



Tropical tuna social risk profile

Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous
child labor risks

Venezuela, 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.

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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

Venezuela is experiencing a political and economic crisis that has adversely affected its seafood industry. The nationalization of some private seafood companies and the exodus of others amid the crisis has resulted in a downturn in the industry. Yet Venezuela remains involved in tropical tuna production and export, representing the fifth most significant exporter by volume of tropical tuna to the United States in 2021.ⁱ Venezuela's tuna fishing fleet primarily targets tropical tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) but also operates in the Western Atlantic Ocean. The country's catch consists mainly of yellowfin tuna and smaller quantities of skipjack and bigeye tunas. Catches are insufficient to supply domestic processing, instead Venezuela's tuna processing industry relies heavily on imports of tuna loins from other Latin American countries. It is unclear to what extent that tuna processing currently takes place in the country, with several tuna canneries reported in the media to have shut down operations in 2015 due to a lack of raw materials.ⁱⁱ In 2018, Venezuela primarily exported fresh, chilled, or frozen tuna to the United States, Mexico, and Ecuador.ⁱⁱⁱ

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

Venezuela's current economic climate increases the risk of workers being subject to exploitative practices including forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor. The International Monetary Fund reports that the economy in Venezuela shrank by about one-third in 2019 and 2020.^{iv} The country's unemployment rate has risen significantly to a high of 35% in 2018 and was projected to reach 47.2% in 2019.^v Enrollment in primary education has declined since the early 2000's and the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines has climbed since 2010.^{vi} Hyperinflation and shortages of food and medicine resources have left many people struggling to obtain food and health services and has resulted in many fleeing the country as refugees. Those that remain in the country, including Venezuelans and refugees from Colombia, are vulnerable to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor when seeking work and essential goods for their families. The insufficient enforcement of labor laws and a high risk of corruption in the police and judicial system further raises the risk for workers.^{vii,viii} Venezuela has notably remained at Tier 3 of the US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons report since it was downgraded from the Tier 2 Watchlist in 2013, highlighting the Government's continued lack of effort to eliminate trafficking.^{ix}

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

No information on the tuna fishing or processing workforce and related employment factors was found. Meanwhile, the practice of importing tuna from other Latin American countries for processing increases the

difficulty in identifying and managing the risk of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the supply chain. As such, businesses should employ rigorous due diligence procedures to trace their supply chain and assess risks on the ground. While there are reports of children working in fishing and seafood processing in Venezuela, the sources are more than five years old and relate to processing of shellfish. A lack of further information from the cited sources regarding the types of work performed and the age of the data means that it cannot be concluded that hazardous child labor is occurring in the seafood industry. However, the decline in the Venezuelan fishing industry raises concerns that fishers remaining in the industry may use undesirable measures, including operating illegally or exploiting workers, to reduce operational costs and increase profits. Media reports describe how some Venezuelan fishers have even turned to smuggling and piracy out of desperation, sometimes targeting other fishing vessels that continue to operate.^x Meanwhile, reports indicate that the Venezuelan Coast Guard and National Guard are complicit in piracy and smuggling.^{xi}

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

Country-level indicators

- Forced labor and sex trafficking have been linked to work in domestic services and gold mining in Venezuela.
- Child labor has been connected to work in agriculture, gold mining, and domestic work, while forced child labor has been linked to domestic service, begging, selling drugs, and commercial sexual exploitation.

Seafood industry-level Indicators

- No evidence was found linking Venezuela’s seafood industry to forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor.

Fishing indicators

- No evidence was found linking Venezuela’s tuna industry directly to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor or to ILO indicators of forced labor and hazardous child labor.

Processing indicators

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

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

- Poor performance against the indices for governance practices and systems, including reports of systematic corruption and violation of trade union rights.
- The ongoing political and economic crisis has left many people struggling to access food and health services, causing many to flee the country as refugees and leaving them vulnerable to exploitation. Meanwhile, vulnerable refugees from Colombia remain in the country.
- Annual GDP growth rate is negative.
- Weak enforcement of human trafficking, forced labor, and child labor laws.
- Has not ratified ILO C188 or Protocol 29.

Seafood industry-level indicators

- Children are identified as working in fishing and seafood processing in Venezuela.

Fishing indicators

- Venezuelan-flagged tuna fishing vessels have been linked to the correlated practice of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- No information on the tuna fishing workforce was found.

Processing indicators

- Tropical tuna is mainly subject to primary processing in Venezuela.
- No information on the tuna processing workforce and related employment factors was found.

Factors that decrease the likelihood

Country-level indicators

- Declining poverty rate over the last decade and progress against indicators for health and education.

