

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

July 02, 2018

Profile Names¹ and Risk Ratings

Species ²	Country ³	Risk rating
Atlantic cod	Faroe Islands	LOW
Atlantic cod	Norway	LOW
Atlantic cod	Russia	HIGH

1. Profile names denote species name and country.
2. The Seafood Slavery Risk Tool uses the [Food and Agriculture Organization's](#) (FAO) species names. For scientific and other species names, please see below.
3. "Country" refers to the flag state of vessels and/or the country where the catch is landed. The Seafood Slavery Risk Tool uses [FAO data](#) as its primary source for determining this information.

Profile Fishery Information

Other species names	Barents Sea cod, <i>Gadus morhua</i>		
Risk rating	Faroe Islands – LOW RISK	Norway – LOW RISK	Russia – HIGH RISK

Atlantic Cod, Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia

Page 1

Legal Disclaimer: The profiles and ratings(s) provided in the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool are for information purposes only and do not constitute business, legal, market, financial, or investment advice. Users of the Risk Tool, the profiles, and the ratings must seek separate advice and guidance.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Location

Barents Sea in the Arctic Ocean



IHO 23-3rd: Limits of Oceans and Seas, Special Publication 23, 3rd Edition 1953, published by the International Hydrographic Organization. <http://www.marinerregions.org/gazetteer.php?p=details&id=4247>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

FAO fishing area(s)

Major Fishing Area 27, Subarea 27.1 (1, 1.a, 1.b)



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FAO Major Fishing Areas, ATLANTIC, NORTHEAST (Major Fishing Area 27). CWP Data Collection. In: FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department [online]. Rome. Updated October 1, 2004. [Cited April 20, 2018].

To view all FAO Major Fishing Areas, see <http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/search/en>.

Governance

Fish stocks in the Barents Sea are managed by the [Joint Norwegian-Russian Fishery Commission \(JNRFC\)](http://www.jnrfc.org).
https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1727

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Flag state(s)*

Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) provides catch statistics for Atlantic cod in the Barents Sea (FAO Fishing Area 27.1). The latest ICES catch statistics are for 2015. Only countries that landed more than 5% of the total catch in 2015 are included in this profile.

Country	FAO Fishing Area	Species	Tonnes live weight
Russia	27.1	Atlantic cod	136,338
Norway	27.1	Atlantic cod	102,193
Faroe Islands	27.1	Atlantic cod	15,666
Iceland	27.1	Atlantic cod	8,066
United Kingdom	27.1	Atlantic cod	4,653
Greenland	27.1	Atlantic cod	4,315
Spain	27.1	Atlantic cod	4,161
Germany	27.1	Atlantic cod	3,621
France	27.1	Atlantic cod	3,448
Poland	27.1	Atlantic cod	1,210
Estonia	27.1	Atlantic cod	308
Grand total			283,983

Source: Eurostat/ICES data compilation of catch statistics - ICES 2017, Copenhagen. Version: 12-06-2017. (Queried on April 19, 2018, <http://ices.dk/marine-data/dataset-collections/Pages/Fish-catch-and-stock-assessment.aspx>)

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Method	Bottom trawls, Twin bottom otter trawls, Danish seines, Gillnets and entangling nets, Hook and lines, and Longlines. https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1727 For more information, see FAO Fishing Gear Types .
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* As a general rule, only countries that landed more than 5% of the total global catch are assessed.

Faroe Islands - Decision Tree/Evidence

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery? NO

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the fishing industry of the country? NO*

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

* Foreign crew members working on board Faroese vessels that come to port less than 10-15 times per year and work outside the 12 nm limit are not required to have work and residence permits and have previously not been protected by Faroese labor union contracts. Although direct evidence of trafficking or forced labor was not found in relation to Faroe Islands fisheries, there is evidence of poor working conditions and discrimination against migrant workers on board Faroese fishing vessels that could be indicative of more serious labor rights violations.

For example, following an accident at sea in which one Indonesian worker died, a documentary about the Faroese fishing vessel “Anita” by the Faroese National Broadcasting Company revealed that Indonesian fishermen working on board the vessel were paid approximately DKK 4000-5000 per month, seven times lower than that of their typical Faroese counterparts. The migrant crewmembers on board the Anita worked for 12–18 months at a time and around 16 hours per day. After the accident, the foreign crewmembers were deported as the vessel had entered port more than the allowed 10-15 times per year. [Copenhagen Business School 2015](#)

But, in late 2017, the Faroese Parliament brought in a major reform of national fisheries management in the Faroe Islands that addresses wage concerns for foreign crew. Under the Act on the Management of Marine Resources, which came into effect on 18th of December 2017, section 51 states that fishing licences may only be granted to Faroese-owned operators, that the company or individual must be registered and pay taxes in the Faroe Islands, and must pay their crew in accordance with Faroese labour market rules and agreements. This provision includes all Faroese-flagged fishing vessels utilizing Faroese fishing rights, even in foreign waters. A six-year period for the phasing out of foreign ownership will be implemented. [The Government of the Faroe Islands](#)

