING ON IT <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO</p>		0%
Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?	What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.	<b>GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS</b>
<p>None <input type="radio"/> &lt;80% <input checked="" type="radio"/> &gt;80% <input type="radio"/> ALL <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>We do not track <input type="radio"/> Begun to investigate <input type="radio"/> Some <input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> All 3<sup>rd</sup> party verified <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:</p> <p>the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>ratification and implementation of PSMA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>

The average overall performance scores by sector (Figure 1) show a clear pattern of decreasing score from traceability to social responsibility to environmental sustainability to government partnership. There is also a pattern of decreasing average score up the supply chain from the fishery. The range of average performance scores by sector (Figure 15) increases up the supply chain from harvest. This may be due to producers having to meet the 'highest bar' of customers (i.e. retailers) whereas retailers and food services can have more diversity to allow for a wider supplier base.

This theory is borne out by the range of traceability and social responsibility performance scores by sector (Figures 16 and 17) but not by the range of environmental sustainability and government partnership performance scores by sector (Figures 18 and 19) which show a similar wide range across each sector. The government partnership commitment is not currently linked to any sourcing requirement but does provide a useful measure of how different companies are performing.

Figure 1. Average performance scores

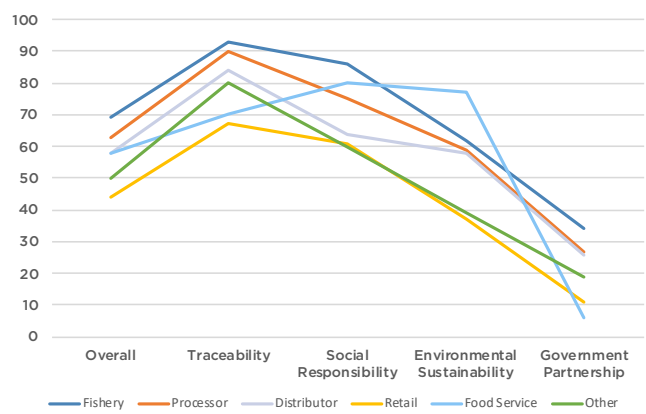


Figure 17. Individual Social Responsibility Performance Scores

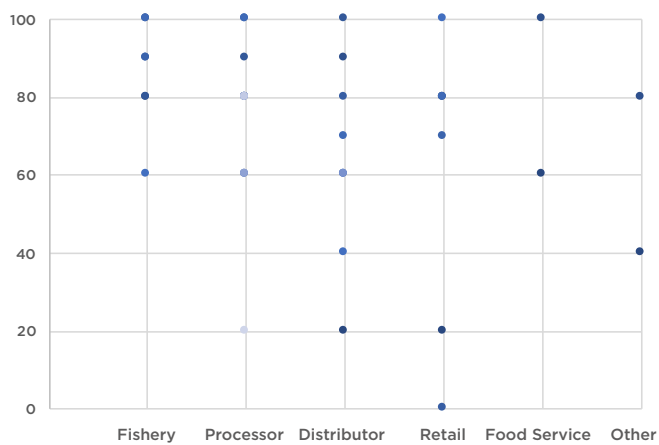


Figure 15. Individual Overall Performance Scores

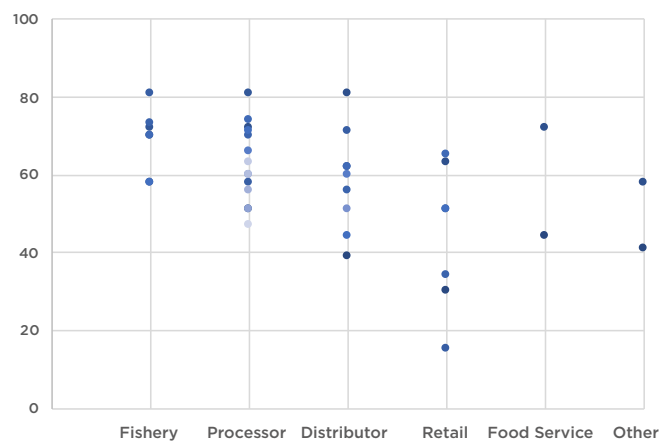


Figure 18. Individual Environmental Sustainability Performance Scores

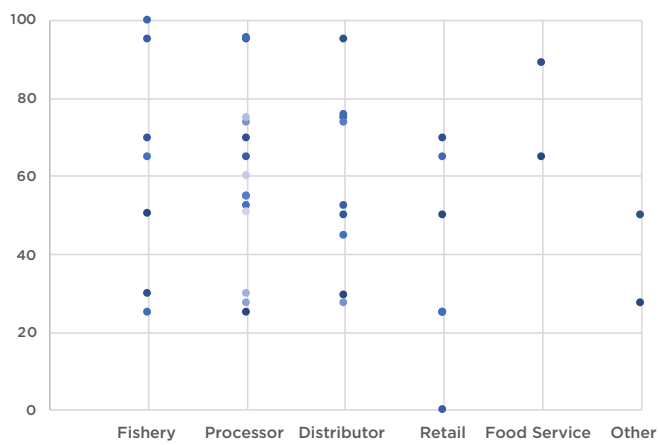


Figure 16. Individual Traceability Performance Scores

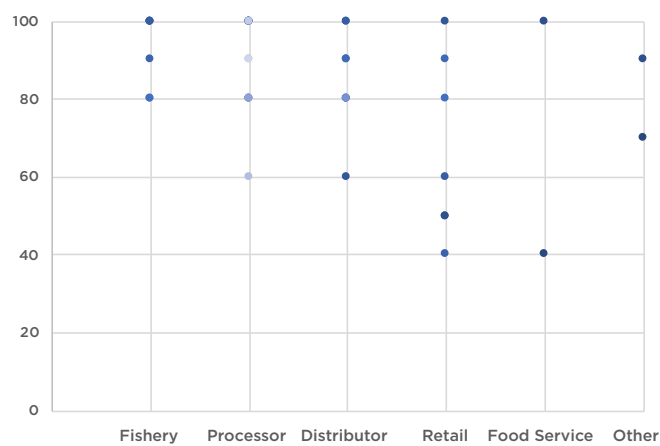
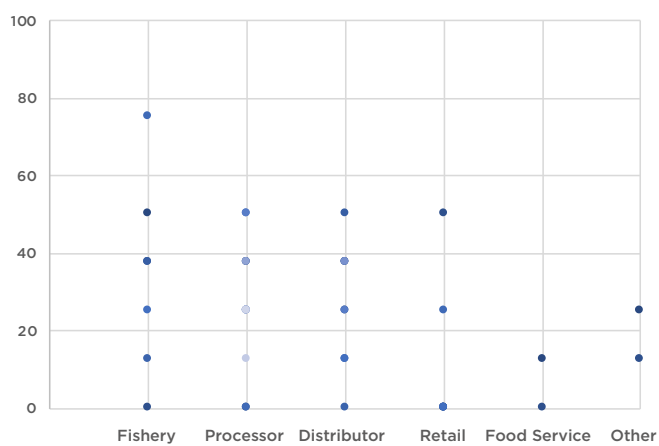


Figure 19. Individual Government Partnership Performance Scores



## 4.8 Traceability performance

All respondents noted they were making good progress in meeting the traceability commitment (Figure 20) with all fishery, distributor and food service companies reporting that tuna products in their supply chain are already traceable to vessel and trip dates. Two retailers noted that they are in the process of making tuna products in their supply chain traceable, with the remaining responses from across the supply chain reporting that tuna products in their supply chains are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates. No company stated that tuna products in their supply chain are not yet traceable and they have no plans to address this.

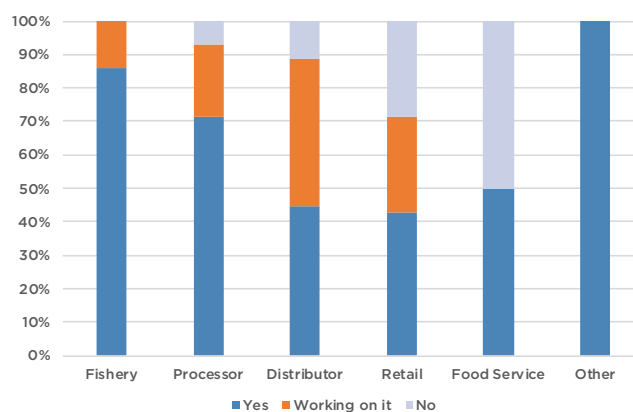
When asked if the traceable information is disclosed to the consumer at point of sale, the responses were similarly positive with the majority of answers 'yes' or 'working on it' (Figure 21), though proportionately less with retailers. The further away from point of harvest, the lower the proportion of product meets the answers to the previous traceability questions (Figure 22). This may be due to the wider range of product that retailers and food service companies supply compared to producers and suppliers. In addition, the supply chain is much longer by this point and there are more nodes that need to be traced, hence greater complexity.

Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the traceability commitment and the range of responses was both significant and detailed (Table 8), indicating that traceability was a priority area for development. Seven companies (21%) indicated that they fully meet the traceability commitment (Table 9 and Box 1).

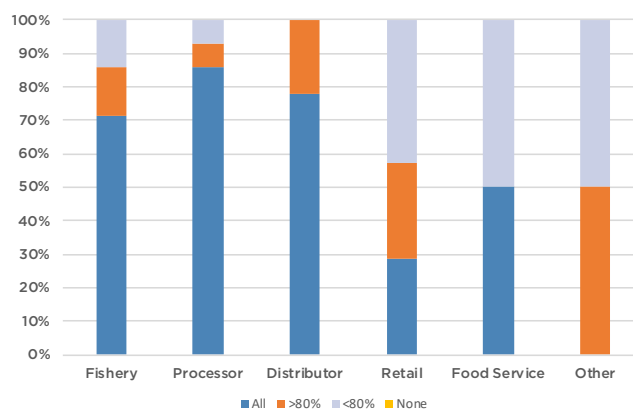
**Figure 20. Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment**



**Figure 21. Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?**



**Figure 22. Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?**





**Table 8. Activities planned in 2020 by declaration signatories to achieve the traceability commitment**

Currently involved in a pilot programme and will continue to review this.

Further expansion of electronic traceability systems in our Indonesian handline tuna supply chains (including blockchain technology).

Electronic traceability requirements with trace depth to processor level.

Look at ways of introducing the traceability information onto the final pack.

Working on the implementation of PAS1550 (exercising due diligence in establishing the legal origin of seafood products and marine ingredients, importing and processing, code of practice).

Trial of blockchain to give on-pack traceability for a specific customer.

We are considering the development of a customer facing webpage, to be included on tuna products that meet our sustainable sourcing requirements, which will lay out the ways in which the product is environmentally responsible. It's feasible that a unique code on the can could be input on the website to indicate vessel names and fishing dates, along with other meaningful content like species, catch method etc.

We plan to continue to work with customers to meet their traceability requirements which may include the use of online platforms such as MTrace. We are also disclosing the source of all our fish on our website.

The following are activities that we have planned to support our traceability commitment: Working on block chain project; working with the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability; looking at initiatives to increase transparency.

Global improvements in our tuna traceability through collaboration with our supply chain with assistance from World Wildlife Fund through our ongoing engagement regarding sustainable sourcing of seafood.

Expand practices across the group.

More supply chain mapping and engagement with suppliers.

More work on PAS 1550 implementation with suppliers.

We will have a category day in spring to accelerate our strategic collaboration on this matter that for example will contain shaping strategies on how we build technical capacity together with suppliers and service providers of traceability technology.

**Table 9. Respondee reporting that the traceability commitment is fully met**

No additional activities are planned as we meet all requirements through our supply relationship.

We believe we are fully compliant with the 2020 traceability commitment.

We have no specific plans for additional activities in 2020 as we feel we already achieve the traceability commitment.

All products are fully traceable to the vessel. This data is provided to buyers who sometimes place traceability information on their products. Our IT systems are being improved to make this information more accessible internally and externally. We conduct frequent internal trace audits and regularly undergo third-party audits, including those required as an ISSF participating company.

All tuna products in our supply chain are already traceable to the vessel/group of vessels and trip date(s). Species, catch area and catch method are disclosed at the point of sale in line with UK labelling requirements. A review of our due diligence and traceability practices to improve their effectiveness and potentially implement additional elements of PAS 1550.