Seafood industry-level indicators

- 100% observer coverage on large purse seine vessels targeting tropical tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. It should be noted, however, that the fisheries observers are not monitoring labor conditions as part of their assignment.

Fishing indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Processing indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

Fishing

In 2019, Venezuela harvested a total of 24,529 tons (t) yellowfin tuna, 6,774t skipjack tuna, and 1,011t bigeye tuna, with yellowfin tuna accounting for 76% of the catch.^{xii} More than 90% of Venezuela’s tropical tuna landings are caught with purse seine gear, and a small proportion is captured with longlines, and mechanized lines and pole-and-lines.^{xiii}

Venezuela primarily targets tropical tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) and is a full Member of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC).^{xiv} Venezuela was the fifth most significant fishing country for tuna in the EPO, behind Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and Colombia in 2020, accounting for 5% of tunas caught in the region.^{xv} Venezuela’s tuna fishing fleet made up 7% of the purse-seine fleet fishing for tunas in the EPO in 2020, placing the country’s fleet fifth behind Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, and the United States in importance for the region.^{xvi} Twenty-three Venezuelan vessels are authorized to fish under the purview of IATTC. This includes 18 purse seine vessels with a total fish hold volume of 25,350 m³ and one longline vessel (under 24m) that are authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species.^{xvii} In 2020, Venezuela harvested 24,536t yellowfin tuna by purse seine, 4,555t skipjack tuna by purse seine and long line, and 644t bigeye by purse seine in the EPO.^{xviii}

Venezuela also fishes for tropical tuna in the Western Atlantic Ocean under the remit of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), although the volumes caught are small. According to the ICCAT Statistics Database, Venezuela caught 1,932t yellowfin tuna, 615t skipjack tuna, and 79t bigeye tuna in the Western Atlantic in 2020.^{xix}

Although Venezuela continues to produce tropical tuna, the industry has largely collapsed since its peak at 134,963t in 2002, with catches having fallen by around three-quarters since then.^{xx} Media reports describe how some Venezuelan fishers have turned to piracy to deal with the hardships caused by the political and economic crises, which has seen seafood companies relocating to other countries and fishing vessels being left to ruin in port.^{xxi} Among those targeted by the pirates are other fishers who continue to seek a living from the industry. Pirates steal the catch, outboard motors, and nets from fishers, sometimes injuring or killing those on board.

Processing and Trade

In 2010, Venezuela accounted for 7% of canned tuna processing in the EPO, placing fourth behind Ecuador, Mexico, and Colombia, with an annual production capacity of 57,600 mt.^{xxii} Venezuela's tuna processing industry has been heavily reliant on imports of tuna loins from other Latin American countries to meet its requirements for raw materials since 2000.^{xxiii} In 2015, seven Venezuelan tuna canneries were forced to suspend production due to a lack of raw material.^{xxiv} It is unclear to what extent tuna canning continues in the country.

Trade statistics indicate Venezuela mainly exported yellowfin and bigeye tuna to the United States, Mexico, and Ecuador in 2018, with small quantities also going to Canada, France, and Barbados.^{xxv} According to foreign trade data published by the US National Marine Fisheries Service, Venezuela accounted for 1.4 million kg of United States imports of tropical tuna, valued at US\$3.6 million in 2021.^{xxvi} Exports to the United States chiefly comprised fresh yellowfin tuna and a small quantity of fresh bigeye tuna.^{xxvii} Venezuela accounted for ten percent by volume of the United States' imports of fresh yellowfin tuna in 2021.^{xxviii} Exports to Mexico and Ecuador are notable as they are the two largest tuna processing countries in the EPO and are major suppliers of tropical to the United States and the EU (see SSRT profiles for Mexico and Ecuador).

Due Diligence for Tropical Tuna in Venezuela

Important Country-Specific Considerations

- Despite the ongoing political and economic crises, Venezuela represented the fifth most significant exporter by volume of tropical tuna to the United States in 2021, with more than 90% of tropical tuna caught with purse seine gear.
- Hyperinflation and shortages in food and medicine has resulted in many fleeing the country as refugees, while those that remain in country, including refugees from Colombia, are vulnerable to exploitation when seeking work and essential goods for their families.
- Insufficient enforcement of labor laws and a high risk of corruption in the police and judicial system heightens the risk of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor.

Suggested Due Diligence Priorities & Questions

Worker Demographics and Migrant Labor

There is limited to no information on worker demographics or migrant labor in the Venezuelan tuna fishing and processing industries.

1. What proportion of fishery employees are foreign or domestic migrants? What proportion are indigenous or ethnic minorities? What countries or parts of the country do the workers come from?
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 temporary and contract workers to permanent workers?
5. What is the proportion of women in the workforce? Are women in managerial roles?
6. 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?