In 2014, the Whale and Dolphin Protection Forum (WDSF) made criminal complaints regarding the involvement of children in the Faroe Island’s annual pilot whale hunt. However, “In a letter of 23.03.2018, Linda Margrethe Hesselberg, Vice-President of the Faroe Islands, informed the WDSF that “the participation of children in the actual pilot whale catch is not prohibited under the Faroese laws” and refuses to investigate the dispute”. [WDSF](#)

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Is there credible evidence that forced labor, human trafficking or hazardous child labor exists in a related fishery* OR in unspecified fisheries? N/A

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Related fishery: Y/N Summary of findings Fishery name, if available	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

* In related fisheries, species are commonly caught together, species occur together in space and time (species assemblages), and/or species are caught in the same area with similar gear.

Does the country meet the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria? YES

Criteria	Sources	Description
Is this country ranked Tier 1 or Tier 2 on the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons report?	U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report (USDOS TIP Report)	Yes. The Faroe Islands are part of the Danish Commonwealth. Denmark is rated Tier 1, whereas the Faroe Islands are not rated separately. It should be noted though that the Faroe Islands has instituted home rule, and therefore parts of Danish legislation may not apply to the Faroe Islands.
Has the country ratified the Palermo Protocol (on human trafficking)?	United Nations (UN) Treaty Collections: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the	No. Denmark has ratified the Palermo Protocol, but the Faroe Islands are excluded from this ratification. Although the Faroe Islands are often covered by Denmark's ratification of international treaties and agreements, specific exclusion can be made for the Faroe Islands. However, it is noted that work is underway to determine what is needed for the Faroe

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Islands to meet the obligations of the protocol. In order to be subject to the Palermo Protocol, the Faroe Islands must also be subject to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Faroe Islands have therefore requested Danish authorities to examine to what extent legislative amendments are needed to meet the obligations of the Protocol, since part of the relevant legislation is under Danish authority. Denmark has not yet finalised this examination.
Has the country ratified the International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions on forced and child labor (ILO 29, 105, 138, 182)?	International Labour Organization's (ILO) NORMLEX Database	No. The Faroe Islands are covered by Denmark's ratification of ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor but are excluded from ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labor.
Has the country ratified the Port State Measures Agreement?	FAO: Port State Measures Agreement	Yes. The Faroe Islands are an Associate Member.
The country is NOT cited with a yellow or red card for inaction on illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing by the European Union (EU).	EU Rules to Combat Illegal Fishing (IUU)	Yes.
Does the country have	Amnesty International	Yes.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
<p>legislation that criminalizes forced labor and human trafficking and protects children from hazardous child labor?</p>	<p>Anordning number 136 of 25 February 2000</p> <p>Anordning 1139 of 4 December 2009</p> <p>Løgtingslóg 70 of 11 May 2000</p> <p>Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc.</p>	<p>The Faroe Islands are a member of the Danish Commonwealth. Some aspects of Danish laws also pertain to the Faroe Islands, but this does not seem to be the case for legislation related to forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor, and as noted above, the Faroe Islands are explicitly excluded from Danish ratification of some of the relevant international instruments.</p> <p>In a periodic review of human rights in Denmark, published in 2016, Amnesty International recommended that the government of the Faroe Islands “[r]emove any legal barriers to the application of international human rights treaties to meet the obligations of these instruments.” Amnesty International (p. 10)</p> <p>With that being said, the Faroe Islands have in place full prohibition of forced labor and slavery through Anordning number 136 of 25 February 2000, which domesticated the European Human Rights Treaty into legislation for the Faroe Islands.</p> <p>Anordning 1139 of 4 December 2009 prohibits and criminalizes human trafficking under the criminal code.</p> <p>Minimum age provisions for work are established in Løgtingslóg 70 of 11 May 2000, which sets the minimum age for work at 15 years with an exception for</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		light work between 13 and 15 years of age. Furthermore, the Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc. (English translation) states that no one under the age of 16 years may be employed on board a Faroese vessel.
If the country has not ratified any of the ILO conventions listed above, the Palermo Protocol, and/or the PSMA, has equivalent national legislation been enacted and put into force for all non-ratified instruments?*	Anordning number 136 of 25 February 2000 Anordning 1139 of 4 December 2009 Løgtingslóg 70 of 11 May 2000 Parliamentary Act No. 4 of 15 January 1988 on seafarers' condition of employment etc.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Although the Faroe Islands are excluded from Denmark's ratification of the Palermo Protocol and ILO Conventions 138 and 182 on child labor, they have equivalent legislation in place to prohibit human trafficking and set the minimum age for work, including work on board vessels.</p>
Is there credible evidence of effective enforcement of national legislation and obligations under international conventions?***	ILO NORMLEX Database: Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) USDOS 2018 TIP report	<p>Yes, but improvements are needed to strengthen human rights mechanisms in the Faroe Islands.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that national legislation is not effectively enforced in the Faroe Islands.</p> <p>The Faroe Islands are not rated separately by external reporting such as the USDOS TIP Report or the Global Slavery Index, both of which indicate that the</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
	<p>The Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>UN Office of the High Commissioner</p>	<p>Government of Denmark effectively enforces legislation that criminalizes forced labor and human trafficking and protects children from hazardous child labor.</p> <p>The USDOS reports, “The Government of Denmark fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period; therefore, Denmark remained on Tier 1.” USDOS 2018 TIP report. (p. 164) (Emphasis added)</p> <p>The 2016 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Danish Government’s Response to Modern Slavery as BB. This rating indicates that “the government has introduced a response to modern slavery, which includes short-term victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery, a body to coordinate the response, and protection for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or cause victims to be deported and/or facilitate slavery.” Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>But, the strength of the Faroe Islands’ human rights mechanisms is questioned. The Human Rights Committee for the UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner stated in a review of the report of Denmark (June 21, 2016): “Bearing in mind the high degree of autonomy of the Faroe Islands and</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>Greenland, question was asked on the mechanisms for monitoring of their implementation of international human rights obligations. It seemed that the level of protection of human rights in the Faroe Islands and Greenland was lower than in the mainland. There was no established human rights institution in the Faroe Islands.” UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (Emphasis added)</p> <p>Furthermore, Denmark’s National Human Rights Institution - the Danish Institute for Human Rights - recommends in its 2016-2017 Status Report that the governments of Denmark and the Faroe Islands cooperate to establish a national human rights institution for the Faroe Islands. The Danish Insitute for Human Rights</p> <p>Nevertheless, no evidence was found that indicates that the absence of a human rights institution impacts the enforcement of provisions to prohibit forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor.</p>

