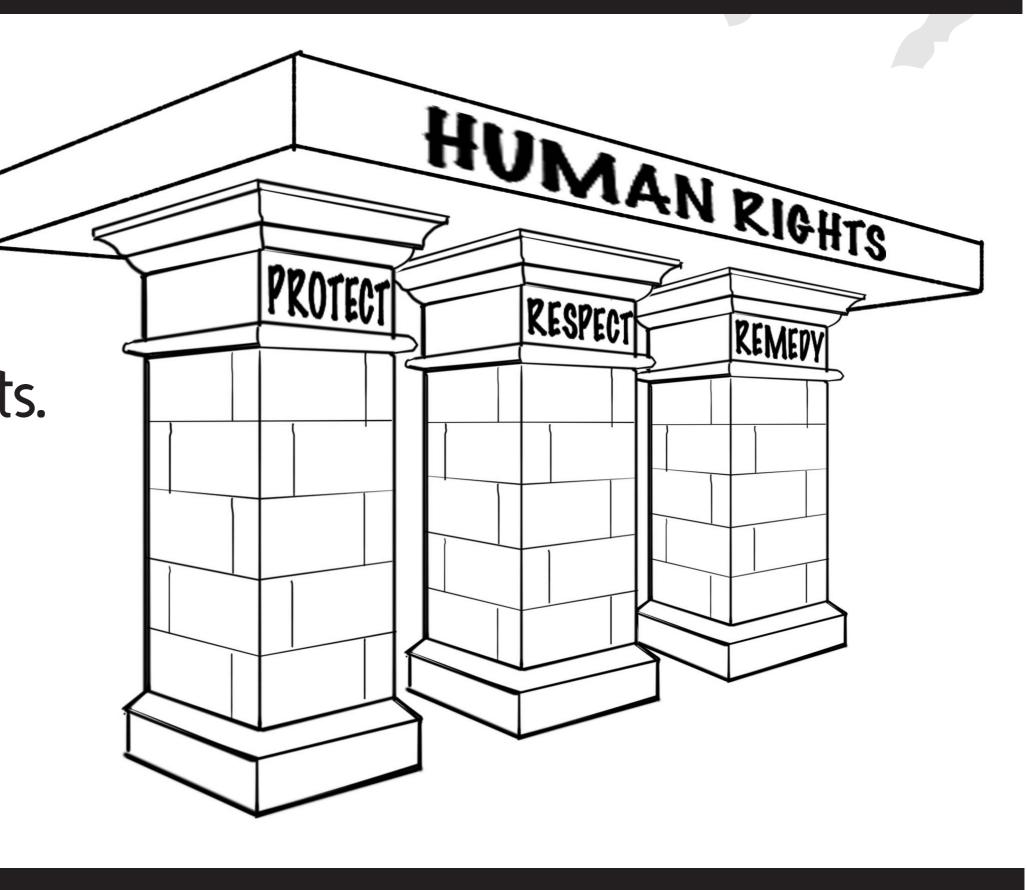


HUMAN RIGHTS AT SEA

Business and Human Rights in the Maritime Environment Part I

Applying the UN Guiding Principles

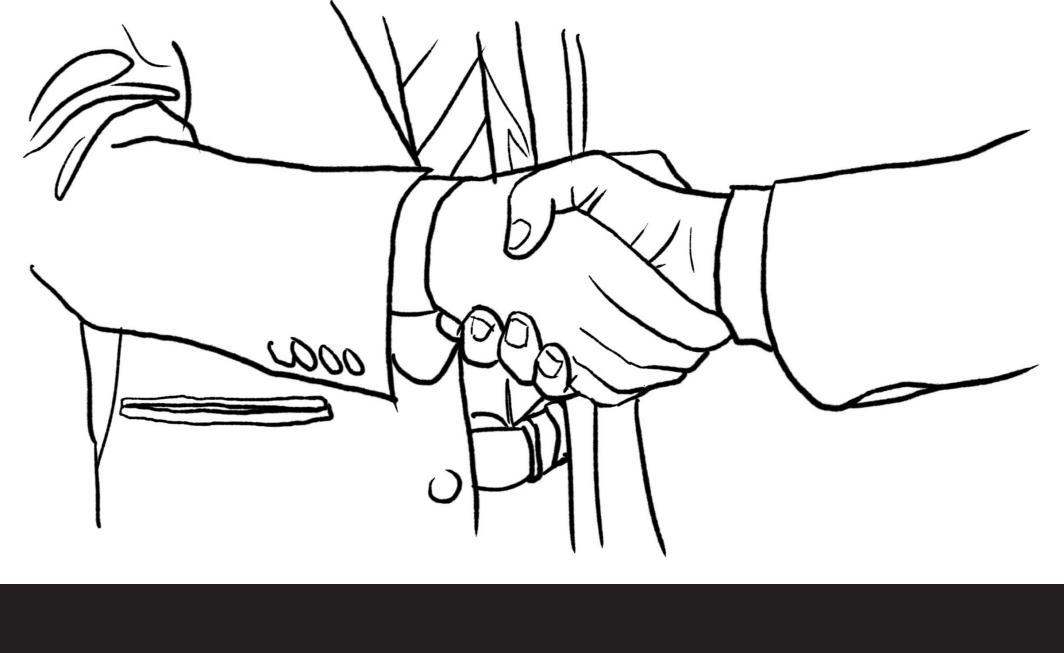
The 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are international voluntary guidance for business and human rights. Commonly known as the Guiding Principles, they are based on a core three-pillar framework.



Protect (The First Pilar)

The first pillar is the State duty to PROTECT against human rights abuses by any third parties, including businesses. Protection comes in different forms, such as effective policies, national legislation, regulations and enforcement.