# Box 1.

## Leading practices highlight – Bolton Food

Bolton Food is strongly committed to the development of a traceable, transparent and sustainable tuna industry.

For 2020, the company is committed on traceability both as an important actor of the industry and as an ISSF Participating Company.

Bolton Food, among the first in the world, has already developed an advanced and completely digitalised traceability system, the Supplier Workplace, certified by two independent certification bodies, DNV GL and Bureau Veritas, in accordance with the ISO 22005:2008 standard. This system allows the company to trace back every single can of tuna produced by the company from the supermarket to the fishing area and the boat. The objective for 2020 is to extend the Supplier Workplace to all our species, not only tuna, along with the extension of the ISO certification.

Together with WWF and Navama, a German technology company, Bolton Food has set up the company's web page on [transparentsea.org](https://transparentsea.org), where it is possible to have access to tracking data of Bolton's fleet, with data including the VMS tracking, harbouring activities and the interaction with Marine Protected Areas.

Bolton Food is also committed to improve the communication of its advanced traceability system to its consumers. For this reason, the company has an innovative project on traceability starting next year, with the objective of easing the process of information access and retrieval.

As an ISSF participating company, Bolton Food is compliant with Conservation Measure on Traceability (**CM 2.1**) requiring tracing of product from capture to plate and with the newly amended **CM 2.4** – Supply Chain Transparency, Audit, Reporting and Purchase Requirements, requiring that the nearly 30 ISSF participating companies purchase tuna products primarily from other suppliers that are either ISSF participants or that acquire the newly created designation of an ISSF Data Check Company.

ISSF participating companies are audited by a third party annually against these conservation measures, and all other in-force ISSF CMs, and their company-specific **compliance reports** are made public.

The survey responses suggest that meeting the traceability commitment is feasible within the 2020 deadline and Global Tuna Alliance support should focus on reinforcing the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability as identified in the support requested (section 4.4).





## 4.9 Social responsibility commitment

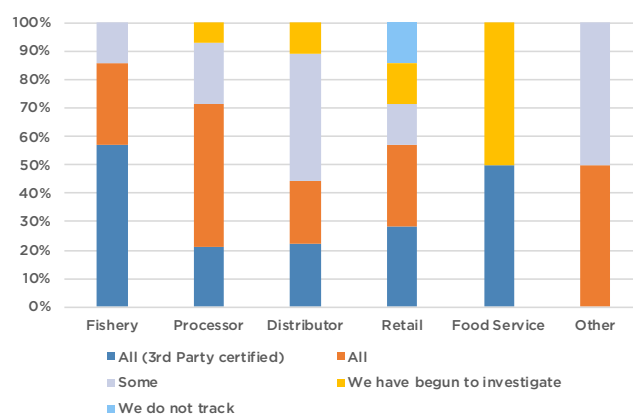
Nearly two-thirds of companies (61%) believe their tuna supply chains are 'slave free'<sup>4</sup> and 17% have third-party certification to demonstrate this (Figure 23). As we progress up the supply chain further from harvest, we find that the distribution of responses changes; there is a decrease in the number of responses reporting 'slave-free' tuna supply chains and an increase in uncertainty. This pattern is also reflected in the proportion of suppliers of tuna products that at least meet minimum social standards (Figure 24), which is unsurprising as there will undoubtedly be a cascade effect up the supply chain.

**Figure 23: Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment**



Several respondents added further narrative that describes their activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment (Table 10; Boxes 2 and 3). Several companies note that they have systems in place for their processing plants etc. on land, but the gap in 'at-sea' verification is often repeated and aligns with the support need identified in section 4.4 – for a third-party auditable standard on vessels. Several companies note they are working with the Seafood Task Force on the tuna vessel standard while others have their own in-house processes.

**Figure 24: What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards**



<sup>4</sup> It is acknowledged that social responsibility extends beyond 'slave free' – this is an awkward shorthand used in the progress survey questionnaire.



**Table 10. Activities carried out by declaration signatories to achieve the social responsibility commitment**

Some of our supply chains are Fair Trade USA certified. All processing plants in our supply chains have one kind of social certification (e.g. BSCI, SA8000). Finally, we are working with our parent company and the Seafood Task Force to pilot an auditable standard for longline tuna vessels (pilot is on-going).

Whilst we have agreements with suppliers regarding social standards, we are not yet in a position to audit those at sea. We are in the process of establishing what steps we need to take per our supply chain and envisage this will also require further (outreach) work on this subject with suppliers.

We are conducting audits (third-party) in the tuna factories. We are not conducting audits on the vessels. At the time being I would say that nobody can say that the value chain is 100% free from slavery on the boats.

This is more a question of 'risk' than absolute knowledge. We know that the great majority of our supply chain (80%+) is very low risk and have some external auditing/due diligence of this.

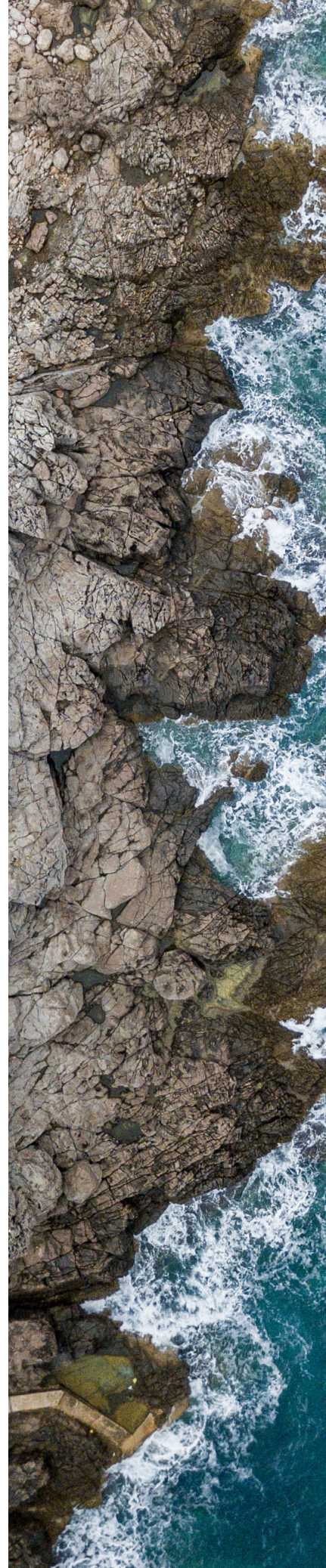
We have a partnership with our supplier who operates systems and data (block chain), along with an independent observer on every vessel monitoring fishing and working conditions on every vessel we source from.

We feel that this is a poorly phrased question. It is very difficult for any business to provide an assurance that any supply chain is 100% 'slavery free'. We are working with our suppliers, NGOs and other stakeholders to undertake due diligence, and will be continuing to develop this working with other retailers/brands/suppliers where possible.

We have conducted third-party social audits of some of our suppliers and adopted the Seafood Task Force vessel auditable standards. We purchase tuna from well over 100 hundred vessels so it will take time to achieve and verify compliance.

We make this claim based on a risk assessment of human rights on board vessels in the fishery where we source the majority of our tuna. We are planning to complete assessments for the other fisheries we source from. The concept of 'slavery free' is challenging as it is a moving target, even if a third-party auditor verifies on-board practices this is a point in time verification, and audits on vessels are not proven to identify human rights risks effectively at factories, or on vessels.

Providing safe, legal and freely-chosen employment in our own facilities and in supply chains is critically important to us and this work is completed under a pillar in our sustainability strategy. We have published a detailed statement for the UK Modern Slavery Act which contains many details of the work that has been completed to drive best practice in our factories and supply chains. To improve standards for labour rights in the fishing sector, we published a vessel code of conduct which focusses on the recruitment and treatment of workers, stipulating protocols on employee welfare, benefits, wages, age, the right to freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, and non-negotiable frameworks for health and safety. The code is an extension of the company's Business Ethics and Labour Code of Conduct but reflects a unique set of working conditions on fishing vessels. Our existing and new vessel suppliers, including those supplying tuna, are required to sign the code in order to work with the company. A third-party audit programme has been operating since 2018 on our suppliers.







## Box 2.

### Leading practices highlight – Bumble Bee

Our land-based plants and suppliers are verified by third parties. We are actively working with suppliers and as part of the Seafood Task Force to implement the vessel auditable standards and effective audit programme back to fishing vessels.

## Box 3.

### Leading practices highlight – Lovering Foods

Lovering Foods has rigorous procedures in place throughout its supply chain to mitigate against the risk of any form of slavery:

- All of our first-tier tuna suppliers are required to undergo at least an annual third-party social standards ethical audit. We accept ethical audits conducted under the following methodologies: SMETA, BSCI and SA8000.
- A key element of these internationally recognised standards is the prevention of forced labour and/or slavery, under which all tuna suppliers are assessed. Agency labour contracts, a key risk area, are also assessed within this process to ensure that contracted labour on-site is also compliant.
- Lovering Foods also has an internal 'Tuna Sourcing Policy', which all tuna suppliers are required to sign prior to the commencement of supply. This internal policy requires our tuna suppliers to increase transparency and traceability on the vessels they source from, including by checking working standards (specifically forced labour) on vessels at least annually. The Tuna Sourcing Policy states that all vessels should work toward meeting the ILO C188 Work in Fishing Convention.
- Our CSR staff have completed the following training conducted by Stronger Together: 'Tackling Modern Slavery in Global Supply Chains', and 'Modern Slavery in UK Businesses' to equip us with the best knowledge and understanding of modern slavery in our supply chains.
- In-house Modern Slavery Awareness Training is delivered to all head office staff on an annual basis, and in March 2019 it was delivered to our technical employees working at our shared distribution centre in Skelmersdale.
- We are committed to tackling the complex ethical issues surrounding seafood supply chains both within our own direct operations and in our broader supply chain by engaging in multi-stakeholder dialogue to drive widespread change.
- We have commenced work to explore how best we can manage mitigating the risk of any form of slavery on board vessels and this remains a priority for us going forward.
- A more comprehensive explanation of how Lovering Foods are specifically addressing slavery within its tuna supply chain can be found in our most recent **Modern Slavery Statement**.



Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the social responsibility commitment (Table 11, and Boxes 4 and 5). There are some clear areas of commonality and the planned activities can be categorised as either:

- Third-party standards
- Capacity building with suppliers
- Strategy development

The reliance on third-party standards is unsurprising as they often emerge in areas where national and global legislation is weak but where action is demanded. Several respondents highlight the ongoing GSSI/SSCI collaboration and this demonstrates an understanding that any third-party standard for social responsibility must be credible. As noted earlier, the FAO is developing its Draft Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains which

will form the basis for such benchmarking.

The frequency of companies noting upcoming capacity building with suppliers again highlights the importance respondents are placing on improving social responsibility. Several companies have developed or are developing in-house processes to audit suppliers and this is to be welcomed. Responsibility lies with these companies to ensure that the audits are robust and capture best practices; the FAO Draft Guidance on Social Responsibility in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains should again prove useful in this respect.

Finally, several companies are developing strategies for addressing social responsibility in 2020. This should not be taken to imply that all these companies have no processes in place already; some are building on existing systems.

