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Sustainable Fisheries
PARTNERSHIP

Tropical tuna social risk profile

Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous
child labor risks

Colombia, Fishing and Processing

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SEAFOOD SOCIAL RISK TOOL V2

Disclaimer

The Seafood Social Risk Tool has been prepared for information purposes only, and is not intended to constitute business, legal, market, financial or investment advice. The Seafood Social Risk Tool is designed to serve as an informational resource and does not override legislation or internal policies or procedures. It is recommended that all users of the Seafood Social Risk Tool seek independent legal advice. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation shall not be responsible to any party related to its use or interpretation of the information contained in the Seafood Social Risk Tool.

Contents

About the Seafood Social Risk Tool	3
Overview	4
Base risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country in general...	4
Adjusted risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country’s seafood supply chain.....	4
Summary of evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain	5
Summary of factors that affect the likelihood of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain	6
Fishing	7
Processing and Trade.....	7
Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Columbia	8
Colombia: Country-level indicators	10
Colombia: Seafood industry-level indicators	28
Colombia: Fishing indicators.....	32
Colombia: Processing indicators.....	37
References.....	40

About the Seafood Social Risk Tool

The Seafood Social Risk Tool profiles seafood production systems around the world and identifies areas within those systems that are at higher risk of containing forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor to help businesses begin to focus their efforts to improve human rights and labor conditions.

The tool includes more than 80 indicators of risk based on publicly available evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor abuses in seafood supply chains as well as an analysis of information about risk factors correlated with these abuses. This information is packaged into risk profiles specified by species and country of origin designed to help businesses better identify the potential for human rights abuses in their supply chains so they can take the first steps toward improving conditions for seafood workers.

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The Seafood Social Risk Tool was created in partnership with the Monterey Bay Aquarium, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, Liberty Shared, and a team of human rights experts.

Monterey Bay Aquarium's Seafood Watch program raises awareness of important ocean conservation issues and empowers seafood consumers and businesses to make choices for healthy oceans.

Sustainable Fisheries Partnership is a US-registered nonprofit that operates globally to rebuild depleted fish stocks and reduce the environmental and social impacts of fishing and fish farming. The organization works by engaging fishery stakeholders and seafood businesses throughout the supply chain to promote the sustainable production of seafood.

Liberty Shared aims to prevent human trafficking through legal advocacy, technological interventions, and strategic collaborations with NGOs, corporations, and financial institutions globally.

To learn more about Seafood Watch, to view our seafood recommendations, or to view the Seafood Social Risk Tool, [visit SeafoodWatch.org](https://www.seafoodwatch.org).

Overview

Colombia is a processor and exporter of tropical tuna, and to a lesser extent, a producer. The tuna industry plays an important part in Colombia's economy; in 2012, the tuna fishery was valued at US \$120 million.ⁱ A majority of the tuna produced by Colombia is exported to canning facilities in free zones (zonas francas) within Colombia, from which the prepared and preserved product is consumed domestically or exported to Europe and the US.ⁱⁱ Frozen tuna is also exported to Ecuador, a major tuna canning country.ⁱⁱⁱ

Base risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country in general

Colombia's recent history of civil war and the ongoing political and economic crisis in Venezuela means that Colombia is home to a large population of internally displaced peoples and refugees who are especially vulnerable to labor exploitation. Other groups considered to be at high risk to trafficking include indigenous people and people living in areas where armed groups and criminal organizations are active.^{iv} The Colombian Government is making efforts to address child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking, but these violations continue to occur within the country with enforcement of relevant legislation negatively affected by an insufficient number of labor inspectors, and alleged corruption and official complicity in trafficking. Meanwhile, mechanisms to address exploitative working conditions are severely hampered by workers' limited ability to exercise their legal right to freedom of association and collective bargaining in Colombia. Union members are subject to anti-union practices, harassment and discrimination, dismissal, threats of violence and violence.^{v, vi} Colombia is rated as one of the ten worst countries in the world for workers and is one of the deadliest countries for union members.^{vii} Twenty two trade unionists were killed in Colombia between April 2020 and March 2021, with violence against union members compounded by a lack of action by the authorities to investigate and prosecute these crimes.^{viii} Between January 2011 and June 2019, the Attorney General's Office reported receiving 205 cases of homicides of unionists, but only 49 sentences were issued over the same period.^{ix} Nonetheless, authorities have started to prioritize such cases, and 29 of those 49 sentences were issued between September 2016 and June 2019.^x

Adjusted risks of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country's seafood supply chain

Statistics on employment and other socioeconomic factors related to the seafood sector in Colombia are lacking.^{xi} The information that is available suggests that half of people working in fishing and aquaculture production in Colombia have only a basic primary education and a majority earn less than the legal minimum wage, highlighting worker vulnerabilities to labor exploitation in the industry.^{xii} A lack of information regarding workers and employment practices in Colombian tuna production and processing

means that businesses should employ rigorous due diligence procedures to assess risks on the ground and reduce the likelihood of unethical labor practices occurring. Child labor in fishing and seafood processing in Colombia is categorized by law as a hazardous occupation.^{xiii} But, the absence of evidence on the nature of the work performed by those under 18 years prevents us from formally concluding in this analysis that hazardous child labor is occurring in Colombia’s seafood industry. Nonetheless, the absence of evidence does not mean that hazardous child labor is not present and users should note that some of the evidence for child labor in the seafood industry is from the US Department of Labor’s report on Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, which we deem to be a highly credible source. While no evidence of human trafficking or forced labor was found for Colombia’s seafood industry, evidence of criminal activity linked to the country’s fishing industry, including organized crime and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, is indicative of a heightened risk of labor exploitation.^{xiv, xv} Colombia produces an estimated 70% of the world’s cocaine and drug traffickers are known to use fishing vessels to transport cocaine from Colombia to the US, Europe, and other countries.^{xvi, xvii, xviii}

Summary of evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

Country-level indicators

- Adults and children are subject to human trafficking and forced labor in Colombia’s mining and agriculture industries, and in organized begging and domestic service. Forced child labor is also linked to the cultivation of the stimulant coca.