Respect (The Second Pilar)

The second pillar is a business' corporate responsibility to RESPECT human rights, meaning that business must not infringe on the rights of others and that they must subsequently address any negative impacts that they may have caused.

Remedy (The Third Pilar) =

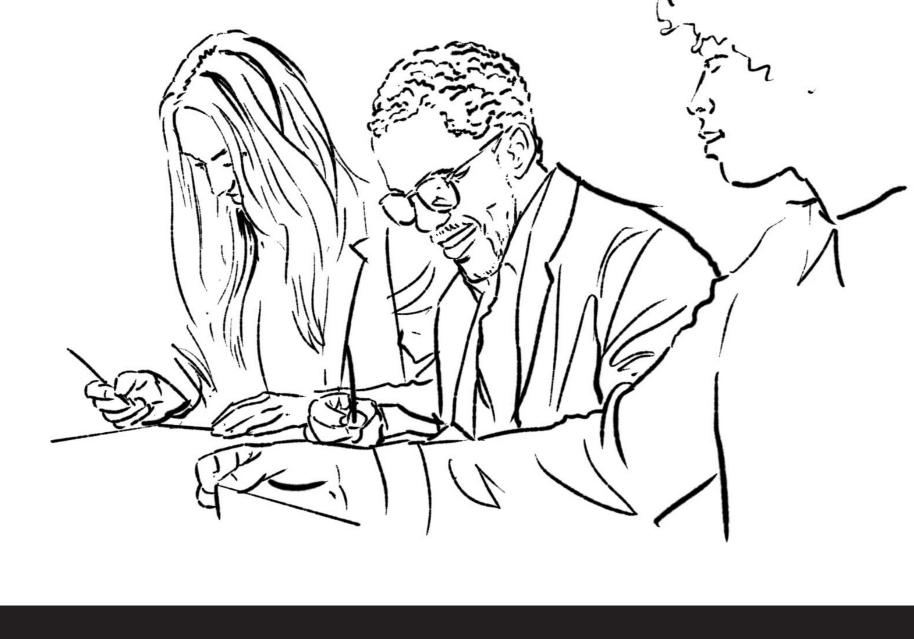
The third and final pillar is the need for greater access to effective REMEDY for victims of business-related human rights abuses. This means that businesses need to ensure any abuses are comprehensively addressed and not ignored.