**Table 11. Activities planned in 2020 by declaration signatories to achieve the social responsibility commitment**

THIRD-PARTY STANDARDS	We underwent the new MSC requirements for social responsibility. We are open to working further in this area with support and engagement from our customers.
	A deeper dive in the supply chain/work with SSCI and GSSI on this.
	All our import canneries undergo third-party social audits however canners in the USA do not yet. Although we are informed that they meet minimum social standards, we do not have third-party verification of the USA canners and so will do further work to investigate the necessity on this over the coming year.
	Continue pilot of vessel auditable standard developed by the Seafood Task Force with longline tuna vessels. Work with small-scale processors to achieve social certification (e.g. SA 8000) in line with the MSC Chain of Custody.
	Verify by third-party.
	To consult a third-party auditing firm.
	Roll out and implementation; trainings to our employees as well as suppliers; collaboration between GSSI and SSCI on social standards benchmarking for fish.
	Continue third-party social audits of plants and continue rolling out vessel audit programme to fishing vessels with our suppliers and through Seafood Task Force.
	Getting third-party verification of minimum social standards in management practices meeting from all our suppliers-processors. We already have reports of third-party verification from most of them but not from all of our suppliers. Encouraging more purse seine vessels owners to be certified against UNE 195006:2016 'Tuna from responsible fishing'. Promoting ILO C.188 WORK IN FISHING CONVENTION as 'THE SOCIAL STANDARD'. Participating as ISSF member in the benchmark of different social standards as well as supplying information about our own code of conduct and social policy.
	Continue in our support of the GSSI/SSCI collaboration to create a benchmark process for social responsibility certifications applied to seafood.
	We will roll out a comprehensive guidebook to support the implementation of the Seafood Taskforce standards and conduct multiple third-party audits of our suppliers against the standards.
	Implement a new risk mapping and risk identification programme for our supply base for CSR utilising third-party tools and databases to assess our suppliers in all areas of our Supplier Code of Conduct, inclusive of social responsibility.

As part of our partnership with our supplier, there will be an increased focus on this area in the coming year and development of action plans to ensure we move closer to meeting this commitment in line and exceeding customer expectations or requirements.

We will specifically work with our suppliers.

We are planning to undertake our own social compliance initiative which will allow us to focus our attention on issues directly affecting worker conditions.

We have a new suppliers ethical conduct guidelines.

Continue dialogue with clients.

Social audit of a selected supplier fleet.

In 2020 we are completing our human rights risk assessment of the fishery where we source the majority of our tuna volumes and are also developing a programme of activities to strengthen the protection of human rights for fishers in this fishery. We will continue to go beyond audit at supplier level by completing the implementation of ethical action plans agreed with our suppliers in 2019 after a review of their human right practices against our standards which exceed ethical audit and customer requirements. We are also proactively engaging our suppliers to address the risks around recruitment fees and responsible recruitment. We will continue to engage in cross-industry groups to explore innovative approaches to monitoring human rights at sea, trialling these where appropriate in fisheries we source from.

CSR Manager undertook the SGS 'Social Systems Auditor/Lead Auditor Training Course' in late 2019, and will use this knowledge to review our current ethical trade policies and procedures. This training will enhance our current supplier support offering, helping to capacity build, as well as improving our internal ability to identify and raise potential issues at site visits.

We have the following activities planned for 2020 to support us achieving the social responsibility commitment:

- Continued monitoring & audit of our processing facilities and suppliers against Business Ethics and Labour Code of Conduct;
- Continued implementation of the Ethical Migrant Recruitment Policy;
- Strengthening internal worker voice mechanisms for our processing facilities; continuing to implement the vessel code of conduct;
- Publishing an annual UK Modern Slavery Act statement; collaborating with NGOs, customers and other stakeholders in different initiatives;

In general continuing with the work we are already involved with and continue to be open to be involved in new and innovative ways to continuously improve conditions in the sector.

We will continue to explore how best to mitigate the risk of any form of slavery on board vessels as this remains a priority for us going forward.

We will be finalising our social responsibility strategy and determine the most effective methods for collecting information on labour practices and working conditions in our seafood supply chains, particularly at sea. This will then provide the means upon which our due diligence strategy will be formed.

Social responsibility capacity has been historically low however we are in the process of hiring a subject matter expert to directly address areas of potential high risk, such as seafood. Our tuna suppliers are relatively consistent so we should be able to address this commitment without too much trouble.

In 2020 we will:

- Undertake human rights assessment of key source fisheries, using publicly available information, outcomes of SEDEX Vessel Questionnaire, and other sources of information
- Agree a common set of social data points that should be collected as part of human rights due diligence, in line with PAS 1550 and Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST)
- Feed into and review outcomes of 'UK Fisheries Human Rights and Social Welfare baseline needs assessment' being carried out by Human Rights at Sea
- If human rights assessment identifies need, develop common Code of Practice
- Support development and deployment of effective grievance mechanism for the fishing sector
- Formalise and publicise commitment to Employer Pays Principle for recruitment of workers in fishing sector
- Engage with MSC to review (and strengthen where applicable) social elements of MSC Fisheries Standard
- Develop advocacy strategy prioritising source countries that have not ratified/implemented key international standards





## Box 4.

### Leading practices highlight – Marks & Spencer

We are working on development of the Responsible Fishing Vessel Scheme.

## Box 5.

### Leading practices highlight – Bolton Food

Bolton Food considers the respect for human rights to be an essential element of all corporate activities and a fundamental pillar of any sustainability strategy. For this reason, the company guarantees the protection of the rights not only of its workers, direct and indirect, but also works actively in favour of the communities impacted by its business.

In particular, when it comes to its tuna business, as of October 2016, all of Bolton Food's suppliers are required to sign and be compliant with the Bolton Group's Code of Ethics and Human Rights Policy. To verify the respect of the Policy, in 2017 all the suppliers were requested to answer a self-assessment questionnaire. The Company is currently running a second assessment for the suppliers considered 'high risk' and will develop a specific strategy in 2020, accordingly to the results of the assessment.

From June 30, 2019, all of the Company's suppliers are required to respect the Vessel Code of Conduct for Tuna suppliers, that was drafted according to the principles of the ILO convention and of the Seafood Task Force. This is a policy covering the fundamental labour standards including voluntary labour, human trafficking, underage workers, health and safety standards and conditions, and it is subject to periodic audits, that will start in 2020.

For the next year, Bolton Food is working with Conservation International in a study of existing synergies between the Monterey Framework and the Bolton Food Human Rights Checklist for suppliers. The Company is also involved in a programme aiming at improving the working conditions and livelihoods of its employees and of the communities where its production plants are located. In 2020, Bolton Food will continue the roll out of ongoing projects for workers and communities in Ecuador and Morocco and will start a new project dedicated to the protection of human rights along the entire supply chain.

As an ISSF participating company, we share its strategic plan, that states: "Closely monitor credible, third-party efforts to develop and implement labor and social standards for tuna fishing activities on a global scale; once broadly accepted standards are defined, explore appropriate ways for ISSF and/or participating companies to support these standards." ISSF participates in the Seafood Task Force's Tuna Working Group that has developed a Vessel Auditable Standard for social and labor issues.

ISSF also regularly discusses this issue within Bolton Food's Environmental Stakeholder Group to both inform partner NGOs on the information ISSF has gathered regarding ISSF participating companies' social and labour policies and codes of conduct, as well as to discuss possible opportunities for future ISSF support of emerging standards.

## 4.10 Environmental sustainability

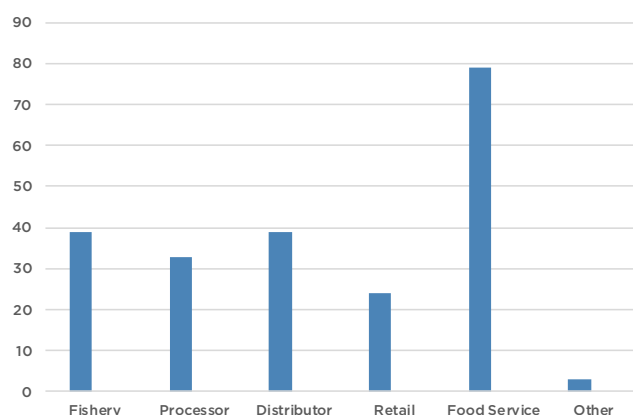
To achieve the environmental sustainability commitment, five companies (21%) have pledged to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield. Twelve companies (29%) have pledged to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. However, 23 companies (56%) have made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented both (Figure 25). That leaves one company having done neither – but this company acknowledges that it is just beginning on the sustainability journey in its response to the question.

Only three companies currently source 100% of their tuna from fisheries certified by schemes that are benchmarked by GSSI (Figure 26) – one fishery, one processor and one distributor. Twenty companies source  $\leq 10\%$ . In a way this is not surprising as only 24.5% of the global production of tuna is currently certified, but we understand that the output from the PNA MSC-certified fishery could be substantially increased; it may be a matter of market demand.

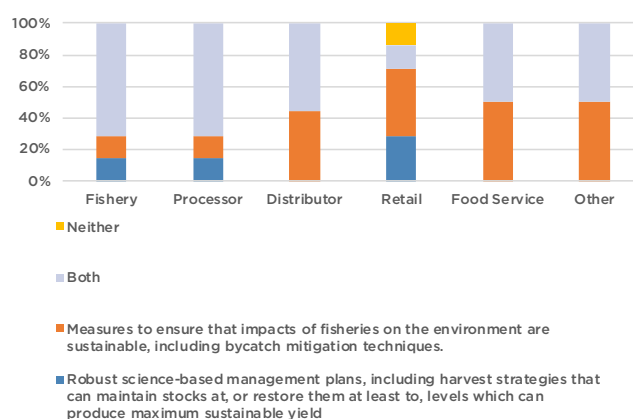
The average percentage of tuna sourced/sold by certified schemes recognised by the GSSI is relatively consistent between fisheries, processors and distributors (Figure 2). There is a slight drop with retailers and a large increase for food service. The range of products sold may be a factor here. The food service company respondents may sell a high proportion of skipjack which is proportionately more MSC-certified than other tuna species.

Twenty-three companies detailed or linked to their seafood sourcing commitment in their survey responses. Of these, four companies were happy to be named in the report and key points/summaries of their seafood sourcing policies are shown in Boxes 6-10. The policies are varied, yet have several recurrent issues such as GSSI-recognised certifications and FIPs, adherence to ISSF conservation measures and a ban on shark finning.

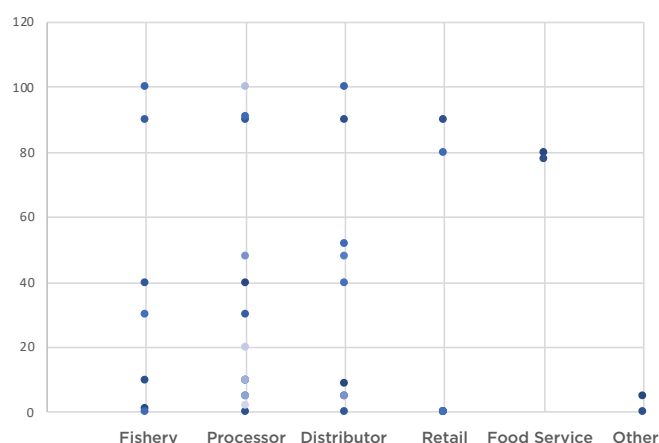
**Figure 2. Average percentage of tuna sourced/sold certified by schemes that are internationally recognised by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)**



**Figure 25. Environmental sourcing requirements for tuna fisheries**



**Figure 26. Percentage of tuna sourced/sold certified by schemes that are internationally recognised by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)**





# Box 6.

## Bumble Bee Seafoods sourcing policy highlights

### GOAL

To source all of our seafood products sustainably. What this means to us is:

- Fish comes from a fishery where the amount of fish being caught and the number of fish in that fishery are such that future generations will be able to enjoy the seafood as well;
- We know where the fish came from (back to the fishery and in many cases the vessel), how it was caught, where it was processed and how it got to you;
- That the fish was harvested legally;
- That the fishery is managed using science and data and takes into account any impact of fishing on related species and ecosystems.

### OUR SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

We engage third-party experts to assess our various fisheries to determine if they are being managed in a sustainable manner. Assessments are based on the scientific stock assessments completed by various national and international research bodies and they encompass a number of criteria including:

- Assessment of the target stock status;
- Assessment of the impact on non-target stocks and related ecosystems;
- Review of on-going fisheries management platforms currently in place;
- Review of enforcement practices and compliance measures;
- Development of recommendations to improve fishery management practices.

**Bumble Bee Seafoods ceases participation in fisheries where overfishing is occurring, where the fishery is overfished, and where management action plans are not in place for returning the fishery to a sustainable state.**

### SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP

In addition to our internal efforts, actively participates in a broad range of fishery management organisations. These organisations include the four Regional Fishing Management Organisations (RFMOs) for tuna.

In 2009, became a proud founder of the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF).

In 2018, Bumble Bee joined the **Global Ghost Gear Initiative**.