* It may be acceptable where a State has not ratified any of the convention(s) listed above, that a State has passed and brought into effect wholly and fully legislation and relevant accompanying regulation, where needed to implement legislation, that is at least materially identical in substance, intent, effect and spirit to the provisions of the relevant convention(s). It is expected that relevant legislation and regulation will include provisions that are suitably onerous and comprehensive in nature and intent to provide for its full and proper enforcement. Where this is the case, the country may be assessed as fulfilling the country criteria, despite the non-ratification(s).

** The assessment of a country’s enforcement relies primarily on comments by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, which supervise the application of ILO conventions, and the U.S. Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Report. Both sources are credible, global in scope, and publicly available. Additional, credible sources may also be used. This assessment does not constitute a full and complete analysis of law enforcement in any country.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in seafood processing, agriculture, forestry, or aquaculture in the country?* N/A

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Sector / Industry	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

* Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in a country's seafood processing, forestry, agriculture, and aquaculture industries may be examined as *indicators* of risk for the at sea portion of a fishery. See the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's conceptual model to view which pathways trigger an examination of related or similar renewable resource industries.

Summary of Risk Rating

The Faroe Islands Barents Sea Cod fishery is rated LOW RISK. No evidence was found that documents forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery or other fisheries in the country, and the Faroe Islands fully meet the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria. Although the country is excluded from Denmark's ratification of the Palermo Protocol and ILO conventions 138 and 182 on child labor, equivalent national legislation is in place to prohibit human trafficking and establish minimum age provisions for work, including work on board vessels. While there is no evidence to suggest that relevant legislation is not effectively enforced, the [UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner](#) has questioned the strength of the country's human rights mechanisms and noted the absence of a human rights institution.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Conceptual Model Path

<p>Low Risk: Path 1</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is NO credible evidence of human rights abuses in the FISHERY - AND - 2. There is NO credible evidence of human rights abuses in FISHERIES of the country - AND - 3. The country criteria have been met 	 <pre> graph LR A[Slavery in fishery?] -- N --> B[Slavery in fishing industry in country?] B -- N --> C[Meet Country Criteria?] C -- Y --> D[LOW] </pre>
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Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Norway - Decision Tree/Evidence

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery? NO

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the fishing industry of the country? NO

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

Is there credible evidence that forced labor, human trafficking or hazardous child labor exists in a related fishery* OR in unspecified fisheries? N/A

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Related fishery: Y/N Summary of findings Fishery name, if available	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

* In related fisheries, species are commonly caught together, species occur together in space and time (species assemblages), and/or species are caught in the same area with similar gear.