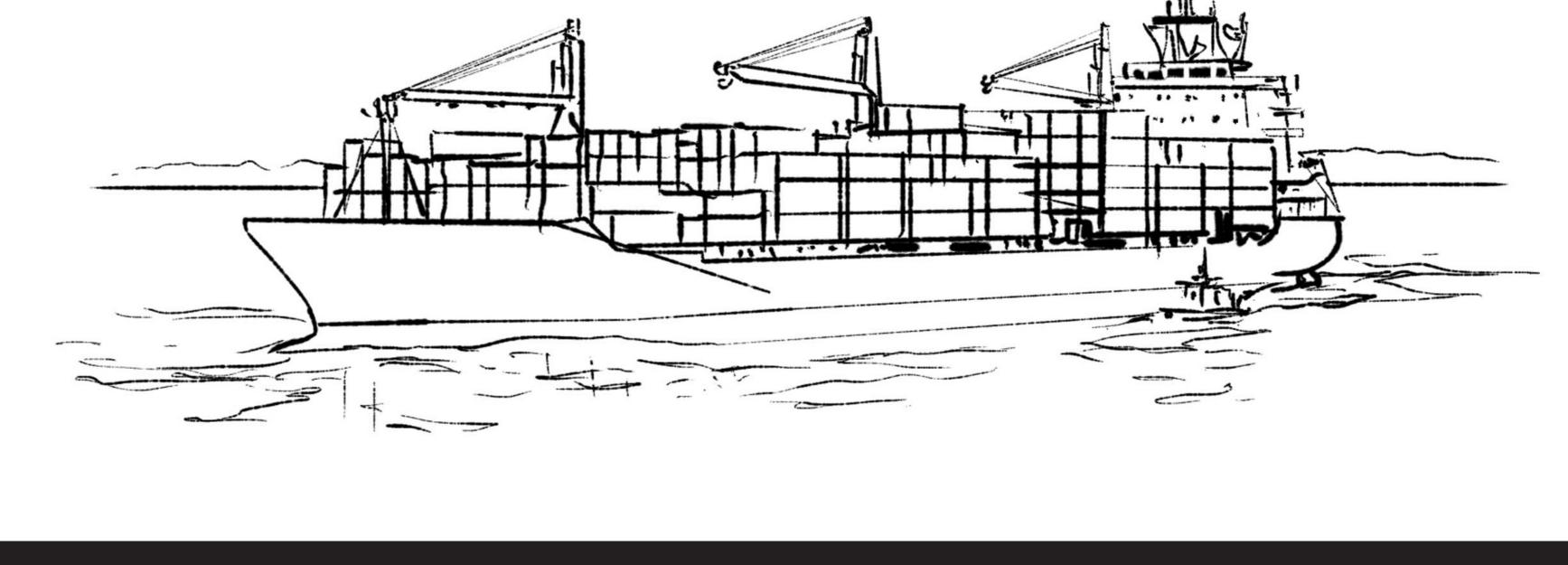


Corporate responsibility to respect human rights

The second pillar, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, applies to all business enterprises operating within the maritime environment.

This includes all businesses operating throughout the entire maritime supply chain such as the design, construction and operation of vessels, brokerage services, shipyards, dry-docks, port services, freight forwarding, insurance and recruitment.





Implementing the Responsibility to Protect As businesses in the maritime sector have a responsibility to protect the human rights of their

employees, they must have policies in place such as Human Rights Due Diligence review, Whistleblowing, Reporting & Assurance and Remediation. Business' also have a duty to investigate and provide effective remedy for seafarers, fishermen

lost or missing.

and their families if they have suffered from any human rights abuses or if they have become