### SHARK FINNING POLICY

Bumble Bee Seafoods is against the practice of shark finning. Our policy is to ensure that no tuna we source comes from companies that do not have a policy prohibiting the practice of shark finning.

<https://www.bumblebee.com/sustainability/fisheries/>



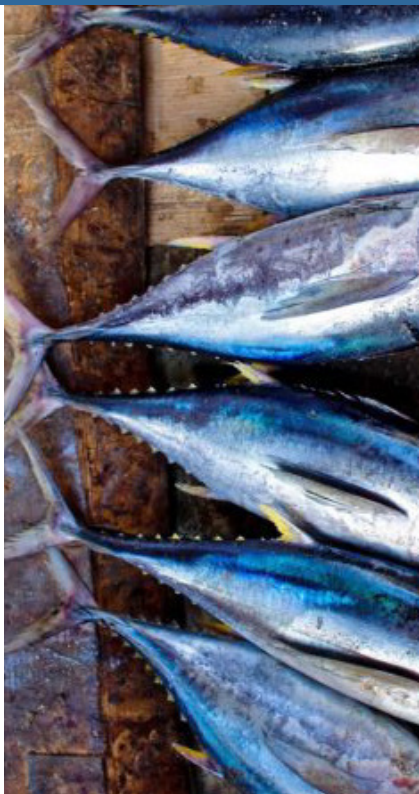
## Box 7.

### **General Tuna Corporation/Century Pacific Food, Inc. seafood sourcing policy highlights**

- Will not source nor transact business with any seafood company and fishing vessels that have been identified or blacklisted for engaging in IUU (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated) fishing by a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, National Authority and leading Non-Government Organisations.
- Will not transact business with any seafood company and fishing vessels that are not Dolphin Safe accredited.
- Commits not to source nor purchase any seafood from proposed marine reserves identified by a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, such as Coral Triangle, Pockets 2, 3 and 4.
- Commits not to source nor purchase tuna from fishing companies that use longlines or driftnets.
- Will continue to encourage and support the initiative of fishing companies to reduce by-catch such as bigeye tuna, seabirds and turtles through Non-Entangling FAD (Fish Aggregating Device) Free School fishing.
- Will continue to encourage fishing companies to have an active online transmitter (Vessel Monitoring System device) and original licence on board.

- Will continue to encourage fishing companies to support RFMO CMM (Regional Fishery Management Organisation Conservation and Management Measures) on catch retention policy to reduce discarding of dead unwanted fish.
- Will not engage business with fishing companies who were reportedly involved with labour abuses on fishing boats that do not conform with national and international laws on fair working conditions at sea.
- As a participating company in ISSF (International Seafood Sustainability Foundation), Century Pacific Food, Inc: Adheres and supports all conversation measures or programmes set by ISSF specially on tuna sustainability.
- Century Pacific Food, Inc. will not transact business with any vessel that has been identified by a Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, National Authority or leading NGOs to have practised shark finning.

<https://www.centurypacific.com.ph/sustainability/purchases>



## Box 8.

### **METRO seafood sourcing policy highlights**

In addition to a wider seafood policy, METRO Cash & Carry has developed an action plan for tuna with a set of minimum requirements. These requirements are valid for fresh, frozen and canned tuna for all of our own brands:

- METRO will not source from overfished tuna stocks and will regularly monitor the scientific assessment of tuna stocks.
- METRO refers to the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation's (ISSF) Status of the World Fisheries for Tuna for information about the latest scientific status of tuna. The report will be updated twice a year.
- METRO expects its suppliers to buy only from registered vessels.

<https://www.metroag.de/en/company/responsibility/procurement>



## Box 9.

### **Bolton Food seafood sourcing policy highlights**

Bolton Food has signed a partnership agreement for sustainable seafood sourcing with WWF. The commitment concerning tuna is the following:

- By 2024, 100% of the tuna will be sourced from MSC (Marine Stewardship Council) certified fisheries or from credible and robust Fishery Improvement Projects. At the end of 2019, Bolton Food was already sourcing 70% of its tuna in a responsible way.

## Box 10.

### **Iceland Seafood Barraclough Ltd. Seafood sourcing policy highlights**

For wild captured fish, Iceland Seafood Barraclough Ltd. defines the criteria for 'responsibly sourced seafood' as either:

- MSC-certified or certified by a standard benchmarked by GSSI,  
or
- An independent NGO risk rating with a low or medium risk outcome, or
- The fishery is engaged in a credible Fishery Improvement Project initiative

Iceland Seafood Barraclough Ltd. undertakes a regular (at least annual) supply chain mapping and risk assessment exercise. The Iceland Seafood Barraclough Ltd. responsible sourcing criteria for wild captured fish are predicated on each supply chain satisfying four parameters:

- Understanding the population biology (stock size)
- Ensuring effective fisheries management (achieving sustainable exploitation)
- Protection of wider marine ecosystems
- Initiating transparent improvement initiatives for non-conforming sources

Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the environmental sustainability commitment (Table 12 and Boxes 11-13). Sixteen companies, nearly half, will be seeking or increasing their sourcing from MSC-certified fisheries or from FIPs. It certainly appears that the appetite for certified tuna is not decreasing which is unsurprising as GSSI-recognised certifications are a simple way for companies to meet the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration environmental sustainability commitment. Three companies referenced RFMO engagement, which aligns with the government partnership commitment.



**Table 12. Activities planned in 2020 by declaration signatories to achieve environmental sustainability commitment**

Maintain MSC certification.	MSC & FIPs
The only raw material we source which is currently not MSC certified is yellowfin tuna from the Maldives so our efforts should be focussed on this area.	
New MSC certifications in existing supply chains and continued participation in existing FIPs as well as new FIPs in the pipeline.	
We are directly involved with two longline albacore FIPs and a handline MSC certification and will continue efforts to drive improvement in these areas as well.	
Continue to support the implementation of Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) that we are already involved in and develop new ones where we can. This work is an important part of our commitment and will support the volumes of tuna certified to standards in the GSSI to increase.	
Expand our buyers portfolio and introduce fish caught from catching areas benchmarked by GSSI.	
Ensure full compliance with the FIP for our Indian Ocean tuna supply.	
Supporting FIPs.	RFMO ADVOCACY
Actively working with suppliers to achieve MSC certification (through FIP where necessary) and increase the volume of MSC-certified tuna available to supply to our customers.	
Continue with our FIP and start MSC certification of tuna fisheries were able.	
Continue to develop Fishery Improvement Projects.	
FIPs and MSC.	
Continue working with suppliers and FIPs to see improvement.	
Expanding MSC certifications to cover additional suppliers.	
Continued participation in ISSF and its commitments to include measures on use of non-entangling FADs, purse seine skipper training and best practices for bycatch, use of longline best practices (circle hooks, mono lines). Will also continue advocacy on harvest control rules, reference points, FAD management and other issues to RFMOs via letters to national delegates and personal participation on US delegations to RFMOs.	RFMO ADVOCACY
Increase activity with suppliers, science, clients and governments (RFMOs).	
Work with the GTA to advocate for better management at RFMO level.	





## Box 11.

### Leading practices highlight – Fish is Life

Fish is Life encourages its suppliers to become sustainable by getting MSC certification or by participating in Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs).

## Box 12.

### Leading practices highlight – METRO

Update of our fish and seafood procurement policy with a higher focus on tuna; trainings and implementation of our sourcing commitment.

## Box 13.

### Leading practices highlight – Bolton Food

2020 will be a crucial year for Bolton Food in terms of environmental responsibility, that for the company translates mainly into sustainable fishing. Next year will mark the end of the first part of the WWF partnership that sees Bolton Food committed on sustainable sourcing, traceability, social issues and conservation projects.

In 2020 the Company, with its Spanish branch, will also be the first and only canned tuna producer 100% APR certified. APR is a certification standard covering both environmental and social aspects. An APR certified product has tuna responsibly and sustainably sourced from a FIP, in respect of the most important social standards on vessels.

For some time now, Bolton Food has also implemented a diversification policy regarding the fishing methods used in order to better balance environmental, social and economic sustainability. This policy is strengthened by two commitments with 2020 as their deadline:

- By 2020, 50% of tuna procurements will be sourced from more selective fishing methods with a lower level of bycatch and environmental impact (pole and line, handline, artisanal small-scale sustainable vessels, FAD-free purse seine).
- By 2020, 50% of tuna procurements will be sourced from purse seiners with FAD management measures in place: only non-entangling FADs (in compliance with ISSF guidelines), maximum 300 active drifting FAD per vessel and per ocean, without increasing them where the number of FAD used was less than 300, communication of catch data to RFMOs, including data related to the use of FADs, within four months.

As from June 30 2019, Bolton Food has also published its new Tuna Policy. This document contains specific commitments regarding the increase in sourcing from MSC-certified fisheries and a commitment on FAD management measures, involving the development and use of biodegradable FADs by 2024. All of Bolton Food's suppliers have been asked to read the policy and to sign it.



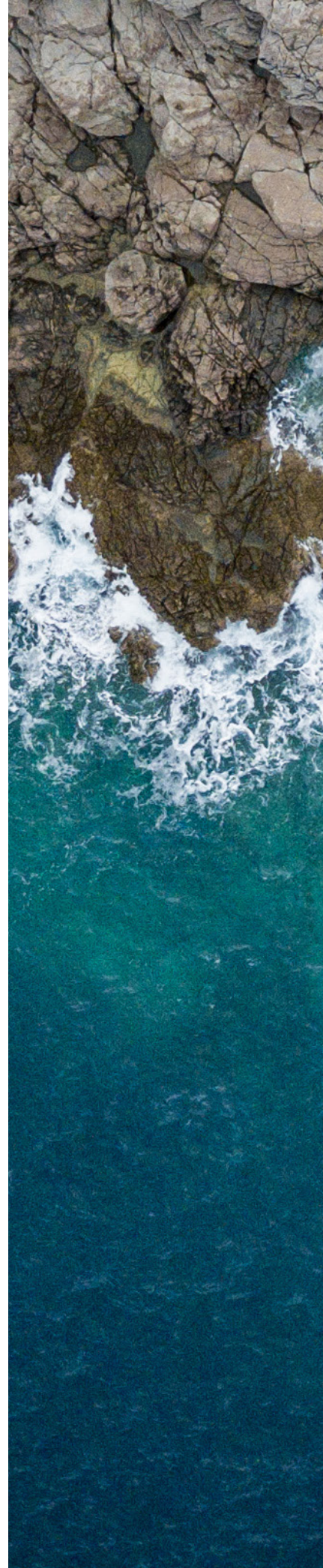
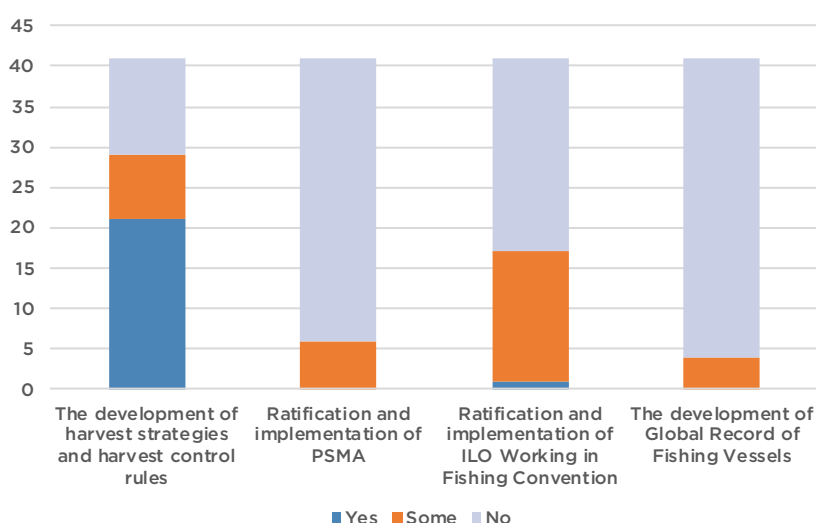
## 4.11 Government partnership

The government partnership commitment had the lowest scoring performance by each supply chain sector (Figure 13). Figure 27 shows the overall support for advocacy efforts identified in the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration and the results are clear. Advocacy for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules is the only area in which companies have engaged in any significant way. There was one exception – a fishery company reporting advocacy for the ratification and implementation of the ILO Working in Fishing Convention. The pattern observed in the overall results is repeated when analysed by sector (Figures 28-33).