Complaints Mechanisms

While there do not appear to be any legal impediments or direct violations of fishers or seafood processing workers ability to access workers' unions, Venezuela is rated poorly overall by the Global Rights Index, with systematic violations of rights reported.

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 to document, track, and resolve workplace grievances and complaints?

Processing Activities

The practice of importing tuna from other Latin American countries for processing increases the difficulty in identifying and managing the risk of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the supply chain.

1. Do you know where processing companies are sourcing their tuna inputs? Is there traceability back to the vessel, and do you know what working conditions are like on the vessel?
2. Does the processing company own or control its suppliers? How do processing companies monitor working conditions in suppliers' operations?

Venezuela: Country-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Poverty levels in a country	<p>Human Development Index</p> <p>HDI Value (2019): 0.711</p> <p>HDI rank (2019): 113/189 countries and territories</p> <p>Venezuela’s HDI value for 2019 places it in the ‘high human development category’ and positions it 113th out of 189 countries and territories. Venezuela’s HDI value for 2019 is below the average of 0.753 for countries in the high human development group and below the average of 0.766 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Venezuela shows progress against each of the HDI indicators from 1990 to 2019, except for GNI per capita, which decreased by about 57% between 1990 and 2019. However, when Venezuela’s HDI value is discounted for inequality, it falls to 0.588, a loss of 17.3% 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: Venezuela</p>
	<p>Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population): 33.1% (2015), showing improvement over the last decade from 42.4% (2005).</p> <p>The ratio falls below that of neighboring countries Colombia 42.5% (2020). Data are not available for Guyana and Brazil.</p>	<p>World Bank</p>
	<p>Global Hunger Index (2021): Venezuela ranks 82nd out of 116 qualifying countries. With a score of 22.2 out of 100, Venezuela suffers from a level of hunger that is ‘serious’.</p> <p>Venezuela performs worse than Brazil and Colombia, which both score a ‘low’ level of hunger, and Guyana, which suffers from a moderate level of hunger.</p>	<p>Global Hunger Index (GHI)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<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>	
<p>Country's position in the regional economic power system</p>	<p>Comparing HDI ranking to other countries in the region</p> <p>Venezuela</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDI Value (2019): 0.711 HDI rank (2019): 113 (high human development) <p>Neighboring countries:</p> <p>Brazil HDI Value (2019): 0.765 HDI rank (2019): 84 (high human development)</p> <p>Colombia HDI Value (2019): 0.767 HDI rank (2019): 83 (high human development)</p> <p>Guyana HDI Value (2019): 0.682 HDI rank (2019): 122 (medium human development)</p> <p>Venezuela ranks closely in the UNDP HDI to neighboring countries Brazil and Colombia and performs better than Guyana.</p> <p>Venezuela's HDI value for 2019 is below the average of 0.753 for countries in the high human development group and below the average of 0.766 for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	<p>UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)</p>
	<p>Comparing its recent economic growth to the general economic growth rates in the region</p> <p>Venezuela GDP Growth (annual %): -3.894 (2014)</p> <p>Neighboring countries:</p>	<p>World Bank Open Data</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Brazil GDP Growth (annual %): -4.059 (2020), down from 1.411 (2019)</p> <p>Colombia GDP Growth (annual %): -6.796 (2020), down from 3.281 (2019)</p> <p>Guyana GDP Growth (annual %): 43.48 (2020), up from 5.353 (2019)</p>	
	<p>Migration data</p> <p>The Net migration rate (immigrants minus emigrants per 1,000 population) for Venezuela is -22.3 (2020).</p>	<p>IOM Migration Data Portal</p>
	<p>Regional migration trends and patterns</p> <p>Migration trends for Venezuela have shifted in recent years as outflows to traditional destinations have intensified and the number of destination countries has increased (International Organization for Migration, 2018).</p> <p>These changes have been driven by a political and economic crisis within Venezuela. The minimum wage is no longer sufficient for families to live on, food resources have become scarcer and more expensive, and healthcare infrastructure is marked by severe shortages of basic medical equipment and medicines (UN Human Rights Council, July 2019).</p> <p>In response there has been a mass outflow of Venezuelan people, with many leaving the country as refugees (Migration Policy Institute, 2019).</p> <p>In mid-2019, the UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and IOM, the International Organization for Migration, announced that the number of Venezuelans leaving the</p>	<p>International Organization for Migration, 2018, ‘Migration Trends in the Americas: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela’</p> <p>UN Human Rights Council, July 2019, ‘Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of Human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela’, (Advance unedited version)</p> <p>Migration Policy Institute, 2019,</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>country had reached four million, a significant increase from 695,000 at the end of 2015 (UNHCR, 07 June 2019).</p> <p>A majority of those leaving the country have flowed to neighboring countries in South America, as well as countries in the Caribbean. The top receiving countries for Venezuelans are Colombia, Peru, and Ecuador (Migration Policy Institute, 2018).</p>	<p>'Creativity amid Crisis: Legal Pathways for Venezuelan Migrants in Latin America'</p> <p>UNHCR, 07 June 2019, 'Refugees and migrants from Venezuela top 4 million: UNHCR and IOM'.</p> <p>Migration Policy Institute, 2018, 'As Venezuelan Crisis Deepens, South America Braces for More Arrivals and Indefinite Stays'</p>