Seafood industry-level Indicators

- No evidence was found linking the seafood industry to forced labor and human trafficking.
- Fishing and seafood processing are linked to child labor by the US Department of Labor’s Worst Forms of Child Labor report however, we cannot conclude that the types of work being performed are hazardous based on the report.

Fishing indicators

- No evidence was found linking the tuna fishing industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of these abuses.

Processing indicators

- No evidence was found linking the tuna processing industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of these abuses.

Summary of factors that affect the likelihood of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the seafood supply chain

Factors that increase the likelihood

Country-level indicators

- Colombia is categorized as one of the ten worst countries in the world for workers and one of the deadliest countries for union members.
- A large population of internally displaced persons and vulnerable refugees and migrants from Venezuela reside in or transit through Colombia.
- Colombia's population has shown increasingly negative views toward migrants.
- Colombia has not ratified Protocol 29 to the Forced Labour Convention, the ILO Work in Fishing Convention 188, or the Port State Measures Agreement.

Seafood industry-level indicators

- Activities correlated with the occurrence of forced labor and human trafficking, including organized crime and IUU fishing, have been linked to Colombia's seafood industry.

Fishing indicators

- No information on the tuna fishing workforce was found.

Processing indicators

- No information on the tuna processing workforce was found.

Factors that decrease the likelihood

Country-level indicators

- Declining poverty rate over the last decade and progress against development indicators.
- Strong legislative framework to protect migrant workers.

Seafood industry-level indicators

- No apparent legal impediments for seafood workers to access workers' unions.

Fishing indicators

- None.

Processing indicators

- None.

Fishing

Colombia's industrial tuna purse seine fleet operates in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO), where the conservation and management of tunas is overseen by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). Colombia is a full Member of the IATTC. Fourteen Colombian purse seine vessels with a total fish hold volume of 14,860 m³ are authorized to fish for tunas in the EPO under the purview of the IATTC.^{xix} According to preliminary figures, in 2018 Colombia accounted for 6.4% of the tuna and bonito purse seine catches in the EPO, with a recorded harvest of 21,772 metric tons (t) yellowfin tuna, 15,282t skipjack tuna, and 1,452t bigeye tuna.^{xx} Colombian vessels have also fished for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean in the past under the remit of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). However, the ICCAT Statistics Database indicates that Colombian-flagged vessels have not recorded catches of tropical tuna since 2006,^{xxi} and there are currently no Colombian-flagged vessels listed in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.^{xxii}

Processing and Trade

Around five percent of tunas and bonitos caught by purse seine in the EPO in 2018 were landed in Colombia.^{xxiii} Colombia was the third largest canned tuna processing country in the EPO in 2010, behind Ecuador and Mexico, and the tenth largest canned tuna processing country globally in 2008.^{xxiv} Most of the tuna produced by Colombia is exported in frozen form to canning facilities in free zones within Colombia, where businesses receive tax and customs benefits. From there the prepared and preserved product is either consumed domestically or exported, mainly to Europe and the US.^{xxv} Frozen tuna is also exported to Ecuador, a major tuna processing country, where it is mainly used in the canning industry.^{xxvi} In 2019, Colombia's exports of tropical tuna (HS Codes 030349, 030342, 030344, 160414) were valued at around US \$28.6 million.^{xxvii}

Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Columbia

Important Country-Specific Considerations

- The recent history of civil war and the ongoing political and economic crisis in Venezuela means that Colombia is home to a large population of internally displaced peoples and refugees. Other high-risk groups include indigenous people and people living in areas where armed groups and criminal organizations are active.
- Criminal activity has been linked to the fishing industry, including organized crime, drug trafficking, and illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- Enforcement of relevant legislation negatively affected by an insufficient number of labor inspectors and alleged corruption and official complicity in trafficking.

Suggested Due Diligence Priorities & Questions

Worker Demographics

Available data suggests that at least half of people working in seafood in Colombia have only a basic primary education and a majority earn less than the legal minimum wage, highlighting worker vulnerabilities to labor exploitation in the industry.

1. What proportion of fishery employees are indigenous or ethnic minorities? What proportion of fishery employees are foreign to domestic migrants?
2. Do workers have documented legal work permits? If so, who manages these permits?
3. What proportion of workers are considered low-skilled in the work environment?
4. What is the proportion of young workers (15-18 years old) in the workforce? What protocols are in place to protect young workers from workplace hazards?

Processing Activities

A lack of employment data in Colombian tuna production and processing means that businesses should employ rigorous due diligence procedures to assess risks on the ground and reduce the likelihood of unethical labor practices occurring.

1. Does the processing company own or control its suppliers? How do processing companies monitor working conditions in suppliers' operations?

Complaints Mechanisms

Colombia is rated as one of the ten worst countries in the world for workers and is one of the deadliest countries for union members, who are subject to anti-union practices, harassment and discrimination, dismissal, threats of violence and violence.

1. What are the factors influencing fish workers' participation, or lack thereof, in trade unions?
2. Do workers in your operation/supply chain have access to 3rd party monitors such as trade union representatives or onboard observers?
3. Are there procedures and policies in place to protect workers' rights and document, track, and resolve workplace grievances and complaints? If so, what are they?