This may be explained by the lack of ‘seafood’ NGOs with market partners working on the Agreement on Port State Measures and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, compared to the interest in social responsibility. However, Pew (which has no market partners) has excellent resources. Positive discussions between GTA and Pew have already taken place on how these can be used in education and in our government partnership toolkit for signatories.

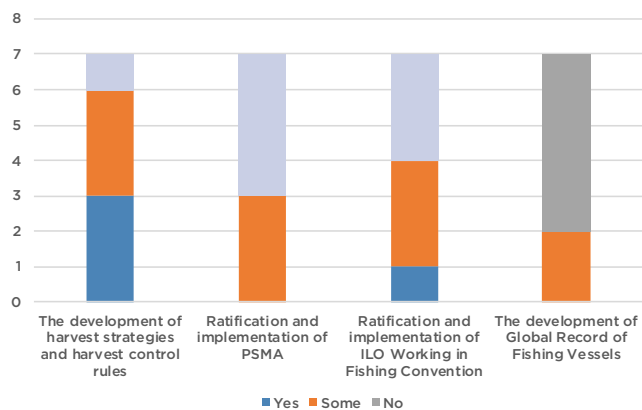
The survey asked respondees to provide details on any advocacy carried out. Table 13 (and Box 14) lists the responses for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules. Eleven companies are engaging with RFMOs to call for harvest strategies and harvest control rules through ISSF and GTA; these organisations have RFMO engagement at their core and are efficient methods of outreach for companies that are unable to directly engage. Furthermore, by representing several companies we can amplify the requests. Five companies are directly engaging with RFMO delegates; this has the advantage of allowing the company to express commercial concerns that may not be possible in joint advocacy. Three companies are advocating via suppliers, sometimes using the improvement needs of FIPs as an additional lever for change.

**Figure 27. Overall support of advocacy efforts**

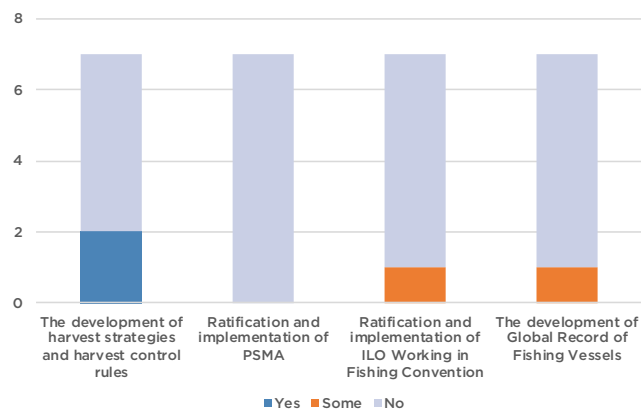




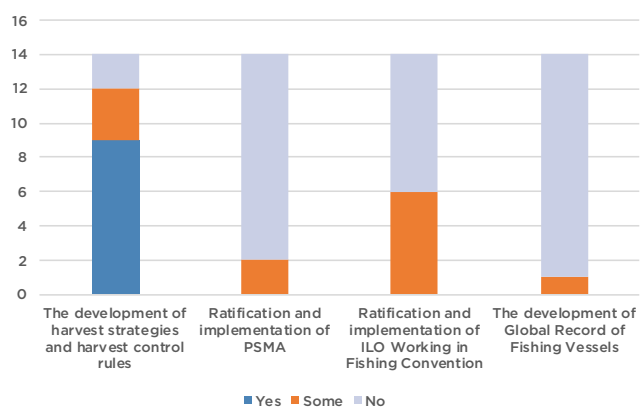
**Figure 28. Fishery companies support of advocacy efforts**



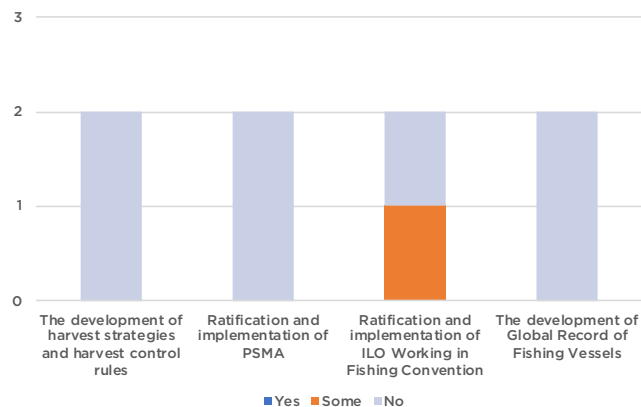
**Figure 31. Retail support of advocacy efforts**



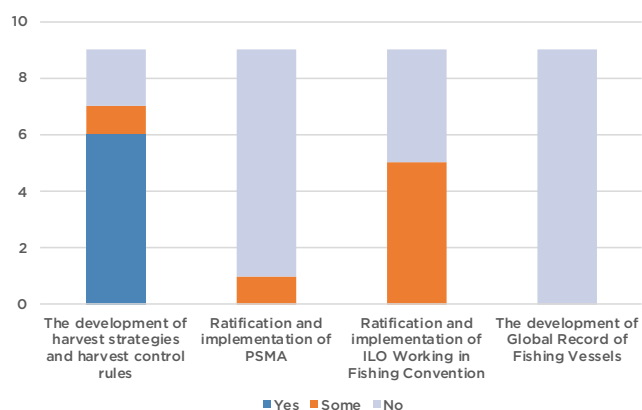
**Figure 29. Processor support of advocacy efforts**



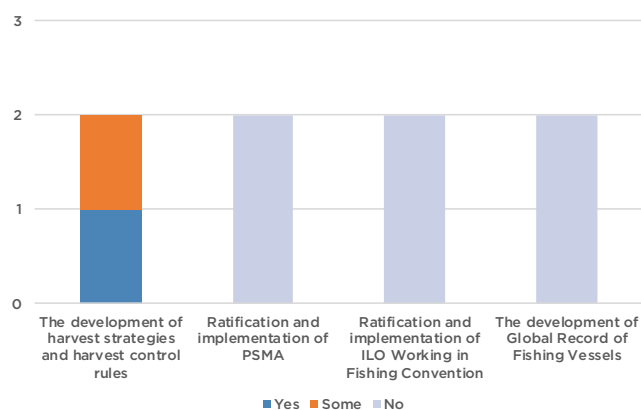
**Figure 32. Food service support of advocacy efforts**



**Figure 30. Distributor support of advocacy efforts**



**Figure 33. 'Other' companies support of advocacy efforts**



**Table 13. Advocacy actions for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules**

ISSF advocacy to RFMOs.	ISSF
Via ISSF.	
As a participating company of ISSF, ISSF provides tools for us to advocate RFMO member governments and their participation in national advisory committees to develop RFMO positions. Becoming a partner of the Global Tuna Alliance will allow us to align with their advocacy efforts with the various RFMOs.	
We did support advocacy at all tuna RFMOs either through WWF, ISSF or directly with Governments (EU).	
We have been involved in all tuna RFMO 'advocacy packets' from ISSF in the last year and have written to appropriate delegates. We are also signatories to the NGO Tuna Alliance letter to tuna RFMOs.	
Yes, through ISSF that participates in all RFMO meetings, and engages in advocacy and outreach with different stakeholders, like governments among others.	GTA
Harvest strategies and HCR are included within the action plans for the Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) that we are involved in and we have joined efforts to send papers and letters to the RFMOs through ISSF or WWF or the FIPs. Discussions on the topic have also been held during FIP meetings with relevant stakeholders.	
Yes, via ISSF and direct advocacy with the US delegation at IATTC and WCPFC.	
We signed the NGO Tuna Forum letter to RFMOs. We have done our own targeted advocacy in the Indian Ocean, and we are part of the GTA.	DIRECT ADVOCACY
Just started working with the GTA recently.	
We are and will continue to advocate for the adoption of harvest control rules through our 'membership' of the Global Tuna Alliance, which uses collective market influence to exert pressure on RFMOs to implement HCRs.	
We have been involved with the RFMOs, WCPFC, and IATTC along with NOAA to review and research the implementation of harvest strategies and HCRs. Our fleet is licensed by US Federal state agencies along with compliance whenever harvest occurs on the high seas.	
Sent letters to RFMOs.	
We sit on US advisory committees for WCPFC, IATTC and ICCAT. Individual advocates for HCR, reference points and other issues. We write letters to US and Canadian delegates that represent governments at RFMO meetings that promote HCR and other ISSF positions. We have signed on to the NGO tuna forum positions as well.	VIA SUPPLIERS
We support the advocacy efforts for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules set by the Philippine Government under the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.	
Proactively engage IOTC as part of the Maldivian government delegation in the RFMO championing more sustainable stock management. Previously we have facilitated agreements among all stakeholders around harvest control rules.	
Through our supplier, we have been involved with the RFMOs, WCPFC and IATTC along with NOAA to review and research the implementation of harvest strategies and harvest control rules. The IPNLF (of which we are a member) supported the Maldives in getting harvest control rules implemented in IO as a condition of continuing MSC certification for Maldivian skipjack.	
We work with and fund an NGO that collects fisheries data from small-scale tuna fisheries which is sent to the Indonesian government. This data is used by government in stock assessment as well as in the on-going harvest strategy/harvest control rule development process (on-going since 2014). In Vietnam, we have occasionally engaged with the government directly using the FIP as a platform but mostly the local NGO implementers have been engaging with the government on FIP activities. Finally, we are a signatory of the NGO Tuna Forum letters to various RFMOs.	
Yes - lobby of IOTC via supply chain actors.	OTHER FORA
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Round Table active member, active communicator with RFMO delegates.	
Through the Seafood Task Force, working with the Thai government and expanding to other governments in the future.	

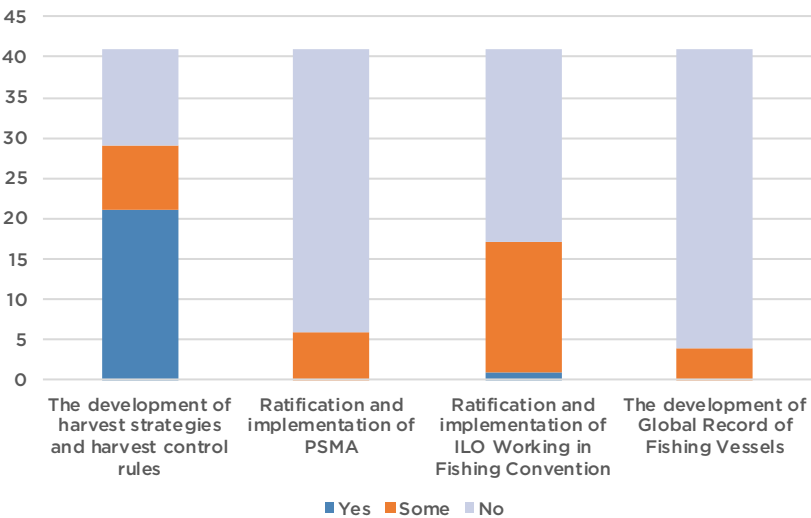


Table 14 lists the advocacy actions that companies have undertaken to support the ratification and implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA). Firstly, the number of responses is much less than those recorded in Table 13 for advocacy for harvest strategy and harvest control rules. This corresponds to the low level of engagement reported by the respondents (Figure 27). Secondly, the identified engagement around the PSMA is exclusively around advocacy for ratification, but doesn't appear to involve implementation, for example, including as a basic first step, registering Contact Points and Designated Ports. One company identifies the EU, Seychelles, Ecuador and Panama as having ratified the PSMA, but Ecuador is yet to register its Designated Ports on the FAO Platform, and both Panama and Ecuador are both currently under EU Yellow Cards (partly due to their PSM operating standards). Similarly, another company indicates that it supports the Philippines PSMA ratification and implementation,

but like Ecuador, the Philippines is yet to register its designated ports. Another company references the US and Canada for its PSMA ratification, but does not specify what assessment of PSMA alignment it has done in the countries where its product is landed (assuming these are outside the US and Canada).