	<p>Known human trafficking routes</p> <p>The US Department of State's 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report states that foreign and domestic victims are exploited in Venezuela, and Venezuelan victims of traffickers are exploited in many countries including much of Latin America, Iceland, Peru, Suriname and Spain.</p> <p>The Freedom Collaborative Victim Journeys Map specifically identifies Colombia to Venezuela, Venezuela to Mexico, Venezuela to Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela to Kuwait as known human trafficking routes.</p>	<p>US Department of State (USDOS), 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p> <p>Freedom Collaborative, No date, Victim Journeys Map</p>
<p>Governance practices and systems in a country (measured through indexes)</p>	<p>WGI (2020) Percentile rank -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voice and Accountability: 7.25 • Political Stability and Absence of Violence: 9.43 • Government Effectiveness: 2.40 • Regulatory Quality: 1.44 • Rule of Law: 0.00 	<p>World Governance Indicators (WGI)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of Corruption: 3.85 <p>Venezuela ranks among the lowest percentiles and falls well below the regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean for all six indicators.</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>Corruption Perception Index (2021) -</p> <p>Score: 14/100</p> <p>Rank: 177/180 countries and territories</p> <p>More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 on this year's CPI, with an average score of just 43. Venezuela's score of 14 places it near the bottom of the index at 177th out of 180 countries and territories, "reflecting systemic and persistent corruption across the country". Venezuela is positioned below neighboring countries Brazil, Colombia, and Guyana, which score 38, 39, and 39, respectively. Venezuela is the worst performing country in the Americas, scoring significantly less than the regional average 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>Basel Anti-Money Laundering Index (2021) –</p> <p>Venezuela is not assessed in the 2021 index. Note: Ranking is out of 129 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: 4 (Systematic violations of rights)</p> <p>The ITUC Global Rights Index places Venezuela below the regional average ranking of 3.48 for the Americas.</p>	<p>International Trade Union Conference (ITUC) Global Rights Index (GRI)</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Neighboring country Brazil and Colombia both rank 5 (No guarantee of rights). Guyana is not ranked.</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>Education and general literacy levels in a country</p>	<p>Adult literacy rates, among the population aged 15 years and older (2016): 97.13%</p> <p>Adult female literacy rate (2016): 97.21%</p> <p>Adult male literacy rate (2016): 97.04%</p> <p>The literacy rate among adults in Venezuela is higher than in neighboring countries Colombia, Brazil, and Guyana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia (2020) 94.64% • Brazil (2018) 93.23% • Guyana (2014) 85.64% 	<p><u>World Bank Open Data</u></p>
	<p>Primary school completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2017): 89.10%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2017): 89.38%</p> <p>Primary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2017): 88.84%</p> <p>The primary school completion rate in Venezuela is lower than that of neighboring countries Colombia, Brazil, and Guyana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia (2019) 106.77% • Brazil (2004) 100.68% • Guyana (2012) 97.67% <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</p>	<p><u>World Bank Open Data</u></p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	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>Lower secondary education completion rates, total (% of relevant age group) (2017): 75.23%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, female (% of relevant age group) (2017): 79.87%</p> <p>Lower secondary completion rates, male (% of relevant age group) (2017): 70.79%</p> <p>The lower secondary education completion rate in Venezuela is close to that of neighboring countries Colombia, Brazil and Guyana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia (2019) 78.13% • Brazil (2011) 71.75% • Guyana (2010) 78.85% 	World Bank Open Data
	<p>School enrolment, tertiary (2009): 79.30% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, female (2008): 100.29% gross</p> <p>School enrolment, tertiary, male (2008): 59.35% gross</p> <p>The enrolment rate in tertiary education in Venezuela compares favorably to that of neighboring countries Colombia, Brazil, and Guyana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colombia (2019) 54.98% • Brazil (2019) 55.14% • Guyana (2012) 11.62% 	World Bank Open Data
Attitudes towards migrant workers in a country's population	Migrant Acceptance Index – Venezuela: 6.82/9 (2016 – Venezuela's score for 2019 is not publicly available)	Gallup Migrant Acceptance Index