Colombia: Country-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Poverty levels in a country	<p>Human Development Index</p> <p>HDI value (2019): 0.767</p> <p>HDI rank (2019): 83/189 countries and territories</p> <p>Colombia's HDI value for 2019 places it in the 'high human development' category and positions it at 83 out of 189 countries and territories. Colombia's HDI value for 2019 is slightly above the average of 0.766 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Colombia shows progress against each of the HDI indicators for income, health and education from 1990 to 2019. However, when Colombia's HDI value is discounted for inequality, it falls to 0.595, a loss of 22.4% due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. The average loss due to inequality for high HDI countries is 17.9% and for Latin America and the Caribbean it is 22.2%.</p>	<p>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</p> <p>UNDP Global Human Development Indicators Country Profile: Colombia</p>
	<p>Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population): 27% (2018), showing improvement over the last decade from 42% (2008).</p> <p>The poverty headcount ratio is higher than that of Colombia's neighboring countries, except for Venezuela:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama (2016) 22.1% • Venezuela (2015) 33.1% • Brazil (2017) 26.5% • Ecuador (2019) 25.0% • Peru (2019) 20.2%. 	<p>World Bank</p>
	<p>Global Hunger Index (2020):</p>	<p>Global Hunger Index (GHI)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Colombia ranks 35th out of 107 qualifying countries. With a score of 7.5 out of 100, Colombia suffers from a level of hunger that is ‘low’.</p> <p>Neighboring countries, Brazil, Peru, and Panama also score a ‘low’ level of hunger, while Ecuador scores a ‘moderate’ level of hunger and Venezuela scores a ‘serious’ level of hunger.</p> <p>Note: GHI is scored on a 100-point GHI Severity Scale, where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst (where ≥ 50 is ‘extremely alarming’).</p>	
Country’s position in the regional economic power system	<p>Comparing HDI ranking to other countries in the region:</p> <p>Colombia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDI Value (2019): 0.767 • HDI rank (2019): 83 <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p>Brazil HDI Value (2019): 0.765 HDI rank (2019): 84</p> <p>Ecuador HDI Value (2019): 0.759 HDI rank (2019): 86</p> <p>Panama HDI Value (2019): 0.815 HDI rank (2019): 57</p> <p>Peru HDI Value (2019): 0.777 HDI rank (2019): 79</p> <p>Venezuela HDI Value (2019): 0.711 HDI rank (2019): 113</p>	<p>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</p> <p>UNDP Global Human Development Indicators Country Profile: Colombia</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Colombia ranks closely in the UNDP HDI to its neighboring countries, which all fall in the 'High human development' category.</p> <p>Colombia's HDI value for 2019 is above the average of 0.753 for countries in the high human development group and above the average of 0.766 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	
	<p>Comparing its recent economic growth to the general economic growth rates in the region:</p> <p>Colombia GDP Growth (annual %): 3.26 (2019) Neighboring countries:</p> <p>Brazil GDP Growth (annual %): 1.14 (2019)</p> <p>Ecuador GDP Growth (annual %): 0.05 (2019)</p> <p>Panama GDP Growth (annual %): 3.01 (2019)</p> <p>Peru GDP Growth (annual %): 2.15 (2019)</p> <p>Venezuela GDP Growth (annual %): -3.89 (2014)</p>	<p>World Bank Databank figures on annual economic growth</p>
	<p>Migration Data</p> <p>The Net migration rate (immigrants minus emigrants per 1,000 population) for Colombia is 4.2 (2020).</p> <p>The reported Migration inflows for Colombia is 61.9 thousand (2015).</p>	<p>IOM Migration Data Portal</p>
	<p>Regional migration trends and patterns:</p>	<p>Migration Policy Institute, 2017, 'As Colombia Emerges</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Colombia is a country of origin, transit, destination, return and refuge for migrants. The country’s migration profile has been shaped by a 52-year Civil War that formally ended in 2016. More than 15% of the national population are categorized as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and many Colombians live in neighboring countries as refugees (Migration Policy Institute, 2017).</p> <p>The top destination country for Colombian immigrants is Venezuela. In 2019, some 953,000 Colombians were residing in Venezuela (United Nations, 2019). The conflict in Colombia has also resulted in a large refugee population in neighboring Ecuador (Migration Policy Institute, 2014), with over 191,000 Colombians residing there in 2019 (United Nations, 2019).</p> <p>But in recent years, regional migration dynamics have shifted. The political and economic crisis in Venezuela has seen many Venezuelan refugees entering Colombia (Migration Policy Institute, 2018). Venezuela is now the leading origin country for immigrants living in Colombia (Migration Policy Institute, 2017). In 2019, over 1.04 million Venezuelans were residing in Colombia (United Nations, 2019). Colombia is among the top receiving countries for Venezuelans, alongside Peru (United Nations, 2019).</p> <p>Venezuelan migrants also transit through Colombia en route to a third country (Third Periodic Report). In addition, Colombia is a transit country for irregular migrants from Africa and Asia travelling overland to the US (Migration Policy Institute, 2017).</p> <p>The Colombian government has notably granted temporary residence permits to some Venezuelans in an effort to reduce the vulnerability of undocumented migrants to exploitative labor practices (Migration Policy Institute, 2018).</p>	<p>from Decades of War, Migration Challenges Mount</p> <p>United Nations, 2019, Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2019 revision (United Nations database)</p> <p>Migration Policy Institute, 2014, ‘Ecuador: From Mass Emigration to Return Migration?’</p> <p>Migration Policy Institute, 2018, ‘As Venezuelan Crisis Deepens, South America Braces for More Arrivals and Indefinite Stays’</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 2 May 2018, ‘Consideration of the third periodic report submitted by Colombia under article 73 of the</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>There has been increasing persecution of Venezuelan refugees in Colombia by a population that views them increasingly as a strain on the country, leading some refugees to return home, but the Colombian Government has continued to support the refugee population. In August 2019, it was reported in the media that the Colombian Government plans to give citizenship to the many children of Venezuelan refugees that have been born in the country (The New York Times, August 5th 2019). This move will make it easier for those affected to access healthcare and education.</p>	<p>Convention, due in 2018', CMW/C/COL/3</p> <p>The New York Times, August 5th 2019, 'Colombia Offers Citizenship to 24,000 Children of Venezuelan Refugees'</p>
	<p>Known human trafficking routes:</p> <p>The Freedom Collaborative Victim Journeys Map identifies Colombia as a country of origin and a destination for human trafficking, with internal trafficking identified.</p>	<p>Freedom Collaborative, No date, Victim Journeys Map</p>
<p>Governance practices and systems in a country (measured through indexes)</p>	<p>WGI (2019) Percentile rank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice and Accountability: 55.17 • Political Stability and Absence of Violence: 15.71 • Government Effectiveness: 55.77 • Regulatory Quality: 66.35 • Rule of Law: 38.46 • Control of Corruption: 48.08 <p>Colombia ranks among the bottom half to lowest quarter for three of the indicators. The country ranks closely to the regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean for all indicators except Political Stability and absence of violence/terrorism, for which Colombia is ranked especially low.</p> <p>Note: Percentile rank among all countries ranges from 0 (lowest) to 100 (highest) rank, where the higher the percentiles, the better the governance.</p>	<p>World Governance Indicators (WGI)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Corruption Perception Index (2020):</p> <p>Score: 39/100</p> <p>Rank: 92/180 countries and territories</p> <p>More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 out of 100 on this year’s CPI, with an average score of just 43. Colombia’s score of 39 places it below average and positions it 92nd out of 180 countries and territories. Colombia scores closely to its neighboring countries with the exception of Venezuela, which only scores 15, and scores less than the regional average for the Americas of 43.</p> <p>Note: Scores based on a scale from 0 = Highly Corrupt to 100 = Very Clean.</p>	<p>Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI)</p> <p>CPI 2020 Regional Analyses - Americas</p>
	<p>Basel Anti-Money Laundering Index (2020) –</p> <p>Rank: 95/141 countries</p> <p>Overall score: 4.62/10</p> <p>Colombia ranks among the top quarter of the countries assessed for the Basel AML Index, where a higher rank relates to lower risk. Neighboring countries Brazil (5.02/10) Ecuador (4.89/10), Panama (5.96/10), and Venezuela (6.56/10) score less than Colombia, indicating that there is a higher risk of money laundering and terrorist financing in those countries. Neighboring country Peru (4.53/10) scores higher than Colombia.</p> <p>Note: Ranking is out of 125 countries; top possible score is 0 (low risk,), lowest score is 10 (high risk).</p>	<p>Basel Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Index</p>
	<p>Global Rights Index (2021) –</p> <p>Rating: 5 (No guarantee of rights)</p>	<p>International Trade Union Conference</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The 2021 ITUC Global Rights Index places Colombia below the regional average ranking of 3.48 for the Americas. Neighboring countries Brazil and Ecuador are also rated 5, while Panama, Peru and Venezuela are rated slightly better at 4 (Systematic violations of rights).</p> <p>Colombia is categorized as one of the ten worst countries for workers in 2020.</p> <p>Note: Countries are ranked from 1 to 5+, where five plus corresponds to “no guarantee of rights due to the breakdown of the law” and 1 corresponds to “sporadic violations of rights”.</p>	<p>(ITUC) Global Rights Index (GRI)</p> <p>ITUC Global Rights Index 2021 Report</p>
<p>Education and general literacy levels in a country</p>	<p>Adult literacy rates, among the population aged 15 years and older (2018): 95.09%</p> <p>Adult female literacy rate (2018): 95.32%</p> <p>Adult male literacy rate (2018): 94.85%</p> <p>The literacy rate among adults in Colombia is very similar to that of its neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil (2018) 93.23% • Ecuador (2017) 92.83% • Panama (2018) 95.41% • Peru (2018) 94.41% • Venezuela (2016) 97.13% 	<p>World Bank Open Data</p>
	<p>Primary completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2018) 106.77%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2018): 106.38%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2018): 107.14%</p> <p>The primary school completion rate in Colombia is higher than that of its neighboring countries:</p>	<p>World Bank Open Data</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil (2004) 100.68% • Ecuador (2018) 104.43% • Panama (2017) 89.80% • Peru: (2019) 98.71% • Venezuela (2017): 95.59% <p>Note: “There are many reasons why the primary completion rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of primary education as well as children who entered school early, while the denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.”</p>	
	<p>Lower secondary completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2018): 75.73%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2018): 80.16%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2018): 71.48%</p> <p>The lower secondary education completion rate in Colombia near to or less than that of neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil (2011) 71.75% • Ecuador (2018) 96.83% • Panama (2017) 76.815% • Peru (2019) 101.63% • Venezuela (2017): 75.23% <p>Note: “There are many reasons why the rate can exceed 100 percent. The numerator may include late entrants and overage children who have repeated one or more grades of lower secondary education as well as children who entered school early, while the</p>	<p>World Bank Open Data</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	denominator is the number of children at the entrance age for the last grade of lower secondary education.”	
	<p>School enrolment, tertiary (2018) 55.33% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, female (2018): 59.72% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, male (2018): 51.09% gross</p> <p>The enrolment rate in tertiary education in Colombia compares favorably to that of neighboring countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil (2011) 43.46% • Ecuador (2015): 44.89% • Panama (2016) 47.80% • Peru (2017) 70.748% • Venezuela (2009): 76.30% 	World Bank Open Data
Attitudes towards migrant workers in a country’s population	<p>Migrant Acceptance Index 2019 – Colombia: 3.98/9</p> <p>Colombia’s score decreased from 6.13 out of 9 in 2016 to 3.98 out of 9 in the 2019 index. This change in score indicates that people in Colombia have become less accepting of migrants than on average for all countries assessed, with a world score of 5.21/9. The index links this change in public sentiment toward migrants to the large number of Venezuelan refugees entering the country.</p> <p>Colombia receives a similar score to most of its neighboring countries. Peru and Ecuador also saw a significant drop in their scores from 2016 to 2019, however, updated figures for 2019 are not available for all countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: 6.38/9 (2016) • Ecuador: 6.13/9 (2016), 3.51/9 (2019) • Panama: 4.36/9 (2016) • Peru: 6.33/9 (2016), 3.61/9 (2019) • Venezuela: 6.82/9 	Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Note: Based on 138 countries surveyed in 2016; U.S. surveyed in 2017; and updated in 2019; top possible score is 9.0.</p>	
<p>Legislation and regulation to protect migrant workers</p>	<p>Coverage of legal provisions under the labor laws</p> <p>Colombia has ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and has made significant efforts to align its regulatory framework with the convention. The country’s third report on its efforts to implement the regulations of the convention was submitted in May 2018. UN Treaty Body Database</p> <p>Previously, Colombia had a discriminatory provision in place that set limits on the employment of foreign nationals in an effort to ensure that Colombian nationals were not displaced from the workplace. Article 74 of Act No. 141 stated that: “Every employer with more than 10 employees must employ a proportion of Colombians accounting for no less than 90 per cent of the regular staff and no less than 80 per cent of the qualified, specialist or management staff or personnel in a position of responsibility.” Initial reports of States parties due in 2004: Colombia</p> <p>In a positive move, this provision was repealed by Act 1429 of 2010, allowing for employers to recruit as many foreign workers as necessary to fulfill their activities. Second Periodic Report</p> <p>Migrant workers and members of their families are protected against discrimination under Article 5 of the Colombian Constitution, which says that: “The State recognizes, without any discrimination whatsoever, the primacy of the inalienable rights of the individual and protects the family as the basic institution of society.” Initial reports of States parties due in 2004: Colombia</p>	<p>UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 2019, UN Treaty Body Database</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 25 January 2008, 'Consideration of reports submitted by State parties under article 73 of the Convention, Initial reports of State parties due in 2004: Colombia', CMW/C/COL/1</p> <p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 13 January 2012, 'Consideration of reports submitted by State parties under article 73 of the Convention, Second periodic report:</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
		Colombia', CMW/C/COL/2
	<p>Access to social protection, health, and education</p> <p>In its Second Report, submitted under the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Government of Colombia states that “Migrant workers and members of their families enjoy the same rights as Colombian nationals; this treatment is of the utmost importance in building a law-governed social State.”</p> <p>The rights and guarantees of all workers are protected without discrimination, as covered in Articles 10 and 11 of the Substantive Labour Code: “All workers are equal before the law, enjoy the same protection and guarantees and, consequently, any legal distinction between workers on the grounds of the intellectual or physical nature of work, its form or its remuneration is abolished, and everyone has the right to work and is free to choose a profession or occupation in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the law.” As such, migrant workers are entitled to enroll in the Comprehensive Social Security System (health, pensions and occupational hazards) and are guaranteed the right to medical attention. Other benefits include equal access to education for the children of migrant workers on the basis that they are treated the same as nationals. A refusal to accept a child in public education is subject to penalty. Second Periodic Report</p>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 13 January 2012, 'Consideration of reports submitted by State parties under article 73 of the Convention, Second periodic report: Colombia', CMW/C/COL/2
	<p>Bilateral MOUs or other agreements specifically designed to protect migrant workers</p> <p>Colombia is party to several regional agreements on migration through the Pacific Alliance, the Southern</p>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 2 May 2018,