It may be that these companies are not aware of the designated ports and contact points system. This is a relatively unfamiliar area and promotion has tended to be done by country officials.

Figure 27. Overall support of advocacy efforts



## Box 14.

### Leading practices highlight - Bumble Bee

Vice-President Sustainability sits on US advisory committees for WCPFC, IATTC and ICCAT. We have advocated for HCR, reference points and other issues to progress ISSF and FIP workplan positions. We write letters to US and Canadian delegates that represent governments at RFMO meetings that promote HCR and other ISSF positions. We have signed on to the NGO tuna forum positions as well.

Table 14. Advocacy actions for the ratification and implementation of the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)

Yes, we have supported in the past. US and Canada, nations in which we operate and have most influence, have signed on to the PSMA.
We support the ratification and implementation of PSMA as set by the Philippine Government under the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.
Yes, according to ISSF recommendations.
We will continue to work with our suppliers and the governments in these countries to advocate for the ratification and implementation of the PSMA, where possible and where we believe we have sufficient influence.
Most of the fleet [we source from] are under flags that had already ratified PSMA: EU, Seychelles, Ecuador and Panama. We are trying to persuade the rest of flag states under which we have fleet operating (Guatemala, Curaçao, El Salvador, Belize).

Table 15 lists the advocacy actions that companies have undertaken to support the ratification and implementation of the ILO Working in Fishing Convention. Four companies have engaged on ILO-188 through their membership of the Seafood Task Force. The task force is limited in scope to South-East Asia, but nevertheless, it is evidence of support for the ratification and implementation of the convention. Six companies are using the convention to support internal policies and procedures. It is unclear whether this is a direct result of the companies being based in countries that have already ratified the convention or whether the minimum requirements for work on board; conditions of service; accommodation and food; occupational safety and health protection; medical care and social security established in the convention are being used independently. Only four companies (10%) have reported explicit advocacy of national governments to ratify and implement the convention.

**Table 15. Advocacy actions for the ratification and implementation of the ILO Working in Fishing Convention**

Yes, through the Seafood Task Force.	VIA SEAFOOD TASK FORCE
Indirectly through the Seafood Task Force to Thai government.	
Through the Seafood Task Force, working with the Thai government and expanding to other governments in the future. Through GSSI, continued to collaborate with SSCI to create a benchmark of social responsibility certifications for seafood.	INTERNAL POLICES ILO C188-BASED
Indirectly through the Seafood Task Force.	
We are not vessel owners but our policy is based in ILO.	
ILO 188 is required in our sourcing policy.	
Our Tuna Sourcing Policy specifically calls out that in the absence of an internationally accepted auditable social standard for fishing vessels, vessels should work towards meeting the ILO C188 Work in Fishing Convention, including aspects on minimum age, working hours, worker documentation, accommodation, food, health and safety.	
We have used ILO C188 within the basis for our audit and due diligence of fisheries.	GOVERNMENT ADVOCACY
Our vessel code of conduct aligns in some aspects to the ILO C188. Since this time, we have implemented a third-party audit program as described above and engaged our suppliers in this program.	
Our risk assessment of human rights on vessels included engagement with the Government to help identify gaps and possible solutions to these. Addressing these gaps would move the fishery towards compliance to ILO C188.	
We support the ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention as set by the Philippine Government under the Department of Labor and Employment.	
We will continue to work with our suppliers and the governments in these countries to advocate for the ratification and implementation of the ILO Working in Fishing Convention, where possible and where we believe we have sufficient influence.	
We are working as members of EUROPECHE on the EU Social Dialogue Committee, where we pushed the EU to approve an internal Regulation to oblige all the EU Member States to ratify ILO C188. If by November 2019, any EU member state hasn't ratified C188, the regulation that is basically C188, should be transposed into national legislation. France, UK had ratified it, and Spain has announced its ratification.	
Yes, we have advocated for this in the UK, Thailand and Korea. And have signed up to the EJF transparency principles which supports broader uptake.	



Table 16 lists the advocacy actions that companies have undertaken to support the development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels (Global Record). Several companies reference the ISSF PVR, the RFMO lists and the EU vessel list but there seems to be some confusion about how these and the Global Record differ and are related. For example, supply chain vessels are published on national or regional (i.e. siloed) vessel lists rather than a

global listing. One company refers to the EJF Transparency Charter which explicitly mentions the Global Record but notes that it has not done any specific advocacy on the Global Record to date. An opportunity may exist for companies signed up to the EJF Transparency Charter to become more explicit with governments and suppliers about their expectations around the Global Record. The credibility of the charter commitment will be enhanced if they do.

**Table 16. Advocacy actions for supporting the development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels**

We have worked with GDST.

We support this effort but have not taken specific action. As part of participation in the RFMO process as noted above, we have been strong advocates for the requirement of IMO numbers for all eligible vessels as a condition of RFMO vessel registration.

We support the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels under the Regional Fisheries Management Organization and through Philippine Government under the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources.

We follow a detailed and thorough vessel checking process whereby we record a list of all vessels sourced from, to verify compliance to EU IUU regulation and to our own tuna sourcing policy.

We support the publication of a global record of fishing vessels and will work with our supply countries to determine the feasibility of publishing lists of authorised vessels where these are not already in place. However, for the majority of our supply chains, vessels are either already published on national or regional (e.g. RFMO) vessel lists.

All our vessels have been registered on the ISSF PVR, and we are also working with FAO on the Global Record of Fishing Vessels.

We actively submit and register our supplier's fishing vessel to get IMO/UVI number.

We are supportive of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels but have not done any specific advocacy on this to date. We are however, signed up to EJF's Transparency Charter.

Indirectly through ISSF.

Our Vessel Code of Conduct guidance states: that vessels over 100GT should have a Unique Vessel Identifier and be listed on the Global Record. For vessels that are not eligible for an IMO number (e.g. because they are under 100GT), suppliers are encouraged to register their tuna vessels with the ISSF to receive an ISSF-UVI for their vessel.

We support the ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention as set by the Philippine Government under the Department of Labor and Employment.

We will continue to work with our suppliers and the governments in these countries to advocate for the ratification and implementation of the ILO Working in Fishing Convention, where possible and where we believe we have sufficient influence.

We are working as members of EUROPECHE on the EU Social Dialogue Committee, where we pushed the EU to approve an internal Regulation to oblige all the EU Member States to ratify ILO C188. If by November 2019, any EU member state hasn't ratified C188, the regulation that is basically C188, should be transposed into national legislation. France, UK had ratified it, and Spain has announced its ratification.

Yes, we have advocated for this in the UK, Thailand and Korea. And have signed up to the EJF transparency principles which supports broader uptake.

Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the government partnership commitment (Table 17). Seven companies were focussed on the RFMO engagement for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules, with six looking to do this through ISSF or the Global Tuna Alliance. It is clear that these organisations have an important role in coordinating such advocacy. Five companies will work towards government partnership through collaborations including the Seafood Task Force. Five companies will aim for individual actions in 2020, though only two explicitly refer to engagement with governments. It is important to recognise that for many companies, engagement with decision-makers is difficult and multistakeholder initiatives like the Global Tuna Alliance or ISSF which can coordinate advocacy and outreach efforts on their behalf could prove highly efficient. This aligns with the support requested by signatories (Section 4.4).

**Table 17. Activities planned in 2020 by declaration signatories to achieve the government partnership commitment**

Continue advocacy around fishery and stock management including yellowfin.	RFMOs
As an ISSF participating company, we participate in the advocacy actions for RFMOs as well as in RFMOs meetings.	
ISSF supports, and provides tools for, participating company advocacy to RFMO member governments, and their participation in national advisory committees to develop RFMO positions and on national RFMO delegations to the annual Commission meetings.	
Engagement in GTA to catch up with this pillar in a collaborative approach.	
Continued adoption and advocacy, led by our commitment to, and 'membership' of, the objectives and RFMO asks of the Global Tuna Alliance.	
We will continue with tRFMO 'advocacy packets' and aim to play an active role in the GTA.	
Our efforts will now be mainstreamed through the GTA, we will follow GTA's objectives and be actively engaged with all efforts.	INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS
Full-day workshop with buyers, product specialists and CSR managers to increase sustainability in tuna goods.	
Continue promotion of PSMA, ILO C188 and IMO Cape Town Agreement among all the countries where we have fleet registered or any other Government with whom we have fishing agreements.	
We are trying to talk with Spanish and EU governments.	
Plan to undertake our own review of our tuna supplier in terms of social responsibility.	
We are planning further meetings with the Marine Management Organisation in early 2020 to look at and review our vessel checking process in depth to ensure that we have the best possible system to identify and restrict illegal seafood through government-led measures on traceability and transparency.	COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS
Working with relevant partnerships.	
Continue to be members and active participants in the initiatives and projects that relate to this commitment.	
Through the Seafood Task Force, working with the Thai government and expanding to other governments in the future.	
Through our supply chain, we will keep engaging with relevant key stakeholders and governments.	COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS
As a relatively small player, globally speaking, we feel our role is best served by following the lead or larger and more influential companies in this regard.	



## 4.12 Summary of progress

The results of the survey reveal that significant progress has been made by signatories on meeting the traceability commitment. Seven companies (21% of respondents) indicated that they already fully meet the traceability commitment. The survey responses suggest that meeting this commitment is feasible within the 2020 deadline, and that Global Tuna Alliance support should focus on reinforcing the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability to advance a unified framework for interoperable seafood traceability practices, as identified in the support requested (section 4.4).

Nearly two-thirds of companies that responded (61%) believe their tuna supply chains are 'slave free'<sup>2</sup>, and 17% have third-party certification to demonstrate this. Several companies note that they have systems in place for processing plants etc. on land but the gap in 'at-sea' verification is often cited and aligns with the support needed, identified in Section 4.4 – the need for a third-party auditable standard on vessels. Signatories were asked what additional activities they have planned in 2020 to achieve the social responsibility commitment and the planned activities can be categorised as either:

- Third-party standards
- Capacity building with suppliers
- Strategy development

Global Tuna Alliance support should focus on educating signatories on existing and emerging third-party on-vessel standards and promoting the need for such standards to engage in SSCI benchmarking.

The environmental sustainability commitment is formed of two components: science-based management plans and environmental impacts of fishing. Five companies (21%) have pledged to source from tuna fisheries that

have implemented robust science-based management plans, while 12 (29%) have pledged to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented measures to ensure that the impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. Twenty-three companies (56%) have made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented both. Currently, three companies source 100% of their tuna from fisheries certified by schemes that are benchmarked by GSSI, while the average, across all supply chain sectors is 34%. Only 24.5% of global tuna production is currently certified, so the respondents are performing well.

Twenty-three companies detailed or linked to their seafood sourcing commitment in their survey responses. The policies are varied, yet have several recurrent issues such as GSSI-recognised certifications and FIPs, adherence to ISSF conservation measures and a ban on shark finning. Global Tuna Alliance support could be focussed on helping signatories develop public procurement policies committing to sourcing tuna from fisheries with third-party certification against a GSSI-recognised standard. Where fisheries have not yet met a GSSI-recognised standard, the GTA could support a credible and comprehensive fishery improvement project.

The government partnership commitment had the lowest scoring performance by each supply chain sector. Advocacy for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules is the only area where companies have engaged in any significant way so far. The advocacy efforts reported by respondents are often facilitated by representative organisations such as the GTA and ISSF, and this is understandable as advocacy is a core function of these organisations. Company activities planned in 2020 to achieve the government partnership commitment tend to be built around these multistakeholder initiatives which aligns with the support requested by signatories (Section 4.4). Future efforts should build on these foundations while not ignoring the value of direct lobbying by companies.

The reported advocacy efforts on the Port State Measures Agreement tended to be limited around advocacy for ratification, but do not appear to involve implementation. Advocacy efforts on the Global Record of Fishing Vessels suggest some confusion about how national or regional (i.e. siloed) vessel lists and the Global Record differ and are related. Global Tuna Alliance support should focus on clearly outlining the actions that companies can take to support these initiatives.