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Venezuela’s score of 6.82 out of 9 indicates that people in Venezuela are more accepting of migrants than on average for all countries assessed, with a world score of 5.29/9.</p> <p>Venezuela receives a similar score to that of neighboring countries Brazil and Colombia in the Migrant Acceptance Index:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil: 6.38/9 (2016) • Colombia: 6.13/9 (2016), 3.98/9 (2019) • Guyana: Not scored (2016) <p>Venezuela’s score for the Migrant Acceptance Index is greater than that of the regional score for Latin America and the Caribbean, which is 5.89/9 (2016).</p> <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>Venezuela ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in October 2016. UN Treaty Body Database</p> <p>The country submitted its initial report on its efforts to implement the regulations of the convention in March 2020.</p> <p>Migrant workers are protected under the National Constitution and the Organic Act concerning labour and men and women workers (LOTTT), which guarantee equality of opportunity and prohibit discrimination based on nationality. ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2018</p> <p>However, there are restrictions on migrant workers’ ability to work. Sections 27, 28, 29, and 231 of Venezuela’s LOTTT restrict the hiring of foreign workers to 10% or less of the</p>	<p>UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 2019, UN Treaty Body Database</p> <p>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), March 2020, Initial report submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela under article 73 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2018*: Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>total staff and specify that foreign workers cannot receive more than 20% of the total payments to all staff. ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2018</p>	<p>Workers and Members of Their Families, CMW/C/VEN/1</p> <p>ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, 2018, Application of International Labor Standards 2018, ILC.107/III (A)</p>
	<p>Access to social protection, health, and education</p> <p>In addition, concerns over access to education for migrant children have been reported: “The Committee on the Rights of the Child was deeply concerned about the persistent challenges for children from rural areas, indigenous and afro-descendant children, as well as refugee and asylum-seeking children in accessing quality education.” UN Human Rights Council, November 2016 (p. 13)</p>	<p>UN Human Rights Council, November 2016, Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21*</p> <p>Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela</p>
	<p>Bilateral MOUs or other agreements specifically designed to protect migrant workers</p>	<p>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), March 2020, Initial report submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	Venezuela has signed bilateral and multilateral agreements on migration with several countries including Spain, Portugal, and Cuba.	Venezuela under article 73 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2018*: Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, CMW/C/VEN/1
Ratification of relevant international conventions and domestication of conventions into a national legal framework (Forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor)	Convention No. 29 - In Force.	Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
	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)

