



## Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, Traceability, and Human Rights Risk Assessment Data Sources

Last Updated: April 2022

FishWise regularly executes risk assessments utilizing the most up-to-date public databases, indices, and peer-reviewed research to help its partners better inform and prioritize their due diligence efforts. This document lists the publicly available data sources companies can consider when conducting risk assessments on their products. In addition to these sources, companies should consider other factors (e.g., product format, product origin, presence/absence of transshipment) in their risk assessments. Companies should choose data sources from this list that best apply to their products and supply chains.

Risk Category	Data Source	Summary
IUU Fishing	<a href="#"><u>EU IUU Regulation Carding Decisions</u></a>	Map of EU carding decisions identifying countries that the European Commission has formally warned as having inadequate systems to ensure that catch is legal.
	<a href="#"><u>U.S. Biennial Report to Congress on International Fisheries Management</u></a>	List of countries identified or at risk of identification for IUU fishing (among other issues).
	<a href="#"><u>NOAA Fisheries’ Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)</u></a>	SIMP establishes reporting and recordkeeping requirements for imports of thirteen seafood species groups, to combat IUU and/or misrepresented seafood from entering U.S. commerce.
	<a href="#"><u>Estimates of Illegal and Unreported Fish in Seafood Imports to the USA</u></a>	Peer-reviewed journal article published in 2014 which seeks to estimate the proportion and value of IUU seafood imports to the U.S. The article includes case studies for several species.
	<a href="#"><u>Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)</u></a>	Assessment of the perception of corruption in the public sector. This index ranks 180 countries and territories by perceived levels of public sector corruption. Data sources used in this index come from the World Bank, World Economic Forum, and others.
	<a href="#"><u>Where do “Undocumented” Fish Land? An Empirical Assessment of Port Characteristics for IUU Fishing</u></a>	Applying the risky facilities framework, this 2014 study empirically tests ports’ traits that facilitate vessel entry and offloading of illegal catch. A total of 120 ports visited by IUU fishing vessels are studied for measures of regulation of behavior and degree of enforcement activity occurring within their jurisdiction.



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	<a href="#"><u>IUU Fishing Index</u></a>	Global index measures the degree to which coastal states are exposed to and effectively combat IUU fishing. The Index benchmarks, ranks, and assesses countries for their vulnerability, prevalence, and response to IUU fishing.
<b>Traceability</b>	<a href="#"><u>Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud Action Plan</u></a>	Principles finalized in 2015 for determining seafood species at risk of IUU fishing and seafood fraud and a list of at-risk species developed using those principles.
	<a href="#"><u>Casting a Wider Net: More Action Needed to Stop Seafood Fraud in the United States</u></a>	Published in 2019, Oceana’s global seafood fraud report stemmed from a nationwide investigation into seafood mislabeling within the United States.
	<a href="#"><u>Comparison of Global Food Traceability Regulations and Requirements</u></a>	Peer-reviewed journal article published in 2014 which used a questionnaire to compare the traceability regulations of 21 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.
<b>Human Rights</b>	<a href="#"><u>Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</u></a>	U.S. State Department’s assessment of the extent to which a country meets the standards of the <a href="#"><u>Trafficking Victims Protection Act</u></a> .
	<a href="#"><u>Walk Free’s 2019 Measurement, Action, Freedom Report</u></a>	This report’s Government Response Scores measure governments’ response to corruption on the following milestones: support for survivors, criminal justice, coordination of efforts to combat modern slavery, social factors enabling modern slavery, and supply chain risks.
	<a href="#"><u>Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)</u></a>	Assessment of the perception of corruption in the public sector. This index ranks 180 countries and territories by perceived levels of public sector corruption. Data sources used in this index come from the World Bank, World Economic Forum, and others.



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	<a href="#"><u>Department of Labor's (DOL) Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor</u></a>	List of goods and source countries that the DOL believes are produced by or involved in child labor or forced labor, in violation of international standards.
	<a href="#"><u>International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) 2019 Global Rights Index</u></a>	Index measures the guarantee of workers' rights, grounded in the International Labour Organization (ILO) <u>conventions</u> .
	<a href="#"><u>The World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators: Voice and Accountability Indicator</u></a>	Voice and accountability dataset measures the perception of citizens' right to freedom of association, expression, free media, and government choice.