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Common Market (MERCOSUR), and the Andean Community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-institutional Agreement of the Pacific Alliance on a Working Holiday Programme • Inter-institutional Agreement on the Implementation of a Migration Information System to Facilitate the Movement of Persons • Inter-institutional Agreement between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Pacific Alliance on the Establishment of Cooperative Measures regarding Consular Assistance • Agreement on Residence for Nationals of the MERCOSUR States Parties and Associated States • Agreement on Travel and Return Documents of the MERCOSUR States Parties and Associated States • Decision No. 548: Andean Cooperation Mechanism on Consular Assistance and Protection and Migratory Matters • Decision No. 545: Andean Labour Migration Instrument • Decision No. 526: Immigration checkpoints at airports for nationals and foreign residents of member States • Decision No. 503: Recognition of national identity documents • Decision No. 397: Andean Migration Card. 	<p>'Consideration of the third periodic report submitted by Colombia under article 73 of the Convention, due in 2018', CMW/C/COL/3</p>
<p>Ratification of relevant international conventions and domestication of conventions into a national legal framework (Forced labor, human</p>	<p>Convention No. 29 - In Force</p>	<p>Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
trafficking, and hazardous child labor)		
	Convention No. 105 - In Force	Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
	Convention No. 138 - In Force	Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
	Convention No. 182 - In Force	Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
	Protocol 29 - Not Ratified	Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (P29)
	Palermo Protocol - Ratified	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the 'Palermo Protocol')
	Convention No. 188 - Not Ratified	ILO Convention 188 on Work in Fishing
	PSMA – Not Party	The FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA)