Indicator	Description	Sources
	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)
	<p>Domestication into national legislation</p> <p>Forced labor is prohibited under Article 30 of the Labor Law; Articles 38, 40, 231, 232, and 266–268 of the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents; Article 54 of the Constitution; Article 41 of the Law Against Organized Crime and Terrorism; and Articles 55 and 56 of the Law for Women's Right to a Life Free from Violence.</p> <p>The minimum age for work is set at 14 years, as laid out in Article 32 of the Labor Law and Article 96 of the Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents.</p> <p>The minimum age for hazardous work is 18 years, as legislated for by Articles 18, 94, and 96 of the Law for the</p>	<p>US Department of Labor (USDOL), 2016 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p> <p>USDOS, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>Protection of Children and Adolescents, and Article 80 of the Regulations on Occupational Safety and Health Conditions. However, Venezuela does not specify which activities are considered hazardous.</p> <p>While the Venezuelan Government has ratified the Palermo Protocol there are gaps in legislation regarding trafficking. According to the USDOS, Venezuela does not criminalize all forms of human trafficking. The law requires a demonstration of force, fraud, or coercion to constitute child sex trafficking, and only criminalizes trafficking of men and boys when perpetrators are part of an organized criminal organization.</p>	
Regulation of recruitment	Evidence of Venezuela’s government-sanctioned oversight mechanisms (regulations, accreditation schemes, inspection, etc.) of recruitment agents has not been found.	
Enforcement of legislation for forced labor, human trafficking, hazardous child labor, migrant worker protections, recruitment and working conditions	<p>Reliable evidence indicates that Venezuela is making limited efforts to enforce anti-trafficking, forced labor and child labor laws.</p> <p>The USDOS’s 2021 TIP Report describes Venezuela’s enforcement efforts as insufficient and assigns Venezuela a Tier 3 TIP Ranking, stating, “The Government of Venezuela does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking and is not making any efforts to do so, even considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore Venezuela remained on Tier 3.” USDOS TIP Report 2021 (p. 603)</p> <p>The organized crime office with only 24 employees handles human trafficking cases in Venezuela. The authorities did not report prosecuting or convicting anyone for trafficking. However, press reports indicate that the authorities investigated 66 trafficking cases trafficking in 2020 and arrested or indicted 63 people for trafficking crimes in the same year. While this is an improvement over the previous</p>	USDOS, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>year at 17 in 2019, it was better in 2018 with 99 reported cases. While the authorities did make apparent efforts to address complicity among officials, issuing arrest warrants for seven national guard officers suspected of complicity in trafficking, allegations suggest that high level officials linked to Maduro were complicit and that some arrests and investigations reported in the media were politically motivated persecutions by the Maduro regime.</p> <p>Additionally, the authorities did not report efforts to identify or protect trafficking victims. Although the organized crime office operates a 24-hour hotline for people to report cases of abuse against women, including human trafficking, several of the phone numbers are inactive.</p>	
	<p>Child labor laws</p> <p>Meanwhile, the most recently available research by the US Department of Labor (USDOL) found no information on labor law enforcement and criminal law enforcement related to child labor and the worst forms of child labor in Venezuela. The USDOL reports that “The Government's ability to address exploitative child labor is limited by minimal coordination between law enforcement agencies and insufficient information sharing between government offices at the municipal and national levels.” USDOL, 2016 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p>	<p>USDOL, 2016 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p>
	<p>Global Slavery Index</p> <p>Reflecting the issues described above, the 2018 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Venezuela Government's Response to Modern Slavery as CC. The GSI methodology states a Government Response Rating of CC indicates that:</p> <p>“The government has a limited response to modern slavery, with largely basic victim support services, a limited criminal justice framework, limited coordination or</p>	<p>Global Slavery Index's overall ratings</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Venezuela</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>collaboration mechanism, and few protections for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices facilitate slavery. Services are largely provided by IOs/NGOs with limited government funding or in-kind support.” Global Slavery Index 2018 Methodology</p> <p>Global Slavery Index 2018 Country Data for Venezuela:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated number of people living in modern slavery: 174,000 • Prevalence Index Rank: 61/167 • Vulnerability to Modern Slavery: 57.89/100 • Government Response Rating: CC <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>	
	<p>Documentation from national labor inspection and other law enforcement agencies</p> <p>The 2021 TIP Report states that the Venezuelan laws do not have all forms of trafficking criminalized by law. Therefore, the authorities have lax enforcement efforts and have less than 100 trafficking cases reported for 2021. 2021 TIP Report</p> <p>Venezuela’s main force for enforcing anti-trafficking laws, the organized crime office (ONCDOFT) has only around 24 employees at time of writing. Authorities only had one training session with an international organization on preventing the recruitment of children, but reported no further records of training. 2021 TIP Report</p>	<p>USDOS, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p>
	<p>ILO</p> <p>For four years, 2017-2020 comments requesting authorities to address the labor issues in Venezuela have</p>	<p>ILO 2020 Comments</p> <p>ILO Commission of Inquiry, 2019</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>gone unanswered. These unaddressed issues include the <i>Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience Recommendation, 2017</i> and the <i>Violence and Harassment Convention (No. 190) and Recommendation (No. 206), 2019</i> among others. ILO 2020 Comments</p> <p>In October of 2019, there was a complaint issued to Venezuela regarding reports of violence and retaliation against workers and employers protesting the government. ILO Commission of Inquiry, 2019</p>	
Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor in the country	<p>Information about human trafficking, forced labor and hazardous child labor relates mainly to exploitation of Venezuelans abroad. However, victims of sex trafficking and forced labor have been identified in domestic service and gold mining in the country. Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p> <p>Children have been identified working in fishing, agriculture, and gold mining, as well as forced child labor in domestic service, begging and selling drugs, and in commercial sexual exploitation. Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p>	<p>USDOS, 2021 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p> <p>USDOL, 2016 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p>