Does the country meet the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria? YES

Criteria	Sources	Description
Is this country ranked Tier 1 or Tier 2 on the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons report?	U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report (USDOS TIP Report)	Yes, Tier 1.
Has the country ratified the Palermo Protocol (on human trafficking)?	United Nations (UN) Treaty Collections: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Yes.
Has the country ratified the International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions on forced and	International Labour Organization's (ILO) NORMLEX Database	Yes.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
child labor (ILO 29, 105, 138, 182)?		
Has the country ratified the Port State Measures Agreement?	FAO: Port State Measures Agreement	Yes.
The country is NOT cited with a yellow or red card for inaction on illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing by the European Union (EU).	EU Rules to Combat Illegal Fishing (IUU)	Yes.
Does the country have legislation that criminalizes forced labor and human trafficking and protects children from hazardous child labor?	ILO NATLEX Database USDOS 2018 TIP report Working Environment Act of 1977 USDOS Norway 2017 Human Rights Report	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Norway has legislation in place that criminalizes trafficking in persons and forced labor and establishes minimum age provisions for work. The ILO NATLEX database lists 29 laws and regulations for the elimination of child labor, protection of children and young persons; 23 law and regulations relating to fishers; and 152 laws and regulations relating to seafarers.</p> <p>ILO NATLEX Database</p> <p>Human trafficking, including all forms of sex and labor trafficking, is criminalized in Norway's Penal Code.</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>According to the 2018 USDOS TIP report, “Sections 257 and 258 of the penal code criminalized labor and sex trafficking and prescribed penalties of up to six years imprisonment for offenses involving adult victims and up to 10 years imprisonment for those involving child victims. These penalties were sufficiently stringent, and with respect to sex trafficking, commensurate with penalties for other serious crimes, such as rape.” USDOS TIP report 2018 (p. 333)</p> <p>Legislation regarding the minimum age for employment is laid out in the Working Environment Act of 1977 (unofficial English translation). The law allows for children between the ages of 13 and 15 years to be employed in “light work” up to 12 hours per week. Between the ages of 15 and 18 years, children may work no longer than 40 hours per week and working hours should not affect schooling. All children are prohibited from working between the hours of 9 pm and 6 am. USDOS Norway 2017 Human Rights Report</p>
<p>If the country has not ratified any of the ILO conventions listed above, the Palermo Protocol, and/or the PSMA, has equivalent national legislation been enacted and put into force for all non-ratified instruments?*</p>	<p>ILO NORMLEX Database: Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR)</p> <p>USDOS TIP Report</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
<p>Is there credible evidence of effective enforcement of national legislation and obligations under international conventions?***</p>	<p>The Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>USDOS 2018 TIP report</p> <p>The Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner</p>	<p>Yes, but with scope for improvement in the prosecution of trafficking cases and the protection of trafficking victims.</p> <p>Norway has implemented effective law enforcement measures, as reflected by its designations within the USDOS TIP Report and the Global Slavery Index.</p> <p>According to the USDOS, “The Government of Norway fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period; therefore Norway remained on Tier 1.” USDOS TIP report 2018 (p. 332)</p> <p>The 2016 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Norwegian Government’s Response to Modern Slavery as ‘BBB’. According to the GSI methodology, this indicates that “the government has implemented key components of a holistic response to modern slavery, with victim support services, a strong criminal justice response, evidence of coordination and collaboration, and protections in place for vulnerable populations. Governments may be beginning to address slavery in supply chains of government procurement, or of businesses operating within their territory. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices may criminalise and/or cause victims to be deported.” Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>Despite Norway’s law enforcement efforts, the number of convictions remains</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>low. According to the USDOS, “[a] government report found a large number of trafficking cases that were investigated were not prosecuted, due in part to limitation on prosecutorial capacity and training to deal with trafficking cases”. Furthermore, trafficking cases are not always brought under the appropriate charges: “Many police districts did not have prosecutors with specialized training in trafficking cases; as a result, prosecutors sometimes brought pimping charges in trafficking cases when the accused trafficker used forms of force, fraud, or coercion other than physical violence. In these cases, victims were not automatically provided the benefits given under the trafficking laws, and convicted offenders could receive penalties that were not dissuasive or proportionate to the crime.” USDOS TIP report 2018 (p. 333) (Emphasis added)</p> <p>Nevertheless, the number of prosecutions for sex trafficking and labor trafficking cases did increase from 7 in 2016 to 13 in 2017, out of which, 11 traffickers were convicted. USDOS TIP report 2018</p> <p>Furthermore, trafficking victims are not always adequately protected. In some cases, victims are deported because of a lack of communication between police and immigration authorities. USDOS TIP report 2018</p> <p>However, there is evidence to suggest that Norway has taken steps to improve protections for trafficking victims. “Norway had initiated a project with civil society organizations in June 2017 to find a better way to assist victims of</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		trafficking in persons, who were mostly foreign women and had issues with legal stay in the country. The new system would provide legal residence to trafficking victims who were needed in police investigations, or were in need of international protection.” UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner

* It may be acceptable where a State has not ratified any of the convention(s) listed above, that a State has passed and brought into effect wholly and fully legislation and relevant accompanying regulation, where needed to implement legislation, that is at least materially identical in substance, intent, effect and spirit to the provisions of the relevant convention(s). It is expected that relevant legislation and regulation will include provisions that are suitably onerous and comprehensive in nature and intent to provide for its full and proper enforcement. Where this is the case, the country may be assessed as fulfilling the country criteria, despite the non-ratification(s).

