

## SeaBOS time-bound goals

### REDUCING IUU FISHING AND ELIMINATING MODERN SLAVERY

*Goals agreed to in October 2020*

1. Have no IUU fishing products or modern slavery in our own seafood operations by Oct 2021. (Note: see October 2021 [press release](#))
2. Put science-based measures in place that, when combined, substantially reduce the risk of IUU fishery products or modern slavery being in our supply chains. These measures and their associated time plan for implementation, will be publicly announced by SeaBOS by 31 December 2020. (Note: see resulting [Voluntary Procurement Actions](#) and [Toolkit](#))
3. In recognition that IUU fishing and modern slavery are endemic within the global seafood industry and require continuous vigilance by all actors, we will act swiftly and transparently on any evidence that these activities exist within our operations and/or supply chains. Taking these challenges in to account, we are convinced that the science-based measures that will be put in place, along with continued policy engagement, will support the elimination of both IUU fishing and modern slavery in our supply chains. We will report in October 2022 and October 2025 on progress towards meeting our goals.

### ADVANCING PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

*Goals agreed to in October 2020*

1. Recommend clear time-bound goals on minimising impacts on endangered species for approval by CEOs by Oct 2021. (Note: see resulting [Endangered Species strategy](#))

*Goals agreed in October 2021*

1. Put science-based and operational measures in place that, when combined, substantially reduce the risk of harm to endangered elasmobranch (sharks & rays) and seabird species from our own operations by October 2022; and substantially reduce the risk of harm to these species in operations which are part of our supply chains.
2. We will publish, by January 2022, a list of “best practice” measures for limiting harm to endangered elasmobranch and seabird species. (Note: see resulting [Best Practices](#) document)
3. By May 2022 we will develop a monitoring and reporting framework for interactions with endangered elasmobranch and seabird species for adoption in October 2022.
4. We will report in October 2023 and October 2025 on progress towards meeting Goal 1 and the rapid action intended to mitigate harm to endangered species whenever identified.
5. Drawing on lessons learned from focusing on elasmobranchs and seabirds in this initial phase of endangered species work, initiate process in October 2023 to expand the scope and focus of the SeaBOS endangered species work, with an aim to eliminate, in a step wise fashion, all negative impacts on endangered species.

## REDUCING ANTIBIOTICS USE

### *Goals agreed to in October 2020*

1. Establish a roadmap by October 2021 to identify ways to significantly reduce and/or phase out from aquaculture operations “High Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials for human health, and Critically Important Antimicrobials for human health” [as defined by WHO](#). As part of that process, SeaBOS will develop a recommended Code of Conduct for antibiotic use including preventive practices, recommended therapeutic treatments, and collaborative, pre-competitive Research & Development by October 2021; and contribute with higher resolution data enabling refinement of the conducted antibiotic survey of SeaBOS members; and establish collaborations and exchanges with relevant expert organisations towards identifying alternative approaches. (Note: see resulting [Antibiotics Stewardship Roadmap](#))

### *Goals agreed in October 2021*

1. Agree to the stepwise process of the road map proposed in this paper that will form a “SeaBOS Antibiotics Code of Conduct” by October 2022
2. Agree that the scope of the SeaBOS Antibiotics Code of Conduct includes members’ own operations and to extend that into their supply chains engaged in aquaculture and feed production
3. Agree to cease the use of HPCIA and CIA\* in all areas of aquaculture production where their use is not specifically enabled through national legislation\*\*
4. Agree to a virtual workshop in February 2022 to refine the actions required and the metrics to demonstrate progress
5. Agree to engage with annual SRC surveys on antibiotics stewardship in our own aquaculture operations, including from supply chains engaged in aquaculture production, to monitor and measure progress

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\* HPCIA and CIA = High Priority Critically Important Antimicrobial and Critically Important Antimicrobial for human health, as defined by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

\*\* Where region-specific national legislation does exist providing for the use of HPCIA or CIA, members will work collaboratively with a range of appropriate experts, such as pharmaceutical companies, veterinarians, intergovernmental agencies, or governmental departments, to determine or develop effective alternatives such as vaccines or lower category antimicrobials, to ensure the health and wellbeing of those seafood products and reduce the use of HPCIA and CIA. We will report back in October 2023 on progress towards this goal.

## REDUCING PLASTIC POLLUTION

### *Goals agreed in October 2020*

1. Provide at least biennial reporting on plastics packaging footprints, along with shared learning webinars during 2021 on innovative solutions to make plastics lighter; re-use, reduce, recycle, or make plastics compostable.

### *Goals agreed in October 2021*

1. To continue City to Sea plastics strategy including reporting on our plastics footprints and reduction actions by October 2022.

## **ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE**

### *Goals agreed in October 2020*

1. Companies will establish science-based goals and reporting approaches for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by October 2021. (Note: see October 2021 [press release](#))

### *Goals agreed in October 2021*

1. To all have time-bound GHG reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement announced by May 2022
2. To take actions on climate resilience including to publicly report our scope 3 emissions by October 2022; surveys and GHG emission transformation workshop late 2021; raising awareness of the benefits of dietary shifts as part of the solution to climate change in our communications strategy