Table 1: Venezuela - Country-level indicators

Venezuela: Seafood industry-level indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
<p>Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor</p>	<p>No evidence linking Venezuela’s seafood industry to trafficking, forced labor, or hazardous child labor was found.</p> <p>The US Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons report has not linked the seafood industry in Venezuela to trafficking in the past five years.</p> <p>No seafood related goods from Venezuela are listed in the US Department of Labor (USDOL)’s 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor (TVPRA List).</p> <p>However, the USDOL’s 2016 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor for Venezuela (the most recent report available for the country) identifies children as working in fishing, including processing ark clams. But further information from the cited sources is limited and the data is more than five years old. Among the sources cited by the USDOL is a 2013 report by the Centro de Investigación Social (CISOR) and a 2015 communication from the US Embassy. Only one reference to fishing was identified in the CISOR report, which relates to “mullet fishing and collection of mollusks (pepionas)” (translated from Spanish) (Blanco, F., Moncrieff, G., 2013). Therefore, it cannot be concluded that hazardous child labor is occurring in the seafood industry.</p>	<p>USDOS, 2021, Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</p> <p>USDOL, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</p> <p>USDOL, 2016 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports</p> <p>Blanco, F., Moncrieff, H., 2013, Trabajo y Tradición: Niños y adolescentes del medio rural en Venezuela. Caracas, Centro de Investigación Social CISOR</p>
<p>ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor</p>	<p>None found.</p>	
<p>Fishing, aquaculture and</p>	<p>No labor-related regulations and policies have been identified.</p>	<p>ILO NATLEX Database</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
processing regulations and policies	<p>The ILO NATLEX database does not list any laws and regulations relating specifically to fishers. 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"> ○ High Risk • Wealth and Institutional Capacity (GDP per capita, value landed per fisher, and unreported landings) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medium Risk 	Global Slavery Index (GSI) 2018 - Fishing
Enforcement and implementation of industry-specific regulations and policies	Unknown.	
Access to workplaces for third-party monitors (trade union representatives, on-board observers, etc.)	There is 100% fisheries observer coverage on large purse seine vessels targeting tropical tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. But limited observer coverage in the longline fishery. However, these observers collect information relating to the management of the fishery and not the workers.	Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch, December 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.	

Indicator	Description	Sources
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 and no evidence of violations related to the seafood industry was found. But access to workers' unions in Venezuela is rated poorly overall by the Global Rights Index, with systematic violations of rights reported (see country-level indicators).	International Trade Union Conference (ITUC) Survey of Violation of Trade Union Rights
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: Venezuela - Seafood industry-level indicators

Venezuela: Fishing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	<p>None found.</p> <p>No goods from Venezuela are listed in the USDOL’s 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor (TVPRA List) due to inadequate information on child labor and forced labor in the country.</p>	<p>USDOL, 2020 List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</p>
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	<p>None found.</p>	
Fishing Characteristics	<p>Thirty or more days at sea</p> <p>Days at sea unknown.</p>	
	<p>Targeting overexploited stocks</p> <p>Tropical tuna caught in the Eastern Pacific Ocean is not considered overexploited, although overfishing of bigeye and yellowfin tunas may be occurring. Bigeye and yellowfin tunas caught in the Atlantic Ocean are considered overexploited.</p> <p>FishSource scores:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipjack tuna – Eastern Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health - >=6 ○ Future health - >=6 • Bigeye tuna – Eastern Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – >=6 ○ Future health - >=6 • Yellowfin tuna – Eastern Pacific Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – >=6 ○ Future health – >=6 • Skipjack tuna – Western Atlantic Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 9.2 	<p>FishSource</p> <p>International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF), 2021, Status of the World Fisheries for Tuna</p> <p>Seafood Watch, Seafood Recommendations</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Future health – 9.2 ● Bigeye tuna – Atlantic Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 6.7 ○ Future health - 7.2 ● Yellowfin tuna – Atlantic Ocean <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Current health – 7.8 ○ Future health – 8.9 <p>ISSF status report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “The bigeye stock in the EPO is expected to be fluctuating around the Maximum Sustainable Yield level.” ● “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.” ● “The stock [Atlantic Ocean bigeye tuna] is estimated to be overfished and overfishing is occurring.” ● “The yellowfin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean is not overfished and overfishing is not taking place.” ● “It is estimated that the Western Atlantic skipjack stock is not overfished and overfishing is not occurring.” <p>Tropical tuna caught 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 ○ Drifting longline - AVOID ● Skipjack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID ○ Unassociated purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Dolphin set purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ● Yellowfin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID 	