Only four companies (10%) have reported explicit advocacy with national governments to ratify and implement the ILO Working in Fishing Convention, while a further four have engaged South-East Asian governments through their membership of the Seafood Task Force. The Global Tuna Alliance should develop resources such as talking points or positions to take on the ILO Working in Fishing Convention that can be used by companies to communicate with governments and to press for ratification and implementation.

<sup>2</sup> It is acknowledged that social responsibility extends beyond 'slave free' – this is an awkward shorthand used in the progress survey questionnaire.

## 5. Recommendations



The progress survey has revealed that there are clear actions needed to support signatories in meeting or progressing the aims of the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration commitments. Table 18 identifies these and categorises them according to whether they need to be undertaken by individual companies or through collaborative efforts.

To support signatories in carrying out these actions, a suite of toolkits is being produced by the Global Tuna Alliance. These toolkits will explain the purpose of each commitment and how progress in achieving it can be demonstrated. Where available, examples from companies that have met the commitment are presented. In parallel, a series of webinars on the initiatives, tools and platforms that the toolkits refer to will be held and made available to signatories.

A follow-up survey should be carried out in late 2020 to find out how signatories have progressed, and to determine the added value of the education strategy described above.



**Table 18. Recommended actions for signatories to address the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration commitments (part one)**

Commitment	Own business actions	Collaborative actions
<b>Traceability</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adopt Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability (GDST) standards.</li> <li>2. Make a time-bound commitment to implement GDST standards.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Endorse the GDST as the new industry-wide standards for seafood traceability.</li> </ol>
<b>Social responsibility</b>	<p>Work to eliminate any form of forced labour and ensure suppliers at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's conventions and recommendations in tuna supply chains, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertaking human rights-related risk assessment of tuna supply chains.</li> <li>2. When available, commit to sourcing tuna from fisheries that have met an SSCI-recognised third-party certification for social compliance in seafood supply chains including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sign a statement of support for the Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative.</li> <li>b. Make a time-bound commitment to require third-party vessel standards in tuna supply chains.</li> <li>c. Make a commitment to influence these vessel standards to seek SSCI benchmarking/recognition.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Engage with standards to improve and include forced labour criteria to pass SSCI benchmarking.</li> <li>4. In the short term, ensure that suppliers are implementing the CGF Priority Industry Principles on Forced Labour.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Statement of support for the Sustainable Supply Chain Initiative (SSCI).</li> <li>2. Commitment to influence vessel standards to seek GSSI/SSCI benchmarking</li> </ol>
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	<p>Ensure that tuna is sourced from fisheries that have implemented robust science-based management plans and harvest strategies which maintain or restore stocks to maximum sustainable yields and minimise the impact of fisheries on the environment, by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Publishing a time-bound commitment to sourcing tuna from fisheries with third-party certification against a GSSI-recognised standard;</li> <li>2. Approaching, if needed, the main standards that a company uses to go through GSSI benchmarking;</li> <li>3. Where fisheries have not yet met a GSSI-recognised standard, support a credible and comprehensive Fishery Improvement Project for source fisheries (use Fishery Progress to monitor progress);</li> <li>4. Continually increase sourcing from tuna fisheries certified by schemes that are internationally recognised by the GSSI or in comprehensive FIPs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Endorse the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) as the benchmark standard for seafood certification schemes.</li> <li>2. Where appropriate work pre-competitively to foster innovation that will improve selectivity and reduce by catch in tuna fisheries, including partnerships with scientists and technology providers, and supporting the implementation of trials.</li> </ol>

**Table 18. Recommended actions for signatories to address the Tuna 2020 Traceability Declaration commitments (part two)**

**Government partnership**

<p>Work with governments to ensure the implementation of effective harvest strategies to achieve sustainable tuna stocks under the jurisdiction of each tuna RFMO by 2020.</p>	<p>1. Identify strategic engagement opportunities in relation to key RFMO member countries.</p> <p>2. Develop common position statements that can be used to communicate with governments, RFMOs and supply chain stakeholders (focussed on harvest strategies and harvest control rules).</p>
<p>Work with governments to establish systems to identify and restrict illegal seafood and build capacity to establish and manage information systems to account for domestic and international fishing fleets, landings, enforcement and trade of seafood products, by:</p> <p>1. Encouraging a company's own policy or government engagement departments to engage with and support advocacy efforts for the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules, ratification and implementation of PSMA, ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention and the development of the Global Record of Fishing Vessels.</p> <p>2. Engaging suppliers to participate in advocacy efforts.</p>	<p>3. Advocate for:</p> <p>a. Ratification and implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement;</p> <p>b. Ratification and implementation of the ILO Work in Fishing Convention;</p> <p>c. Implement the Global Record of Fishing Vessels.</p>



# Annex

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **002**

## Seafood chain presence

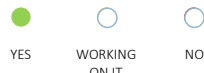


## TRACEABILITY

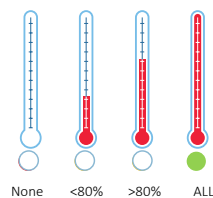
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

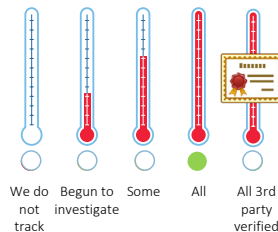


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery.   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> party <input type="radio"/>                |
| Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery.   | Not 3 <sup>rd</sup> party <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more)  |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |
| We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery.   |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |
| We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |
| we do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery.  |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **007**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

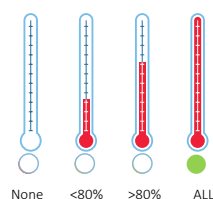
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

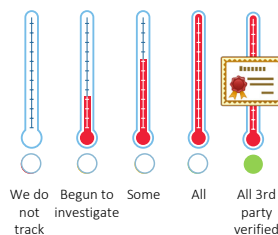


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery.   | 3 <sup>rd</sup> party <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery.   | Not 3 <sup>rd</sup> party <input type="radio"/>        |
| We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more)  |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |
| We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery.   |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |
| We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |
| we do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery.  |  |
| <input type="radio"/>   |  |

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☒
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐



# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **008**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

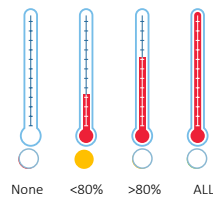
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☐
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☒

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

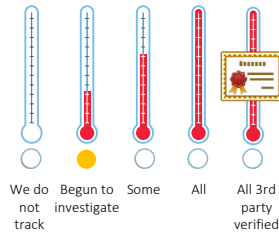


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☒
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **012**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

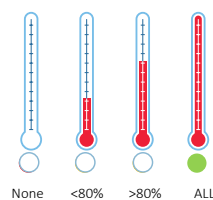
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☐
- WORKING ON IT ☒
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

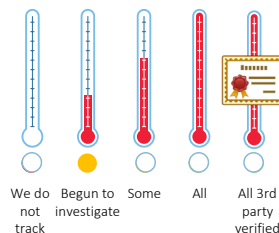


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☒
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **013**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

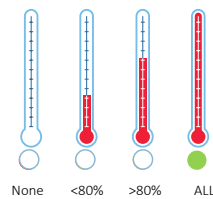
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

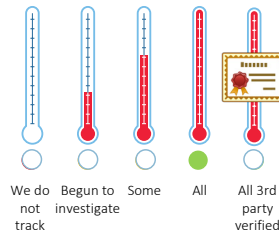


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☒
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **014**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

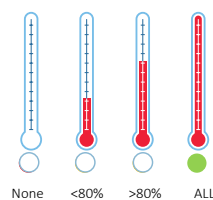
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

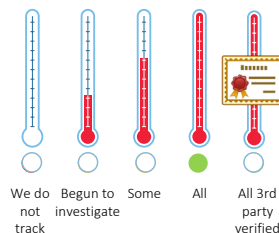


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **015**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

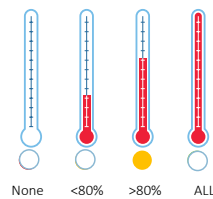
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☐
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☒

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

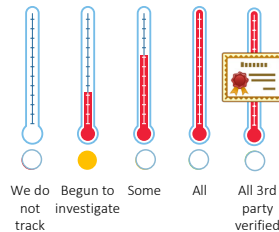


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☒
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐ ☐ ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐ ☐ ☒
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐ ☐ ☒
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐ ☐ ☒

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **017**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

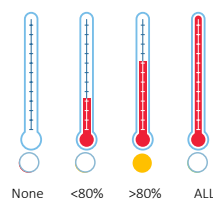
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☐
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☒

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

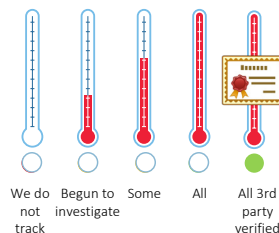


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☒
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒ ☐ ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐ ☐ ☒
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐ ☒ ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐ ☒ ☐



# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **019**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

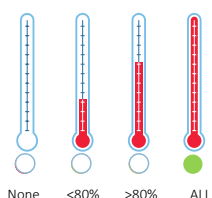
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

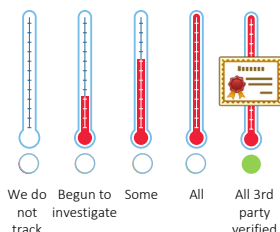


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **021**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

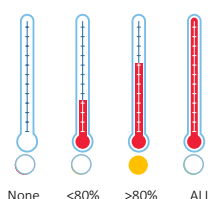
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

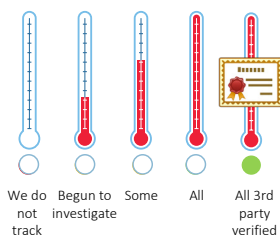


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **024**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

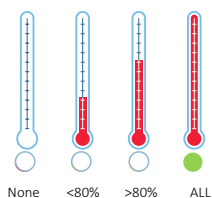
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

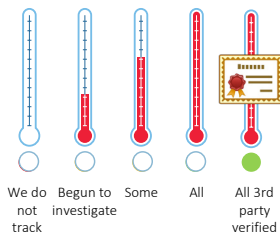


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

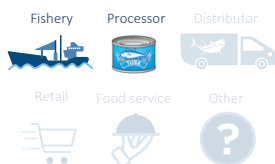
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☒
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **029**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

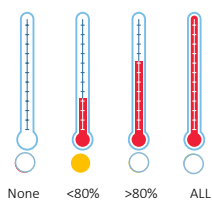
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

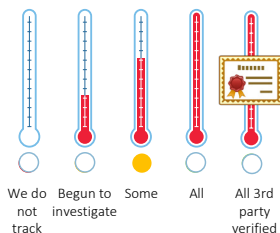


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

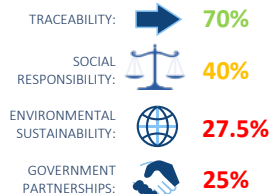
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☒

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **031**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

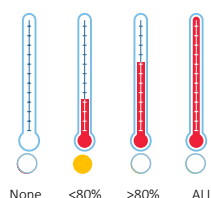
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☒
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

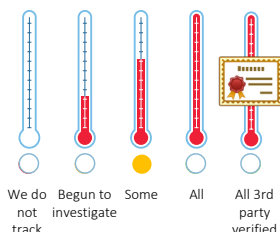


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☒
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

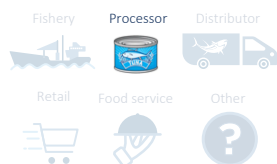
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **033**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

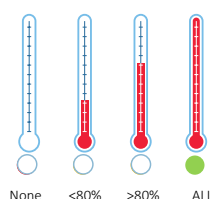
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

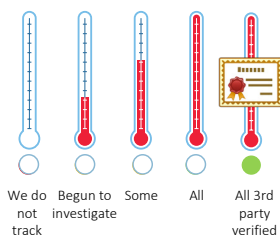


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☒
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐



# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **035**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

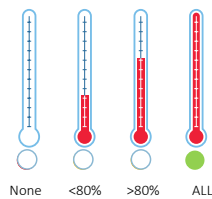
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☐
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☒

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

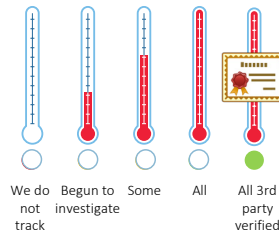


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **038**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