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Domestication into national legislation.</p> <p>All forms of forced labor are prohibited in Colombia. Violations of forced labor law may be subject to penalties of 13 to 23 years' imprisonment and fines.</p> <p>The minimum age for work is set at 15 years, as laid out in Article 35 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence.</p> <p>The minimum age for hazardous work is set at 18 years through Article 117 of the Code on Childhood and Adolescence. Colombia's regulations on hazardous work were updated in 2018 to prohibit children from working in 36 activities, including fishing.</p> <p>Trafficking in persons is criminalized by Article 188A of Colombia's penal code, which prescribes punishments of 13 to 23 years' imprisonment and fines that can reach up to 1,500 times the monthly minimum salary.</p>	<p>USDOS, 2021, 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Colombia</p> <p>USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p> <p>USDOL, 2019, Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p> <p>USDOS, 2019, 2018 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Colombia</p>
Regulation of recruitment	<p>Private employment agencies in Colombia must operate in accordance with a licensing system administered by the Ministry of Labor. Under Decree No. 2852, core employment services including registration of jobseekers and vacancies, job information, advice and job placement, must be provided free of charge to jobseekers. A public record of all private and public employment agencies is maintained by the Ministry of Labor, which allows jobseekers to inform themselves about authorized fees. Temporary work agencies are notably prevented from providing staff to food processing operations, as well as private security and maintenance services, and cleaning services.</p>	<p>ILO, 2015, Public Employment Services in Latin America and the Caribbean: Colombia</p>
Enforcement of legislation for forced labor, human trafficking, hazardous	<p>Reliable evidence indicates that Colombia is making good efforts to enforce anti-trafficking, forced labor, and child labor laws but is not always effective in doing so. Although there have been positive indications of</p>	<p>USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>child labor, migrant worker protections, recruitment and working conditions</p>	<p>progress in enforcement in recent years, concerns continue to be highlighted by observing authorities about the performance of relevant agencies in Colombia.</p> <p>The US Department of State’s 2021 TIP Report assigns Colombia a Tier 1 TIP Ranking, stating “The Government of Colombia fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period, considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore Colombia remained on Tier 1. These efforts included convicting traffickers for the forced recruitment of children—including a member of the National Liberation Army (ELN), adopting the 2020-2024 anti-trafficking national strategy, proposing a reorganization of the Commission for the Prevention of Recruitment, Use, and Sexual Violence against Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNNA) to better address forced child recruitment by illegal armed groups, and adopting new territorial plans for the fight against trafficking in 21 departments” USDOS TIP Report 2021 (p. 180).</p> <p>Indications regarding prosecution for trafficking are mixed. The number of investigations, prosecutions, and convictions decreased from 2019 to 2020 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.. Though the authorities convicted one official complicit in sex trafficking in 2019 and continued to investigate and arrest others in 2020, corruption and official complicity in trafficking crimes remains a concern and the courts appeared to show leniency toward complicit public officials. Poor interagency communication also continues to hinder efforts, with a lack of protocols to connect labor inspectors with police. USDOS TIP Report 2021</p>	