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unassociated purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Dolphin set purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Drifting longline – AVOID <p>Tropical tuna caught in the Atlantic Ocean is rated by Seafood Watch as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bigeye <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID ○ Drifting longline – AVOID ○ Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Trolling lines - GOOD ALTERNATIVE ● Skipjack <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID ○ Unassociated purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Trolling lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ● Yellowfin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Associated purse seine – AVOID ○ Unassociated purse seine – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Drifting longline – AVOID ○ Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE ○ Trolling lines – GOOD ALTERNATIVE 	
Evidence of correlated practices	<p>IUU fishing</p> <p>The 2021 IUU Fishing Index gives Venezuela a score of 2.63 (1 being the best, and 5 the worst) and ranks it 14th out of 152 countries, and 1st out of 10 South American countries. Of the three categories assessed (Vulnerability, Prevalence, and Response), Venezuela scores poorly for response</p>	<p>IUU Fishing Index</p> <p>European Commission, Overview of existing</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>(score 4.0) and under the framing of port vulnerability (score 4.0). IUU Fishing Index: Venezuela</p> <p>Venezuela has not been cited by the EU carding scheme for IUU fishing. European Commission, Overview of existing procedures as regards third countries</p> <p>The ICCAT and IATTC vessel register for IUU vessels does not include evidence of IUU fishing by Venezuelan-flagged vessels (although the flag of many listed vessels is reported in the IUU vessel register as ‘unknown’) (ICCAT, July 2019; IATTC, May 2019).</p> <p>However, NOAA Fisheries’ 2011 and 2013 reports on IUU fishing prepared for the US Congress identifies Venezuelan-flagged vessels as having engaged in IUU fishing, including illegal discarding of tuna, in the preceding two years. According to the 2013 report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Records from the IATTC indicate a number of Venezuela’s fishing vessels reportedly violated IATTC resolutions in 2011. These violations include two vessels (the Ventuari and Cayude) that fished sharks and discarded the carcasses at sea, in violation of Resolution C-05-03. The Don Francesco, La Rosa Mistica, and Taurus I discarded salt bags or plastic trash at sea, in violation of Resolution C-04-05. The Don Francesco and Curimagua violated sea turtle bycatch mitigation measures by failing to release turtles, in violation of Resolution C-04-05. The La Rosa Mistica, Amazonas, and Canaima illegally discarded tuna, in violation of Resolution C-11-01, in a total of six sets amounting to 25 tons of tuna.” NOAA, January 2013 • “NMFS identified Venezuela in 2011 based on two of its vessels that fished in violation of IATTC conservation and management measures during 2009. According to the IATTC’s Compliance Report, Venezuelan vessels did not adhere to the IATTC purse seine closure periods. The Don Francesco 	<p>procedures as regards third countries</p> <p>ICCAT, July 2019, IUU Vessel List</p> <p>IATTC, May 2019, Vessel Register – IUU vessels</p> <p>NOAA, January 2013, Improving International Fisheries Management Report to Congress Pursuant to Section 403(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006</p>

Indicator	Description	Sources
	<p>made 19 sets during the 2009 purse seine closure, which violated IATTC Resolution C-09-01. The Athena F made a transit trip without an observer during the closure period in 2009 in violation of C-09-01.” NOAA, January 2013</p>	
	<p>Transshipment</p> <p>Updated information regarding transshipment in Venezuela’s tuna industry was not found.</p> <p>A 1988 report states that many Venezuelan tuna fishers transship in Panama and other foreign ports, with indications that more than 50% of Venezuelan tuna catches may have been transshipped illegally.</p>	<p>US National Marine Fisheries Service, 1988, Foreign Fishery Developments, Marine Fisheries Review, 50 (3).</p>
	<p>Suspect or illegal flagging practices</p> <p>Venezuela is not listed as a flag of convenience (FOC) by the ITF's fair practices committee.</p> <p>No Venezuelan-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>	
<p>Workforce Characteristics</p>	<p>The proportion of fishers that are migrant workers</p> <p>No evidence was found linking the seafood industry to significant employment of migrant workers.</p>	
	<p>A high proportion of fishers from ethnic minority and other marginalized groups</p> <p>Unknown.</p>	

Indicator	Description	Sources
Recruitment and Contracts	Use of recruitment agents Unknown.	
	Contract-and compensation- related regulations and practices Unknown.	

Table 3: Venezuela - Fishing indicators

Venezuela: Processing indicators

Indicator	Description	Sources
Direct evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor	The US Department of Labor’s Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor identifies children as working in fishing, including processing of ark clams. However, there is no evidence to suggest that children are engaged in hazardous labor (see Table 2) and no links to tuna processing were found.	USDOL, 2016 Child Labor and Forced Labor Reports
ILO indicators of forced labor and ILO R190 definition of hazardous child labor	None found.	
Processing Characteristics	Processing stage Global trade statistics show that Venezuela primarily exports fresh, chilled, or frozen tuna indicating that mainly primary processing takes place.	United Nations (UN) Statistics Division, 2019, UN Comtrade Database
	Consolidation and vertical integration Unknown.	
	Domestic versus export Unknown.	
Workforce Characteristics	Skilled versus low-skilled Unknown.	
	The proportion of women in the workforce Unknown.	
	The proportion of migrant versus local workers Unknown.	

	The proportion of minority or indigenous workers Unknown.	
	The proportion of temporary and contract versus permanent workers Unknown.	
	Workers' origins Unknown.	
	Migrant worker language (vs. dominant language in the industry) Unknown.	
	GDP per capita of processing country and main worker source country Unknown.	
	Legal presence (regularity) of migrant workers Unknown.	
	The ability of migrant workers to change jobs Unknown.	
Recruitment and Contracts	Use of contractors and recruitment agents Unknown.	
	Compensation method Unknown.	

Table 4: Venezuela - Processing indicators

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