** The assessment of a country’s enforcement relies primarily on comments by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, which supervise the application of ILO conventions, and the U.S. Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Report. Both sources are credible, global in scope, and publicly available. Additional, credible sources may also be used. This assessment does not constitute a full and complete analysis of law enforcement in any country.

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in seafood processing, agriculture, forestry, or aquaculture in the country?* N/A

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Sector / Industry	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

* Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in a country’s seafood processing, forestry, agriculture, and aquaculture industries may be examined as *indicators* of risk for the at sea portion of a fishery. See the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool’s conceptual model to view which pathways trigger an examination of related or similar renewable resource industries.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Summary of Risk Rating

The Norwegian Barents Sea Cod fishery is rated LOW RISK. No evidence was found that documents forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery or other fisheries in the country, and Norway fully meets the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool’s country criteria. Norway effectively enforces legislation that prohibits human trafficking and forced labor and has legislation regarding the minimum age for work. However, the number of convictions for trafficking remains low, and trafficking victims are not always adequately protected. While not considered within the Risk Tool’s country criteria, it is noted that Norway is one of only ten countries to have ratified the ILO Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No.188), which came into force in November 2017. The [Norwegian Maritime Authority](#) reports that several amendments were made to Norwegian regulations in order to meet the provisions of Convention 188, including new requirements related to crew documentation, certification of working and living conditions on vessels of 15 meters length and upwards, and work by those under 18 years on Norwegian fishing vessels.

Conceptual Model Path

<p>Low Risk: Path 1</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is NO credible evidence of human rights abuses in the FISHERY - AND - 2. There is NO credible evidence of human rights abuses in FISHERIES of the country - AND - 3. The country criteria have been met 	 <pre> graph LR A[Slavery in fishery?] -- N --> B[Slavery in fishing industry in country?] B -- N --> C[Meet Country Criteria?] C -- Y --> D[LOW] </pre>
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Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Russia - Decision Tree/Evidence

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery? NO

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the fishing industry of the country? YES

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
Walk Free Foundation (2016) Global Slavery Index (GSI)	NGO report: Walk Free Foundation	2016	Instances of modern slavery are identified in fishing. Migrant workers from Ukraine are also reported to have experienced forced labor in the fisheries and seafaring sectors, with recruitment agencies allegedly complicit.	The Global Slavery Index is considered a credible source, but it is noted that this evidence is based on an unpublished source: 'Elena Maltseva, Lauren McCarthy, Maria Mokhova, Dmitry Poletaev and Caress Schenk, Country Strategy Report: Modern Slavery

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
				Landscape in Russia, (draft), (Walk Free Foundation, 2014).'
Los Angeles Times, 2015 USA Today, 2015 Myanmar Times, 2015	Media: multiple sources	2015	<p>Several media reports described the sinking of the Russian freezer trawler “Dalny Vostok” in the Sea of Okhotsk, in which at least 56 crew members died. On board were 132 crew, including migrant workers from Myanmar, Latvia, Ukraine, and Vanuatu. Allegations were made in media reports that the vessel may have ignored safety regulations, resulting in its sinking.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Myanmar Times made allegations about the illegal employment of foreign crew members, which are indicative of labor trafficking. The allegations include indications that workers may have been recruited by unregistered or fake recruitment agencies:</p> <p>“Recruitment agencies told The Myanmar Times they were not aware of any firms sending migrants to Russian vessels on or off the books. But an experienced Myanmar sailor said he frequently encounters migrants who pay brokers to arrange informal employment on fishing trawlers, a process that leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and human traffickers. All the Myanmar workers onboard the Dalny Vostok were listed</p>	<p>Initial reports cite the Associated Press, a credible news cooperative, which has been awarded for its investigation of slavery in the fishing industry.</p> <p>These articles do not provide direct evidence of slavery in fishing, but they describe indicators of forced labor or labor trafficking.</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
			in the ship's log as either engineers or processors, but The Myanmar Times was told it has not been confirmed whether they were on the ship by force or by choice." Myanmar Times	
Myanmar Times, 2015	Media	2015	<p>Following allegations regarding the illegal recruitment of Myanmar workers on board the sunken Russian trawler Dalny Vostok, the Myanmar Times reported on the fraudulent recruitment scheme used to supply workers to the vessel. According to the article, five recruitment agencies were found to have defrauded worker registration cards, two of which admitted falsifying workers' registration cards and said that the practice was common. The article states, "The companies told The Myanmar Times they regularly registered recruited seamen to government-approved vessels, but instead sent the workers into unchartered territories and unpermitted industries, such as the fishing sector."</p> <p>Furthermore, the article suggests that deceptive practices were used to recruit the workers. The families of the workers are reported as saying the workers were initially unaware that they were being sent to a fishing vessel and then felt forced to carry out the employment due to the high recruitment fees paid.</p>	Evidence from the Myanmar Times is indicative of labor trafficking.
NEXUS Institute	Inter-	2013	This paper discusses the experiences of 46 Ukrainian men	The evidence given in this