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>According to the US Department of Labor, Colombia made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in 2019 and in 2020. The 2020 report stated that the government patched some of the institutional holes with new programs protecting children. However, institutional gaps exist that may hinder enforcement of child labor laws and the effective coordination of efforts to address child labor in Colombia. Furthermore, there is an insufficient number of labor inspectors to carry out labor law enforcement, particularly in rural areas. Children are still reported to work in clay brick production, coal, coca, coffee, emerald, gold, pornography, sugarcane, fruit and grape industry. With the coca industry also using forced labor and forced child labor. USDOL Worst Forms of Child Labor Report 2020</p> <p>In addition, oversight of child labor violations is hindered by a focus on the formal sector, with 80% of child labor estimated to take place in the informal sector. USDOS, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report</p> <p>Nevertheless, there is evidence of efforts to remedy some of these concerns. The US Department of State reports, “With ILO assistance the government continued to improve cooperation among national, regional, and municipal governments on child labor issues.” USDOS, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report</p>	<p>USDOL, 2020, Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p> <p>USDOS, 2021, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report</p>
	<p>The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Colombian Government’s response to Modern Slavery as B. The GSI methodology states a Government Response Rating of B indicates that: “The government has introduced a response to modern slavery with limited victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery (or has recently amended inadequate legislation and policies), a body or mechanisms that coordinate the response, and has policies that provide</p>	<p>Global Slavery Index’s overall ratings</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Colombia</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>some protection for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There is evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or deport victims and/or facilitate slavery. Services may be provided by International Organisations (IOs)/NGOs with international funding, sometimes with government monetary or in-kind support.” Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country data for Colombia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated number of people living in modern slavery: 131,000 • Prevalence Index Rank: 113/167 • Vulnerability to Modern Slavery: 51.62/100 • Government Response Rating: B <p>Note: The GSI ranks government responses from AAA (very comprehensive response) to D (very inadequate), and a higher rating on the GSI is assumed to mean lower risk by the SSRT.</p>	
	None found.	Documentation from national labor inspection and other law enforcement agencies
	<p>In 2018, the ILO Committee of Expert on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation (CEACR) noted the Colombian Government’s commitment to combatting human trafficking and encouraged it to continue taking measures to do so. However, the Committee made several requests to the Government that focused primarily on the need for the Government to share information regarding its actions to combat trafficking, protect and assist victims, and on the investigations and judicial decisions regarding trafficking cases.</p>	<p>ILO Committee of Expert on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations:</p> <p>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2018, published 108th ILC session (2019) - Colombia</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country	Adults and children are subject to human trafficking and forced labor in Colombia’s mining and agriculture industries, and in organized begging and domestic service. Notably, the US Department of Labor (USDOL)’s 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor explicitly identifies agricultural commodities coffee, fruit, and sugarcane, and mining commodities coal, emeralds, and gold among the list goods produced by child labor. Forced child labor is also linked to the cultivation of the stimulant coca.	USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report USDOS, 2021, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report USDOL, 2021, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor

Table 1: Colombia - Country-level indicators

Colombia: Seafood industry-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor</p>	<p>No evidence was found linking Colombia’s seafood industry directly to human trafficking or forced labor. The US Department of State (USDOS)’s Trafficking in Persons report does not link trafficking to Colombia’s seafood industry. In addition, seafood products from Colombia are not listed in the US Department of Labor (USDOL)’s List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor.</p>	<p>USDOS, 2021, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p>
<p>ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor</p>	<p>However, Colombia’s seafood industry has been linked to hazardous child labor by other US Government reports. According to the USDOL’s 2019 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor for Colombia, children engage in work in the fishing and seafood processing sectors, both occupations deemed by national law to be hazardous work. The findings specifically mention conch and crab harvesting and shrimp and langoustines processing.</p> <p>The report does not detail the types of activities performed by working children or provide information on the demographics of children working in fishing, citing mostly unpublished information from the US Embassy-Bogotá and the Government of Colombia. An earlier USDOL report from 2014 states more specifically that migrant children from Honduras and Nicaragua have been found working under forced labor conditions in fishing in Colombia, but that report cites now outdated evidence from 2007. Anecdotal observations from an external expert peer reviewer for this report suggest that children work in small-scale production destined for local markets (pers comms, December 2019).</p> <p>Information on child labor in the seafood industry from the Colombian Government is limited. Colombia’s National Administrative Department of Statistics</p>	<p>USDOL, 2021, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</p> <p>USDOL, 2019 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p> <p>USDOL, 2014, Laws governing exploitative child labor report: Colombia</p> <p>USDOS, 2021, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report</p> <p>DANE, April 2021, Large Integrated Household Survey - Child Labor Module October - December 2020 [translated from Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares – Modulo de Trabajo Infantil (GEIH-MTI)]</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>(DANE) conducts a national household economic survey of the Colombian workforce, which includes research on child labor. The October – December 2020 survey found that the national child labor rate was 4.9%. The survey found that 44.1% of working children aged 5 to 17 years were engaged in ‘agriculture, livestock, hunting, forestry and fishing’ (translated from ‘Agricultura, ganadería, caza, silvicultura y pesca’). This grouping accounted for the sectors employing the highest number of children aged 5 to 17 years. Again, the report does not detail the types of activities performed by working children, therefore it is not possible to determine from this source whether children work in fishing, or for example, in agriculture and livestock only. The report also states that 45% of all working children surveyed were engaged in unpaid work, suggesting that they were supporting family labor activities.</p> <p>While work in fishing is deemed a hazardous occupation for children, the overall absence of specificity on the nature of work in fishing performed by those under 18 years prevents us from formally concluding that hazardous child labor is occurring in Colombia’s seafood industry.</p>	<p>Octubre – diciembre 2020], Press Bulletin</p>
<p>Fishing, aquaculture and processing regulations and policies</p>	<p>Only one piece of labor-related fishing legislation was identified. The ILO NATLEX database lists 1 law relating to fishers: Law no. 13 of 1990 by which the General Statute of Fishing is dictated. ILO NATLEX Database</p> <p>The 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) for fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Fisheries Policy (catch outside EEZ, distant water fishing, and subsidies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medium Risk 	<p>ILO NATLEX Database</p> <p>Global Slavery Index (GSI) 2018 - Fishing</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealth and Institutional Capacity (GDP per capita, value landed per fisher, and unreported landings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High Risk. 	
Enforcement and implementation of industry-specific regulations and policies	Unknown.	
Access to workplaces for third-party monitors (trade union representatives, on-board observers, etc.)	Fisheries observers are meant to be in place on IATTC-managed purse seine vessels targeting tropical tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. However, these observers collate data relating to the management of the fishery and not the workers.	Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch, March 1 2021, Tunas and large pelagics – Eastern Central Pacific - Floating object purse seine (FAD), Dolphin set purse seine, Unassociated purse seine (non-FAD), Longlines (unspecified)
Worker access to a functional grievance mechanism	Unknown	
Access to join a trade union	There do not appear to be any legal impediments for fishers or seafood processing workers to access workers’ unions. Participation in trade unions is open to all including migrant workers, except members of associated workers’ cooperatives, the armed forces and the police, as provided for by Articles 38 and 39 of the Colombian Constitution. Second Periodic Report, USDOS, 2021, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 13 January 2012, ‘Consideration of reports submitted by State parties under article 73 of the

