



# FNET CALL on Outlaw Ocean and Israel

10<sup>th</sup> October



# Outlaw Ocean



The Uyghurs Forced to Process the World's Fish

newyorker.com • 5 min read

<https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/the-uyghurs-forced-to-process-the-worlds-fish>



- **Highlights the scale of Uyghur Forced labour:** Between 2014 and 2019, according to government statistics, Chinese authorities **annually relocated** more than 10% of Xinjiang's population (2.5m People) through labour transfers including 25,000 people a year transferred out of the region.
- **At least 10 large seafood companies in China have used more than a thousand Uyghur workers since 2018** to process cod, pollock, shrimp, salmon, and crab sold in western retailers and supplying public sector for school and prison meals
- **Overlays worker social media posts with Social Audits to show audits were broadly ineffective** at spotting state-sponsored forced labour, as factories can deliberately hide forced labourers and lie on Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs).

# Israel conflict



Gaza has a population of about 2.3 million people living in one of the most densely populated areas in the world.

Located between Israel and Egypt on the Mediterranean coast, the strip is about 365sq km (141sq miles).

## ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

### How the Hamas attack unfolded

On Saturday morning, Hamas fired thousands of rockets and sent fighters into Israel in a surprise attack. Israel responded with a deadly bombardment of the blockaded coastal enclave and declared a state of war.



[Israel-Hamas war in maps and charts: Live Tracker | Israel-Palestine conflict News | Al Jazeera](#)

# Sourcing from areas of conflict

## Areas of conflict are defined as areas where there is:

- A presence of an international or non-international armed conflict
- The transition from an armed conflict to peace
- Political and social instability or repression, including a coup
- Institutional weakness or collapse of state infrastructure

**An occupied territory** refers to a state (or part of) occupied by another state, usually by force. The UK government, as outlined in June 2018, does not support business activity in these regions. In line with UK government advice, please note that regardless of supplier performance and external country risk ratings, product sourcing is strictly prohibited from the following regions:

- Golan Heights
- North Korea
- Russian-occupied territories
- Syria
- **Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT): West Bank including East Jerusalem and Gaza**

In Feb 2019, the UK and PA signed the Political, Trade and Partnership Agreement came into force on 1 January 2021. The agreement allows **Palestinian businesses to continue access to the UK market tariff-free, including exporters of fruit, nuts and vegetable fats including dates and olive oil.**

This agreement applies to the territory of the **West Bank** and the **Gaza Strip**. Products produced in the Israeli settlements located within the territories brought under Israeli administration since June 1967 are not entitled to benefit from preferential tariff treatment.

# Further reading

## THINK TWICE

Can companies do business with Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories while respecting human rights?

AMNESTY  
INTERNATIONAL



- A due diligence framework applied to business activities in or with Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories may be useful in so far as it helps companies determine that:
- These settlements are illegal and a war crime.
  - They are inherently discriminatory and give rise to widespread, systematic and serious human rights violations.
  - Business activities in or with settlements help to normalise and legitimise an illegal situation.
  - Business activities contribute to the settlement economy and, in doing so, to the maintenance, development and expansion of the settlements, which perpetuates an illegal situation

# Further reading



## Heightened Human Rights Due Diligence for Business in Conflict-Affected Contexts

### A Guide



[UNDP Heightened Human Rights Due Diligence for Business in Conflict-Affected Contexts EN.pdf](#)

## B. Heightened human rights due diligence – action overview

Your business can use the following to check whether it has taken the appropriate steps to undertake heightened human rights due diligence:

### Actions

- 1. Determine whether and when to undertake heightened human rights due diligence**  
(for guidance on how, see sections IV.A, IV.B.1 and IV.B.3).
- 2.1. Understand the conflict by carrying out conflict analysis**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.2.a).
- 2.2. Monitor media (including social media) to understand the conflict and your impact on the conflict**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.2.a.5).
- 2.3.a. Understand the impact of your activities on the conflict**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.2.b).
- 2.3.b. Carry out actor mapping to understand the impact of your activities on the conflict**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.2.b).
- 2.3.c. Understand the impact of your activities on vulnerable groups**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.4).
- 2.4. Identify your responsibility for potential or actual negative impacts on human rights and conflict**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.2.c).
- 2.5.a. Take appropriate measures to cease, or prevent, and remedy negative impacts on human rights and conflict that your business is causing, contributing to, or linked to**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.2.c, IV.C.1 and IV.C.2).
- 2.5.b. Prioritize actions to address the adverse impacts your business is, or could be, having on conflict and human rights**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.B.5).
- 2.6. Develop an 'exit strategy'**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.C.3).
- 3.1. Track the measures your business has taken as part of the heightened human rights due diligence process**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.D).
- 3.2. Communicate the measures your business has taken as part of the heightened human rights due diligence process**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.E).
- 3.3. Engage stakeholders in contexts affected by conflict**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.F).
- 3.4. Tailor grievance mechanisms for victims of human rights abuses in conflict-related contexts**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.G).
- 3.5. Assess and build your business's capacity for heightened human rights due diligence**  
(for guidance on how, see IV.H and Annex C).

Product	Israel Supply Season
Avocados	November - May
Organic Potatoes	March - Sept
Organic Carrots	Contingency May- July
Citrus	Grapefruit - Middle November Tangerines - January
Mangos	June - December
Peppers	November - April
Potatoes	June-July
Radish	November - April
Samphire	Year Round
Prep Veg	January - April

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**Understanding  
sources of supply**