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

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and International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2013	governmental report: IOM		<p>trafficked into the fishing and seafaring sectors in Russia, Turkey, and South Korea between 2005 and 2010. Interviews were conducted with the victims in 2010 and 2011. Of those trafficked fishers that were employed in Russia, they were all required to pay recruitment fees, ranging from US\$700 to US\$1,600.</p> <p>The fishers started their employment on vessels in Russia after waiting several weeks to board, during which time they had their passports withheld. They were then transported out to sea to work on board illegal crab fishing vessels operating under Russian flags fishing off the far east of Russia. One fisher said, "We were taken on a boat to go to sea and embarked on a ship that did not have any sign and name on it... When the boat went, we were told by those who were on board that they were working 24 hours a day, almost without sleep, no money paid and also that it was impossible to leave since the ship never entered port." (pg. 70). Once on board, many of the workers were told that the conditions of their contract would be different to that previously agreed and that they would have to pay US\$2,000 if they wanted to return home instead.</p> <p>The fishers lacked sufficient food and water or proper living</p>	<p>paper is based on case files and interviews with the trafficking victims described, and is supported by interviews with key stakeholders, including, among others, the ILO and anti-trafficking professionals.</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
			<p>conditions and were forced to work seven days a week for 18 to 22 hours per day. As a result, occupational health and safety was seriously compromised, and workers lacked access to medical care while on board. Furthermore, they often experienced physical violence and abuse, and were prevented from leaving the fishing vessels when in port.</p> <p>Some victims alleged that the recruitment agency involved was complicit in the trafficking operation. The report identifies the difficulties for people seeking work in identifying unscrupulous agencies. Many of the workers had previously had positive experiences of recruitment through an agency. None of the victims received anti-trafficking assistance while overseas. And one victim described how corrupt Russian police had colluded with the vessel operators to prevent workers from escaping.</p>	

* The 2018 USDOS TIP report identifies instances of labor trafficking in **Russia's** maritime industry, but not specifically in fishing. This information has been included in the TIP report since 2014, but the evidence source is not cited. Fishing is not directly mentioned. [USDOS 2018 TIP report](#)

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Is there credible evidence that forced labor, human trafficking or hazardous child labor exists in a related fishery* OR in unspecified fisheries? YES

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Related fishery: Y/N Summary of findings Fishery name, if available	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
Walk Free Foundation (2016) Global Slavery Index (GSI)	NGO report: Walk Free Foundation	2016	Instances of modern slavery are identified in unspecified fisheries.	The Global Slavery Index is considered a credible source, but it is noted that this evidence is based on an unpublished source: 'Elena Maltseva, Lauren McCarthy, Maria Mokhova, Dmitry Poletaev and Caress Schenk, Country Strategy Report: Modern Slavery Landscape in Russia, (draft), (Walk Free Foundation, 2014).'

* In related fisheries, species are commonly caught together, species occur together in space and time (species assemblages), and/or species are caught in the same area with similar gear.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Does the country meet the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria? NO