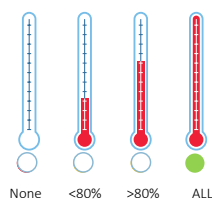
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

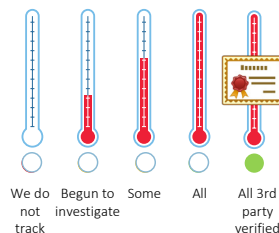


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **039**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

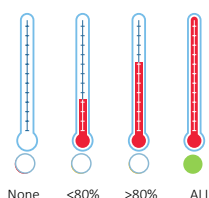
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

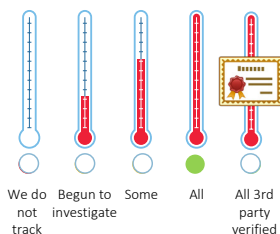


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

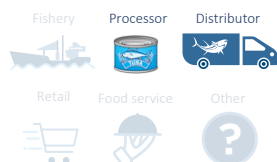
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **040**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

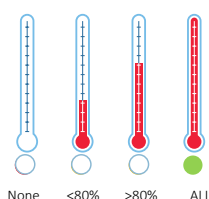
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

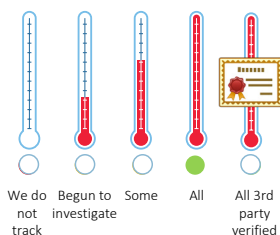


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **042**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

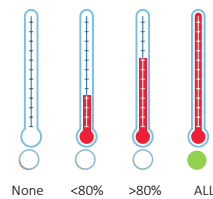
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

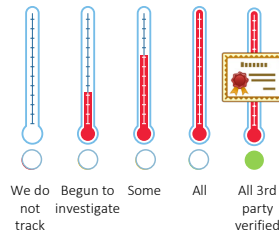


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **049**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

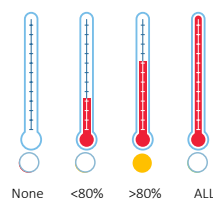
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

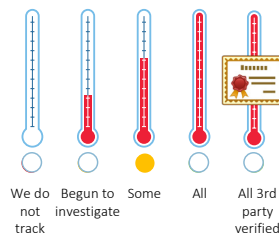


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐



# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **050**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

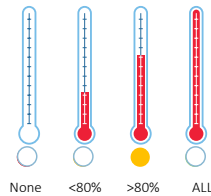
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

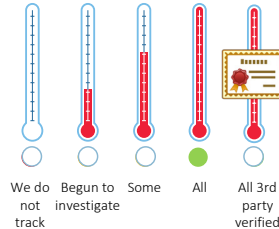


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **053**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

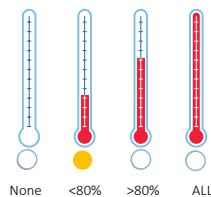
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

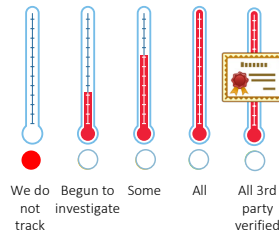


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☒

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **055**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

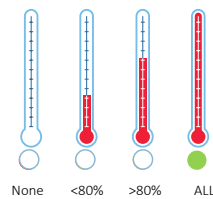
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

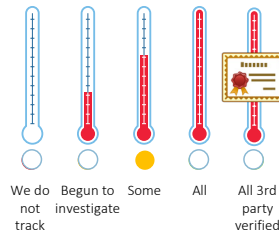


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☒
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **057**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

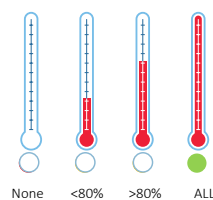
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

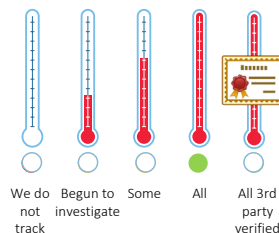


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **059**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

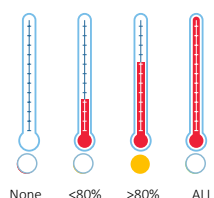
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- ☒ YES
- ☐ WORKING ON IT
- ☐ NO

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

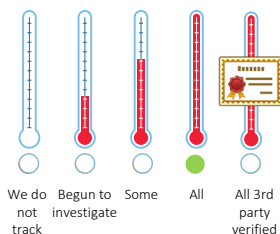


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

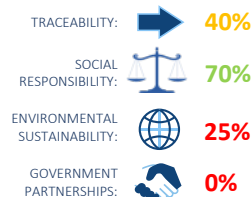
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **063**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

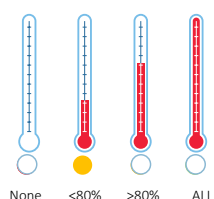
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- ☐ YES
- ☒ WORKING ON IT
- ☐ NO

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

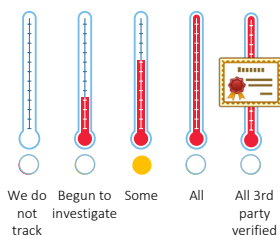


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐



# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **066**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

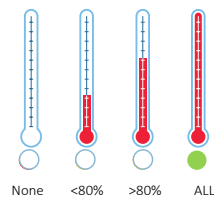
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

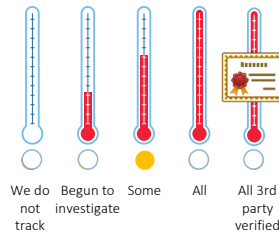


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **077**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

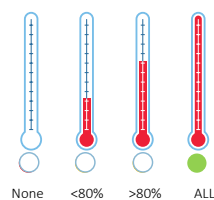
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

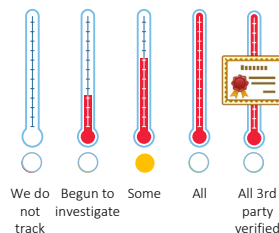


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☒
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **078**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

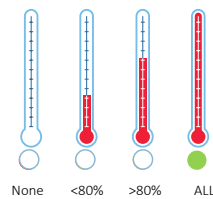
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☒
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

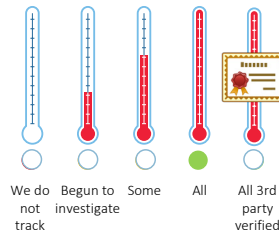


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☒
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **079**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

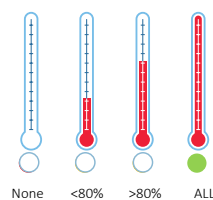
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☐
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☒

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

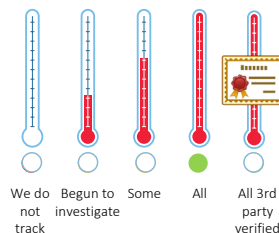


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☒
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☒

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **087**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

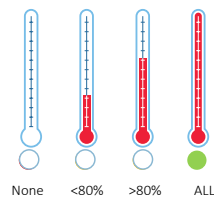
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☒
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

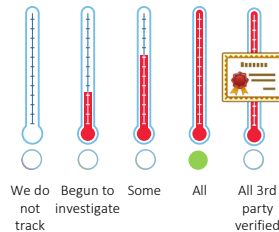


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☒
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **088**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

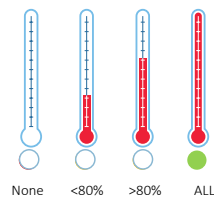
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?



Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

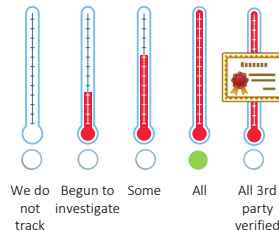


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

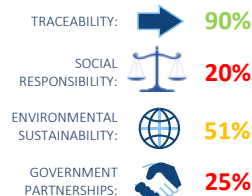


# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **091**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

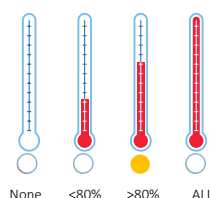
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

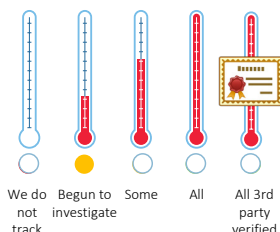


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☒
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☐
- Both ☒

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

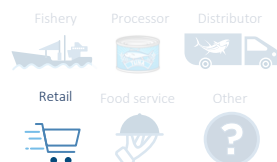
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☒
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **096**

## Seafood chain presence



## TRACEABILITY

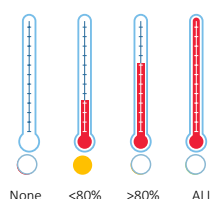
Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.

- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates ☒
- Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates ☐
- We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable ☐
- Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. ☐

Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?

- YES ☒
- WORKING ON IT ☐
- NO ☐

Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?

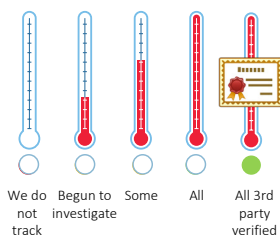


## SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.

- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☒ 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☒
- Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. ☐ Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) ☐
- We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. ☐
- We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. ☐
- We do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. ☐

What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.



## ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?

- Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield ☐
- Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. ☒
- Both ☐

What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS

In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:

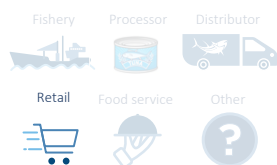
- the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules ☐
- ratification and implementation of PSMA ☐
- ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention ☐
- the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels ☐

# TUNA 2020 TRACEABILITY DECLARATION PROGRESS DASHBOARD



Signatory Reference Number: **099**

## Seafood chain presence



TRACEABILITY	SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
<p>Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the traceability commitment.</p> <p>Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to vessel and trip dates <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Tuna products in our supply chain are traceable to fisheries, but not to vessel and trip dates <input type="radio"/></p> <p>We are in the process of making tuna products in our supply chain traceable <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Tuna products in our supply chain are not yet traceable and we do not have plans to do so yet. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Is the traceable information from the question above disclosed to the consumer at point of sale?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> WORKING ON IT <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO</p> <p>Do these descriptions above apply to some or all of the tuna products in your supply chain?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> &lt;80% <input checked="" type="radio"/> &gt;80% <input type="radio"/> ALL         </p>	<p>Which best describes your activities and achievements in meeting the social responsibility commitment.</p> <p>Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. <input type="radio"/> 3<sup>rd</sup> party</p> <p>Our tuna supply chain is free of any form of slavery. <input type="radio"/> Not 3<sup>rd</sup> party</p> <p>We have information that our tuna supply chain is mostly free of slavery. (We are defining mostly free as 80% or more) <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>We have information that our tuna supply chain is partly free of slavery. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>We have just begun in trying to find out the social standards of the suppliers of our tuna products, and do not yet have enough visibility to answer this question. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>we do not know yet if our tuna supply chain has any slavery. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>What proportion of your suppliers of tuna products at least meet minimum social standards in management practices as recommended in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's Conventions and Recommendations.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> We do not track <input type="radio"/> Begun to investigate <input checked="" type="radio"/> Some <input type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> All 3<sup>rd</sup> party verified         </p>	<p>If you are a buyer have you made a pledge to source from tuna fisheries that have implemented the following to achieve the Environmental Responsibility commitment?</p> <p>Robust science-based management plans, including harvest strategies that can maintain stocks at, or restore them at least to, levels which can produce maximum sustainable yield <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Measures to ensure that impacts of fisheries on the environment are sustainable, including bycatch mitigation techniques. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Both <input type="radio"/></p> <p>What percentage of the tuna you source/sell is certified by schemes that are internationally recognized by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI).</p> <p><input type="text"/> <b>0%</b></p>
<h2>GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIPS</h2> <p>In order to meet the government partnerships commitment have you engaged with and supported advocacy efforts for:</p> <p>the development of harvest strategies and harvest control rules <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>ratification and implementation of PSMA <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>ratification and implementation of ILO Working in Fishing Convention <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>the development of Global Record of Fishing Vessels <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>		



[www.globaltunaalliance.com](http://www.globaltunaalliance.com)