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>However, access to workers' unions in Colombia is hampered by anti-union practices and access to workers' unions in Colombia is rated very poorly overall by the Global Rights Index (see country-level indicators). Accounts of violations from the past few years include numerous reports of death threats, intimidation, attempted murders and murders, and disappearances of trade unionists within Colombia. ITUC</p> <p>More specifically, evidence (albeit somewhat outdated) has been identified of anti-union activities within Colombia's seafood industry. In 2015, tuna company, Seatech International, suspended production in Cartagena for two weeks, leaving its staff without income during that time. When a group of unionized workers staged a peaceful sit-in in response, they were removed by force by the Mobile Anti-Riot Squad, who used tear gas. ITUC</p>	<p>Convention, Second periodic report: Colombia', CMW/C/COL/2</p> <p>USDOS, 2021, Colombia 2020 Human Rights Report</p> <p>International Trade Union Conference (ITUC) Survey of Violation of Trade Union Rights</p>
Participation in voluntary schemes and implementation of comprehensive corporate policies and strategies to combat forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	Unknown	

Table 2: Colombia - Seafood industry-level indicators

Colombia: Fishing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	No evidence found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	Tuna from Colombia is not listed in the USDOL’s List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor, nor has tuna fishing been linked directly to hazardous child labor.	USDOL, 2021, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor USDOL, 2019 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports
Fishing Characteristics	Thirty or more days at sea Unknown.	
	Targetting overexploited stocks Tropical tuna caught in the Eastern Pacific Ocean is not considered overexploited. FishSource scores (calculated on a scale from 0 to 10): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipjack tuna – Eastern Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health - ≥ 8 ○ Future health - ≥ 8 • Bigeye tuna – Eastern Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 8.1 ○ Future health - 7.4 • Yellowfin tuna – Eastern Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 7 ○ Future health – 7.5 ISSF 2021 status report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Bigeye catches in the EPO by other gears are very minor. The bigeye stock in the EPO is 	FishSource International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), March 2021, Status of the World Fisheries for Tuna Seafood Watch, Seafood Recommendations

