

Part I. Oceans and sustainable development: integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely environmental, social and economic.

Would one expect a fisher in a forced labour situation to be in a position to resist illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing? Is a seafarer who is unpaid for work, unable to take shore leave in a foreign port, unable to return home and perhaps exploited by an unscrupulous manning agent, likely to invest the time and endure personal sacrifice to become an experienced and capable mariner, able to prevent serious maritime accidents that damage the sea and risk the lives of people? The problems facing our oceans are caused by people, and the solutions to many of the problems facing our oceans will be addressed through people, including through those who work there.

compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour; and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

The ILO has also adopted many other codes and guidelines, and undertaking many other training and technical cooperation activities, to promote its standards for maritime workers. It also

Part II. Overview of all relevant developments in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea

Status of ratification of the MLC, 2006

The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC, 2006), was adopted by the 94th Session of the International Labour Conference. Entry into force of the MLC,2006 was dependent on its ratification by at least 30 ILO Member States with a total share in the world gross tonnage of ships of at least 33 per cent. On the 20 August 2012, the milestone 30th ratification of the MLC, 2006, was received with the Convention already having met the tonnage requirement. The MLC, 2006 entered into force on the 20 August 2013 for the first 30 Member States. For States ratifying after August 2012, the date of entry into force each State is 12 months after its ratification is registered.

As of 1 January 2015, 65 ILO Member States had deposited instruments of ratification with the Director-General of the ILO – Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, the Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tuvalu, United Kingdom and Viet Nam – representing over 80 per cent of the world fleet by gross tonnage. Information on ratification and date of entry into force is available on the ILO's dedicated MLC, 2006 web portal:

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11300:0::NO::P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312331>

The MLC, 2006 is also undergoing its first set of amendments (see below under "Special Tripartite Committee").

Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 databases

As noted above in connection with promotion of the MLC,2006 the ILO has established a dedicated MLC,2006 website in the English, French and Spanish languages with numerous resources and information included a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) and answers can also be downloaded in a PDF format. It may be accessed at: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---normes/documents/publication/wcms_237451.pdf#page=7

The ILO has also developed the MLC, 2006 database that provides a resource for governments, seafarers, shipowners and others in the maritime sector, including port State control authorities, and is expected to grow rapidly, as certain provisions of the MLC, 2006 require ratifying Member States

from Argentina, Australia, Norway, Philippines, South Africa and United Kingdom, and observers. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and adopt guidance on implementing the Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 on the occupational safety and health of seafarers. The guidance developed, which will be submitted to the March 2015 session of the Governing Body of the ILO, may be found at: http://www.ilo.org/sector/activities/sectoral-meetings/WCMS_244142/lang--en/index.htm

Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) and Port State Control

The Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) was designed to ensure decent work for all fishers with regards to their conditions of service, accommodation and food, occupational safety and health (OSH) protection, medical care and social security. As of 17 April 2014, the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) has been ratified by: Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Congo, Morocco, and South Africa. Further information on the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) can be found at: www.ilo.org/fishing

Guidance on PSC under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) was called for in a Resolution adopted at the 96th Session of the International Labour Conference. Provisions in the Convention stipulate that living and working conditions on fishing vessels may be inspected while in foreign ports. The Guidelines for port State control officers carrying out inspections under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), were adopted in 2010. They serve as an important international resource for the implementation of port State control responsibilities and for the harmonization of inspections of foreign fishing vessels under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188). See:

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_dialogue/@sector/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_177245.pdf

A Global Dialogue Forum for the promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) was held in Geneva from 15 to 17 May 2013. The purpose of the Forum was to discuss challenges in the Convention No.188's implementation, to evaluate how it could be used as a tool to address major issues in the sector, to share good practices and experiences, to report and review promotional activities, and to provide an update on the status of national efforts to implement and ratify Convention No.188. Further information on Global Dialogue Forum for the promotion of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), including the related documents, can be found at: http://www.ilo.org/sector/activities/sectoral-meetings/WCMS_204806/lang--en/index.htm

A tripartite meeting of experts to adopt guidelines for flag State inspections under the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) will be held in Geneva in September 2015. The meeting will be composed of 8 Employer experts, 8 Worker experts, 8 Government experts from Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, South Africa and Spain, and observers. The meeting is for tripartite constituents to consider and adopt flag State guidelines for the implementation of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188). See: http://www.ilo.org/sector/activities/sectoral-meetings/WCMS_337091/lang--en/index.htm

NGOs. The DLPW and ILO are currently monitoring the number and outcomes of inspections of fishing vessels, and will conduct future coaching and monitoring in target provinces.

A multi-disciplinary inspection team has been established that includes the DLPW, Marine Police, Navy, and the Department of Strengthening the legal and policy framework

Building the capacity of government, industry and workers' organizations Joint inspection conducted with Marine Police during training for labour officials and ILO Fisheries, among others. This team has been inspired by the Brazilian labour ministry, following an advisory mission to Thailand organized by the ILO. Training tools and support will be provided to the inspection team.

The ILO has provided support to the National Fisheries Association of Thailand (NFAT) in the development of a Code of Conduct (COC) for their members. NFAT will deliver training on the COC and develop a mechanism to monitor compliance with the COC in late 2014.

NFAT, DLPW and ILO cooperated on the development of occupational safety and health (OSH) training materi