Criteria	Sources	Description
Is this country ranked Tier 1 or Tier 2 on the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons report?	U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report (USDOS TIP Report)	No, Tier 3.
Has the country ratified the Palermo Protocol (on human trafficking)?	United Nations (UN) Treaty Collections: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	Yes.
Has the country ratified the International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions on forced and child labor (ILO 29, 105, 138, 182)?	International Labour Organization's (ILO) NORMLEX Database	Yes.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
Has the country ratified the Port State Measures Agreement?	FAO: Port State Measures Agreement	No. Russia is a signatory to the Port State Measures Agreement, but the government has yet to ratify the Agreement.
The country is NOT cited with a yellow or red card for inaction on illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing by the European Union (EU).	EU Rules to Combat Illegal Fishing (IUU)	Yes.
Does the country have legislation that criminalizes forced labor and human trafficking and protects children from hazardous child labor?	ILO NATLEX Database Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (1996, amended 2012) (English version) USDOS 2018 TIP report ILO NORMLEX Database: Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR)	<p>Yes, but the legal framework against human trafficking requires strengthening.</p> <p>Russia has legislation in place that criminalizes trafficking in persons and forced labor and sets a minimum age for work and hazardous work. The ILO NATLEX database lists 2 laws for the elimination of forced labor; 29 laws and regulations for the elimination of child labor, protection of children and young persons; and 14 laws and regulations relating to seafarers. No laws specific to fishers were identified. ILO NATLEX Database</p> <p>Articles 127.1 and 127.2 of the Criminal Code criminalize human trafficking and the use of slave labor, respectively. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (1996, amended 2012) (English version) “These articles prescribed punishments of up to five years of forced labor or up to six years of</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
	<p>USDOL 2014 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p>	<p>imprisonment for “trade in people” and up to five years imprisonment for “use of slave labor.” These penalties were sufficiently stringent and, with respect to sex trafficking, commensurate with punishments prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape.” USDOS TIP report 2018 (p. 362) (Emphasis added)</p> <p>However, Russia does not have a dedicated law against human trafficking. A 2016 ILO CEACR observation notes the need for the Russian Government “to adopt appropriate legislation in order to effectively counteract trafficking in persons. It therefore once again requests the Government to take the necessary measures to strengthen the legal framework to combat trafficking in persons, including through the adoption of the draft law on combating trafficking in persons. It also requests the Government to ensure better coordination among the relevant State structures with a view to combating trafficking in persons effectively”. ILO CEACR Observation – adopted 2016, published 106th ILC Session (2017) (Emphasis added)</p> <p>Article 4 of the Labor Code prohibits forced labor, including work where the employee is required by their employer to do work that is hazardous to their health. ILO NATLEX Database</p> <p>Articles 63 and 265 of the Labor Code sets the minimum age for work at 16 years and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 years, respectively. USDOL 2014 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
<p>If the country has not ratified any of the ILO conventions listed above, the Palermo Protocol, and/or the PSMA, has equivalent national legislation been enacted and put into force for all non-ratified instruments?*</p>	<p>The Law Reviews</p> <p>Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MoU)</p> <p>Seafish</p> <p>FIS</p> <p>Seafood Source</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>While Russia has not ratified the PSMA, it has regulations in place for port state controls, which include measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing.</p> <p>Russia has legislation in place regarding seaports: “The Federal Law on Seaports in the Russian Federation of 2007 regulates the structure, mechanisms and rules of operation of all seaports in Russia.” The Law Reviews</p> <p>Also, Russia is a member of the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control (Paris MoU), which requires member states to maintain a system of port state controls, including inspections of foreign merchant ships.</p> <p>Pertaining specifically to IUU fishing, “In early 2014 Russia adopted a new plan to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. Measures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysing Russian legislation for compliance with international law • Regulating the procedure for chartering foreign vessels • Inspecting vessels that sail under foreign flags in Russian seaports • Properly marking fishing vessels and fishing equipment • Introducing electronic logbooks and signatures for fishing vessel captains • Strengthening administrative and criminal punishment for the violation of Russian legislation on fishing.” Seafish (p. 5) (Emphasis added)

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>In addition, Russia holds a bilateral agreement with the United States to share information regarding vessels and vessel owners involved in illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing. FiS</p> <p>However, Russia’s Federal Agency for Fisheries has stated that it is not currently able to efficiently combat IUU fishing. In January 2018, Seafood Source reported, “The Russia’s Federal Agency for Fisheries has announced it is redesigning its fisheries management system, focusing on clamping down on illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.” According to the January 11 article, “The agency’s plan for revamping its operations includes: better equipment of staff to enhance their analytical and scientific capabilities; the development of a state-of-the-art monitoring system of fishing vessels operating in Russian waters; a new communications plan to allow the agency to work more comprehensively with other government bodies responsible for law enforcement in relation to natural resources; a push to involve civil organizations in combating illegal fishing; and improved coordination between game wardens and fisheries inspectors, resulting in an effective threefold increase in the number of inspectors on the ground in Russia.” Seafood Source</p>
Is there credible evidence of effective enforcement of national legislation and obligations under international conventions?***	<p>USDOS 2018 TIP report</p> <p>The Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>Myanmar Times 2015</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that Russia’s enforcement of trafficking, forced labor, and child labor laws is limited. According to USDOS, “The Government of Russia does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so; therefore Russia remained on Tier 3... The government maintained minimal law enforcement efforts. It did not report comprehensive data on trafficking criminal cases, making it difficult to assess the adequacy or effectiveness of law enforcement efforts." USDOS TIP report 2018 (p. 362) (Emphasis added)</p> <p>In addition, the 2016 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Russian Government's Response to Modern Slavery as 'CC.' According to the GSI methodology, this indicates that "the government has a limited response to modern slavery, with largely basic victim support services, a limited criminal justice framework, limited coordination or collaboration mechanism, and few protections for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There may be evidence that some government policies and practices facilitate slavery. Services are largely provided by IOs/NGOs with limited government funding or in-kind support." Global Slavery Index 2016</p> <p>As indicated by the 2016 GSI rating, the protection of trafficking and forced labor victims and potential victims within Russia is poor. According to USDOS, victims of trafficking and forced labor are not adequately protected. "The government generally did not undertake efforts to protect victims and did not publicly report assisting victims. The government did not provide funding or programs for protective services dedicated to trafficking victims... Frequently, authorities criminally charged victims with prostitution or unlawful presence in country. Authorities punished child victims of forced criminality</p>

