2023
2024

Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Report 2023-2024

PORT ALBERNI PORT AUTHORITY

Contents

Executive Summary 2
PAPA Structure, Activities and Supply Chains 2
Organizational Chart 2
Procurement 3
Employee Involvement 3

Executive Summary

Port Alberni Port Authority (PAPA) recognizes the requirement to eliminate child labour and modern slavery in our supply chains. PAPA has no role in the import, manufacturing or distribution of goods. In subsection 6(1) of the Act, the activities taken to prevent forced or child labour in our supply chain has been education to staff.

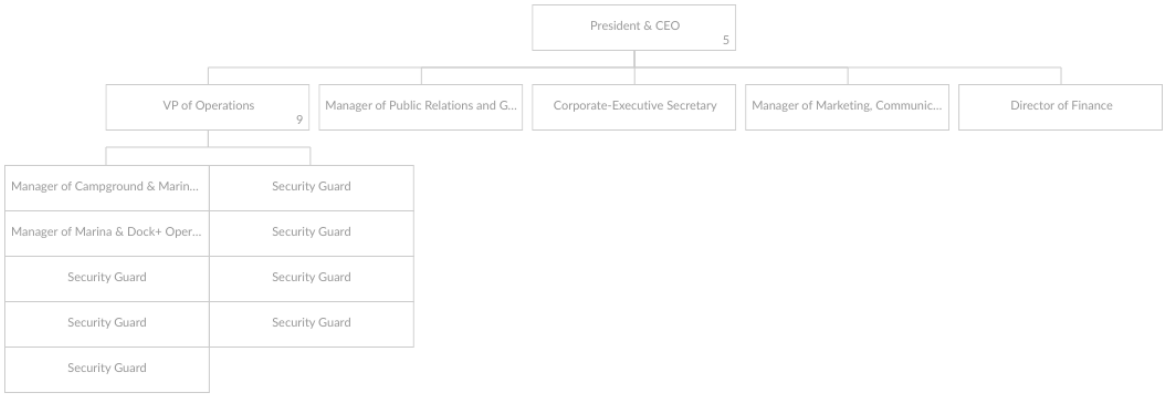
PAPA Structure, Activities and Supply Chains

The Port Alberni Port Authority was created on July 1st, 1999 through the Ministry of Transportation by letters patent pursuant to section 8 of the *Canada Maine Act*. Our organization is governed by a Board of Directors. The board has seven seats that include: one federal appointee, one provincial appointee, one municipal appointee and four user group appointees made through recommendations for the Port Authority Nomination Committee (PANC).

PAPA manages five marinas, a campground and a food hub. We also manage around 100 properties on behalf of the federal and provincial governments. Our main revenue sources are tourism and real estate.

The Port Alberni Port Authority does not produce or distribute goods. Materials procured are for the maintenance of our facilities and administration services.

Organizational Chart



Procurement

The Port Alberni Port Authority does not have a procurement department, and the purchases of good and services are conducted by management. For labour services, RFPs are issued and are often completed by local Canadian companies.

Employee Involvement

The Port Authority is investigating training programs for staff to assist in the identification and mitigation of risks associated with forced labour and child labour in supply chains. Currently we have a policy to create awareness and provide guidance on reporting.