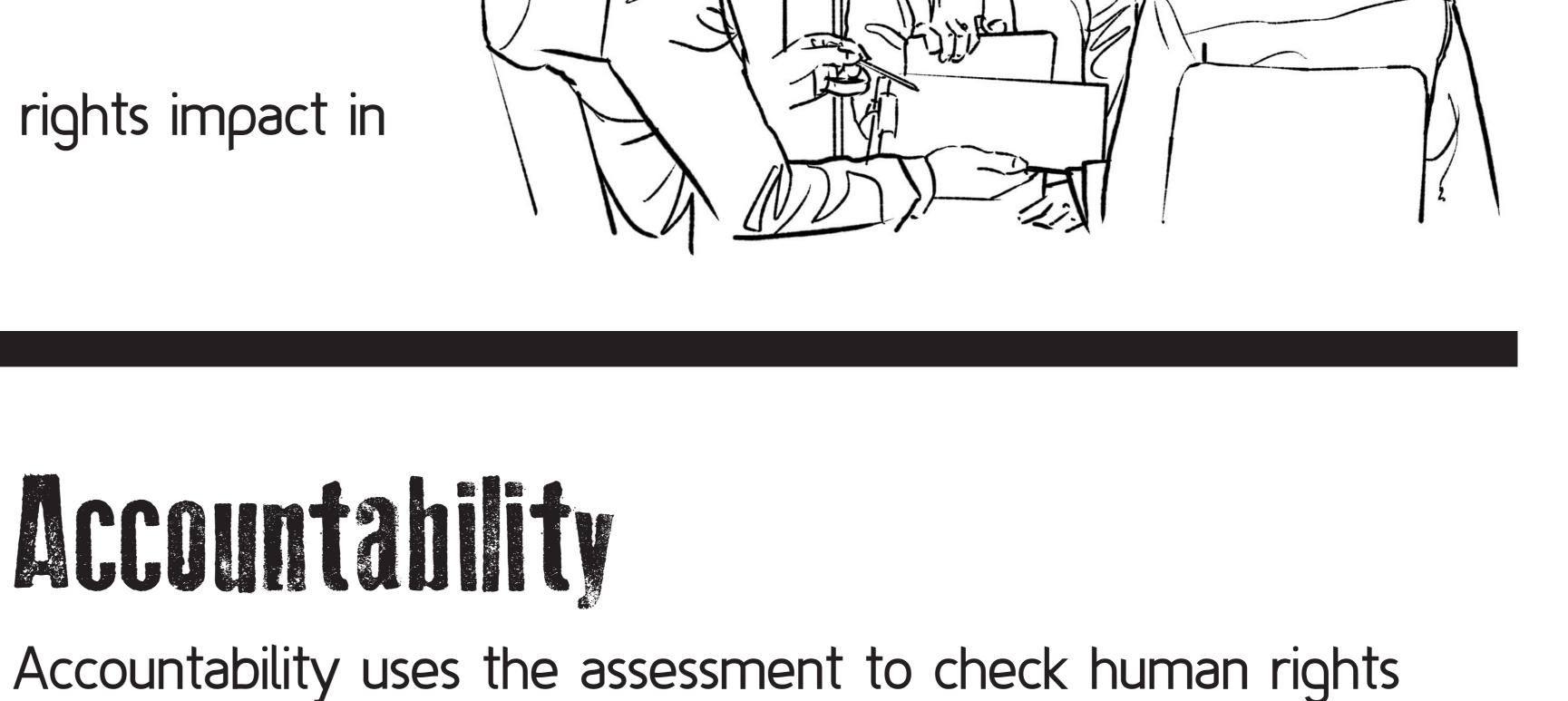


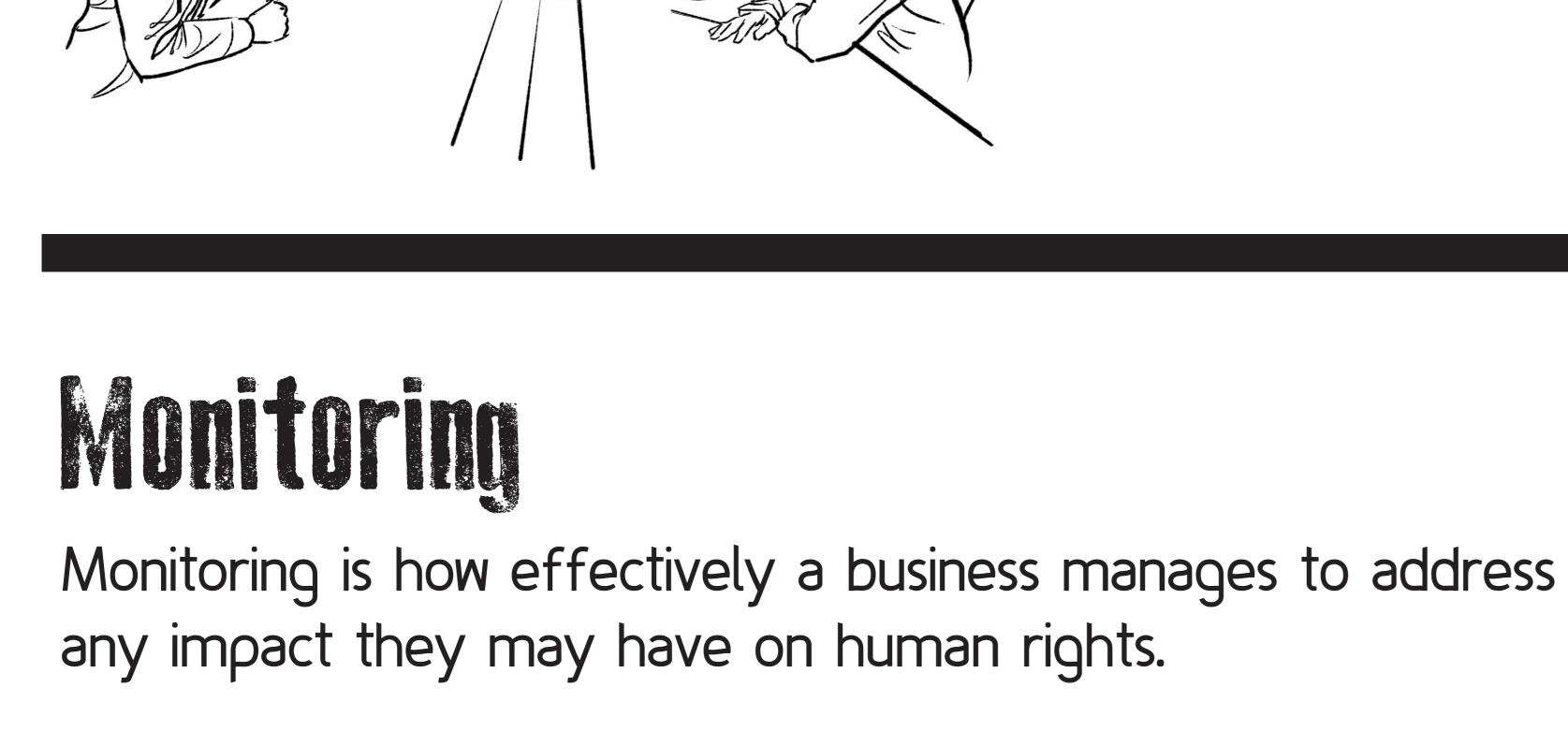
into five separate areas. Assessment looks at a businesses human rights impact in

Asses Ment

all areas of their operation.

A Human Rights Due Diligence review is broken down





impact based on decisions made at senior management level.



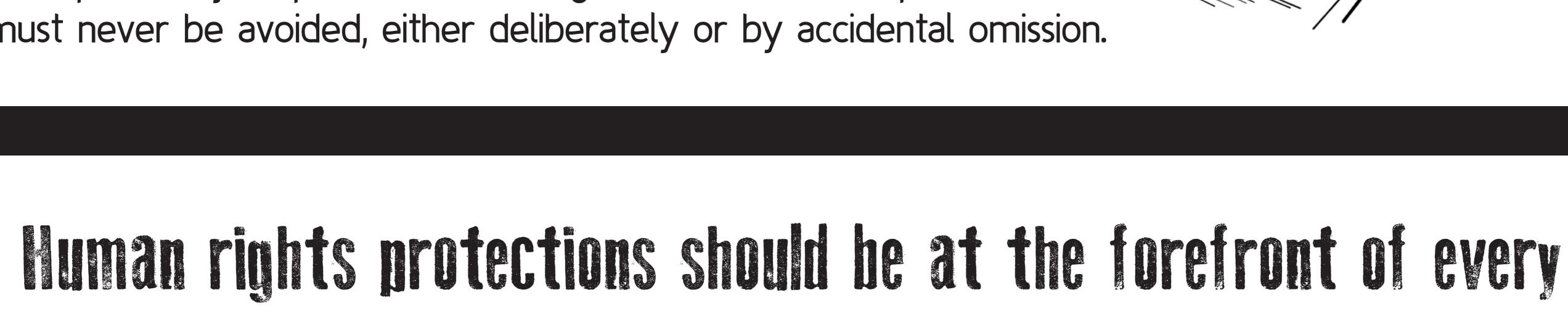
Transparency monitors how well a business reports on

a comeniation Remediation exists to ensure that a business offsets any negative

transparent manner which is publicly reportable.

impacts that they have had on human rights in a proactive and

The responsibility to protect human rights is a continuous process. It must never be avoided, either deliberately or by accidental omission.



business executive's planning and operational considerations.

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