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>expected to be fluctuating around the MSY level.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The yellowfin stock in the EPO is not currently overfished and overfishing is not taking place.” • “The skipjack EPO stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring.” <p>Tropical tuna caught by purse seine in the EPO is rated by Seafood Watch as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bigeye <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID due to bycatch • Yellowfin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID due to bycatch ○ Unassociated purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Dolphin set purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE • Skipjack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID due to bycatch ○ Unassociated purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE <p>Dolphin set purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE</p>	
Evidence of correlated practices	<p>IUU fishing</p> <p>The IUU Fishing Index gives Colombia a score of 2.31 (1 being the best, and 5 the worst) and ranks it 60th out of 152 countries, and 3rd out of 10 South American countries. Of the three categories assessed (Vulnerability, Prevalence, and Response), Colombia scores least well against response overall (score 3.75) and under the framing of port response (score 5.00). This poor score for port response reflects that Colombia has not acceded to the PSMA.</p> <p>IUU Fishing Index</p>	<p>IUU Fishing Index</p> <p>European Commission, Overview of existing procedures as regards third countries</p> <p>IATTC, February 2021, Vessel Register – IUU vessels</p> <p>NOAA, January 2017, Improving</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Colombia has <i>not</i> been cited by the EU carding scheme for IUU fishing. European Commission, Overview of existing procedures as regards third countries</p> <p>However, Colombian vessels have been involved in IUU fishing in the past. No RFMO-cited evidence of IUU fishing by Colombian-flagged vessels in the IATTC region has been reported since 2012 when a Colombian purse seine vessel named 'Marta Lucia R' was included on the IUU vessel register (although the flag of many listed vessels is reported in the vessel register as 'unknown') (IATTC, February 2021). But there is evidence that Colombian-flagged vessels have engaged in IUU activities (although not explicitly linked to tuna fishing) in the IATTC region more recently. NOAA Fisheries' 2017 Biennial Report on IUU fishing prepared for the US Congress says, "In the 2015 Report, NMFS identified six countries as having vessels engaged in IUU fishing during the preceding two years: Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Portugal." Corrective action was taken against the Colombian vessels identified in the report. NOAA, January 2017</p> <p>More recently, the US International Trade Commission (ITC)'s 2021 report on seafood obtained by IUU fishing identifies Colombia among the top ten high IUU prevalence source countries /territories, by estimated U.S. marine capture import value for 2019, as a result of the number of references (three) to the country in NOAA's Biennial Report. US ITC, 2021</p> <p>A paper by Wielgus et al. (2010) states that frequent administrative changes in fisheries management in Colombia resulted in a loss of landings data that led to significant underreporting of catches. Using estimates of total fisheries removals up to 2006, the paper suggests that the Colombian marine fisheries catches may have been almost twice that reported by FAO for the period 1950–2006. Wielgus et al, 2010</p>	<p>International Fisheries Management Report to Congress Pursuant to Section 403(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006</p> <p>US International Trade Commission, February 2021, Seafood Obtained via Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing: U.S. Imports and Economic Impact on U.S. Commercial Fisheries</p> <p>Wielgus, J., Zeller, D., Caicedo-Herrera, D., and Sumaila, R., 2010, Estimation of fisheries removals and primary economic impact of the small-scale and industrial marine fisheries in Colombia. Marine Policy, 34 (3), pp506-513</p> <p>Sanchez, W.A., 6 February 2017, 'Colombian Crackdown on Illegal Fishing', Medium</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>The Colombian authorities have notably stepped up activities against IUU fishing, implementing their first conviction for illegal fishing in October 2016 against a group of 26 fishermen caught fishing illegally for a wide range of species including tuna. Sanchez, W.A., 6 February 2017</p> <p>In addition, NGOs have expressed their intention to support the identification of suspicious fishing behavior in Colombian waters. In late 2018, non-profit Global Fishing Watch and coordination platform PACÍFICO signed a Memorandum of Understanding recognizing their shared interest in supporting Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Panama in their efforts to advance transparency and monitoring of fishing activity. The organizations intend to map fishing effort within the EEZs of the listed countries and analyze vessel behavior. Further information on these investigations has not yet to be published. Global Fishing Watch, October 2018</p>	<p>Global Fishing Watch, 11 October 2018, 'New partnership to strengthen transparency in fisheries in the Eastern Tropical Pacific'</p>
	<p>Information regarding transshipment in Colombia's tuna industry was not found. Colombia vessels operate in the EPO tuna fishery where high-seas transshipment of tuna is prohibited by IATTC Resolution C-12-07 (2012).</p>	<p>IATTC Resolution C-12-07</p>
	<p>Suspect or illegal flagging practices</p> <p>Colombia is not listed as a flag of convenience (FOC) by the ITF's fair practices committee.</p> <p>No Colombian-flagged vessels are currently listed by Interpol.</p>	<p>International Transport Worker's Federation (ITF) Flag of Convenience FOC countries</p> <p>Combined IUU Vessels List</p>
	<p>AIS dark spots to conceal criminal activities</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	

Indicator	Description	Sources
Workforce Characteristics	<p>The proportion of fishers that are migrant workers</p> <p>Unknown – no information was found for the tuna fishing industry.</p> <p>No evidence was found linking the seafood industry to significant employment of migrant workers, however very little information was found about workers in the sector: according to a study carried out by the Ministry of Social Welfare in 2000, the majority of migrant workers engage in work related to 'community, social and personal services', the manufacturing industry, wholesale and retail trade, and mines and quarries.</p>	Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 25 January 2008, 'Consideration of reports submitted by State parties under article 73 of the Convention, Initial reports of State parties due in 2004: Colombia', CMW/C/COL/1
	<p>A high proportion of fishers from ethnic minority and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
Recruitment and Contracts	<p>Use of recruitment agents</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>Contract-and compensation- related regulations and practices</p> <p>Contract and compensation-related practices in the tuna industry are unknown, but there is negative evidence regarding compensation in the wider fishing industry: according to a 2016 OECD report, over three-quarters of people involved in fishing and aquaculture production in Colombia earn less than the minimum legal salary.</p>	OECD, 2016, Fisheries and Aquaculture in Colombia

Table 3: Colombia - Fishing indicators

Colombia: Processing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	No evidence found.	
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	No evidence found.	
Processing Characteristics	<p>Processing stage</p> <p>Both primary and secondary processing of tuna occurs in Colombia, with tuna undergoing freezing and sometimes canning in the country.</p>	Seafood Trade Intelligence Portal, No Date, Colombia [Accessed August 2019]
	<p>Consolidation and vertical integration</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>Domestic versus export</p> <p>Colombia's tuna industry mainly supplies the export market. More than half of the country's tuna exports are exported to canning facilities in free zones (zonas francas) within Colombia, from where the prepared and preserved product is consumed domestically or exported, mainly to Europe and the US. The remainder is exported to Ecuador, where it is mainly used in the canning industry.</p>	OECD, 2016, Fisheries and Aquaculture in Colombia Seafood Trade Intelligence Portal - Colombia
Workforce Characteristics	<p>Skilled versus low-skilled</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>The proportion of women in the workforce</p> <p>Unknown</p>	

	<p>The proportion of migrant versus local workers</p> <p>Unknown – no information was found for the tuna processing industry.</p> <p>No evidence was found linking the tuna processing industry to significant employment of migrant workers: according to a study carried out by the Ministry of Social Welfare in 2000, the majority of migrant workers engage in work related to 'community, social and personal services', the manufacturing industry, wholesale and retail trade, and mines and quarries. As this study may be outdated this information should be used with caution.</p>	<p>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 25 January 2008, 'Consideration of reports submitted by State parties under article 73 of the Convention, Initial reports of State parties due in 2004: Colombia', CMW/C/COL/1</p>
	<p>The proportion of minority or indigenous workers</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>The proportion of temporary and contract versus permanent workers</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>Workers' origins</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>Migrant worker language (vs. dominant language in the industry)</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>GDP per capita of processing country and main migrant worker source country</p> <p>Unknown</p>	
	<p>Legal presence (regularity) of migrant workers</p> <p>Unknown</p>	

	The ability of migrant workers to change jobs Unknown	
Recruitment and Contracts	Widespread use of contractors and recruitment agents Unknown	
	Compensation method Unknown	

Table 4: Colombia- Processing indicators

References

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