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>along with their exploiters. Authorities routinely detained and deported possible foreign victims with no effort to screen them as victims or refer them to care providers.” USDOS TIP report 2018 (p. 363) (Emphasis added)</p> <p>Anecdotal evidence from the fishing sector also supports the suggestion that trafficking victims are not afforded proper protections. Following the sinking of the Russian trawler Dalny Vostok in 2015, the Myanmar Times (09 April 2015) reported that the surviving foreign crew members would be held administratively liable for illegal work in Russia, despite their status as potential trafficking victims.</p> <p>In addition, legislative changes made by the Government regarding foreign agents have made it harder for NGOs to operate in the anti-trafficking and victims protection space. “Amendments to the [2012 Law on Foreign Agents] law in June 2014, which gave the Justice Ministry power to brand groups as “foreign agents” without their consent, made the operation of many NGOs in Russia even more complicated and precarious. These developments have made the operation of NGOs combating modern slavery and working with victims difficult. No NGO in Russia is currently devoted purely to anti-slavery efforts and no NGO working with victims of forced marriage exists. Government-funded care remains unavailable to victims of trafficking.” Global Slavery Index 2016 (p. 141)</p>

* It may be acceptable where a State has not ratified any of the convention(s) listed above, that a State has passed and brought into effect wholly and fully legislation and relevant accompanying regulation, where needed to implement legislation, that is at least materially identical in substance, intent, effect and spirit to the provisions of the

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

relevant convention(s). It is expected that relevant legislation and regulation will include provisions that are suitably onerous and comprehensive in nature and intent to provide for its full and proper enforcement. Where this is the case, the country may be assessed as fulfilling the country criteria, despite the non-ratification(s).

** The assessment of a country's enforcement relies primarily on comments by the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, which supervise the application of ILO conventions, and the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report. Both sources are credible, global in scope, and publicly available. Additional, credible sources may also be used. This assessment does not constitute a full and complete analysis of law enforcement in any country.

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in seafood processing, agriculture, forestry, or aquaculture in the country?* N/A

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Sector / Industry	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?

* Evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in a country's seafood processing, forestry, agriculture, and aquaculture industries may be examined as *indicators* of risk for the at sea portion of a fishery. See the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's conceptual model to view which pathways trigger an examination of related or similar renewable resource industries.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Summary of Risk Rating

The Russian Barents Sea cod fishery is rated HIGH RISK. There is reliable evidence documenting trafficking and forced labor in unrelated, illegal crab fisheries and unspecified fisheries. A [2013 intergovernmental report](#) presents strong evidence that migrant fishers are sometimes hired by overseas recruitment agencies using fraudulent or deceptive practices and trafficked into Russian fishing operations where they are required to work in conditions of slavery. The report describes the experiences of Ukrainian men trafficked by deceptive means into work on board illegal Russian crab fishing vessels. The men were subjected to forced labor, working 18 to 22 hours per day, seven days per week without pay or access to adequate living conditions and medical care. Furthermore, they were prevented from leaving the vessel and experienced physical violence and abuse. In addition to this report, there is anecdotal evidence from media sources regarding the fraudulent recruitment of workers from Myanmar that is indicative of human trafficking. This evidence is compounded by the fact that Russia does not fully meet the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria. Russia does not effectively enforce its legislation to address forced labor, human trafficking, and hazardous child labor and has failed to provide sufficient protections for victims of trafficking and forced labor. Also, victims are sometimes subjected to punishment for unlawful acts committed because of being trafficked. Furthermore, Russia has not ratified the Port State Measures Agreement, although it is a signatory, and the Federal Agency for Fisheries has admitted that it is not currently able to efficiently combat IUU fishing. However, it should be noted that Russia does have port state controls in place and has recently reported on plans to improve its systems for tackling IUU fishing.

Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

Fishery Profile Data Analysis

Conceptual Model Path

<p>High Risk: Path 3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is NO credible evidence of human rights abuses in the FISHERY - BUT - 2. There IS credible evidence of human rights abuses in FISHERIES of the country - AND - 3. There IS credible evidence of human rights abuses in a RELATED FISHERY or UNSPECIFIED fisheries - AND - 4. The country criteria have NOT been met 	<pre> graph TD A[Slavery in fishery?] -- N --> B[Slavery in fishing industry in country?] B -- Y --> C[Slavery either in a related fishery OR in unspecified fisheries?] C -- Y --> D[Meet Country Criteria?] D -- N --> E[HIGH] </pre>
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