

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

## Fishery Profile Data Analysis

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June 30, 2018

### Profile Name<sup>1</sup> and Risk Rating

Species <sup>2</sup>	Country <sup>3</sup>	Risk rating
Iceland capelin	Iceland	LOW

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.

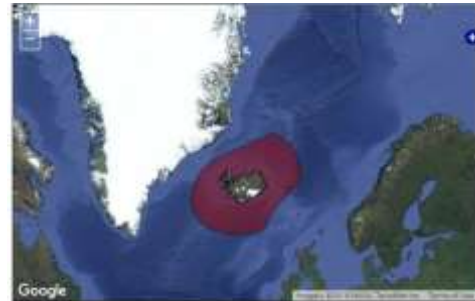
### Profile Fishery Information

Other species names	Iceland capelin, <i>Mallotus villosus</i>  Capelin are eaten whole, and the roe (eggs) are served as caviar or transformed into masago, a sushi ingredient. Capelin is also used to produce fishmeal. More information: <a href="http://www.seafoodwatch.org/seafood-recommendations/groups/capelin/overview?q=Capelin&amp;t=capelin">http://www.seafoodwatch.org/seafood-recommendations/groups/capelin/overview?q=Capelin&amp;t=capelin</a>
Risk rating	<b>LOW</b>
Location	North Atlantic Ocean: Iceland Exclusive Economic Zone

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FAO fishing area(s)



Flanders Marine Institute (2018). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM). <http://www.marineregions.org>, <https://doi.org/10.14284/312>.

Major Fishing Area 27



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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 January 30, 2017. [Cited March 13, 2018].

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

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Governance	The fishery is managed by the <a href="#">Icelandic Ministry of Industries and Innovation</a> . <a href="https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/752">https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/752</a>
Flag state	Iceland <a href="https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/752">https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/752</a>
Method	Midwater trawls, Seine nets <a href="https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/752">https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/752</a> For more information, see <a href="#">FAO Fishing Gear Types</a> .

### 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?

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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?

\* 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	<a href="#">U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report</a>	Yes. Tier 2. (Iceland was downgraded from Tier 1 in 2016 to Tier 2 in 2017. Tier 2 is maintained in the 2018 ranking. The downgrading relates primarily to limited

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Criteria	Sources	Description
State Trafficking in Persons report?	<a href="#">(USDOS TIP Report)</a>	prosecution, see below.)
Has the country ratified the Palermo Protocol (on human trafficking)?	<a href="#">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</a>	Yes.
Has the country ratified the International Labour Organization's (ILO) conventions on forced and child labor (ILO 29, 105, 138, 182)?	<a href="#">International Labour Organization's (ILO) NORMLEX Database</a>	Yes.
Has the country ratified the Port State Measures Agreement?	<a href="#">FAO: Port State Measures Agreement</a>	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).	<a href="#">EU Rules to Combat Illegal Fishing (IUU)</a>	Yes.

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Criteria	Sources	Description
Does the country have legislation that criminalizes forced labor and human trafficking and protects children from hazardous child labor?	<a href="#">ILO NATLEX Database</a>  <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report</a>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>“Article 227a of the criminal code criminalized sex and labor trafficking and prescribed penalties of up to eight years imprisonment. These penalties were sufficiently stringent...” <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report 2018</a> (p. 220)</p> <p>According to the ILO NATLEX Database, the <b>Regulation regarding the work of children and adolescents, No. 426/1999</b> sets the minimum age for admission to employment at 15 years (provided this is commensurate with completing compulsory basic education), prohibits hazardous work below 18 years, defines hazardous work, and defines light work is permissible for 13- to 15-year old children.</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?*	<a href="#">ILO NORMLEX Database: Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR)</a>  <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report</a>  <a href="#">The Global Slavery Index 2016</a>	N/A.
Is there credible evidence of effective enforcement of national legislation and obligations under international conventions?***	<a href="#">ILO NORMLEX Database: Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR)</a>  <a href="#">UN Office of the High</a>	<p>Yes, with room for improvement on prosecution of human trafficking cases. While the response may be limited in terms of prosecution and some forms of victim support, there is no evidence that systemic problems such as corrupt practices undermine prosecution. Iceland ranks very well, as number 13 in the world, in the <a href="#">Transparency International Corruption Perception Index for 2017</a> and the <a href="#">Global Slavery Index</a> estimates the number of people in modern slavery (including also</p>

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	<p><a href="#">Commissioner</a></p> <p><a href="#">USDOS TIP Report</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Global Slavery Index 2016</a></p>	<p>forced marriage and sexual exploitation in addition to forced labor) at 0.123% of the population, indicating that the preventive efforts by law enforcement agencies and the Department of Labor are effective.</p> <p>According to the <a href="#">2018 USDOS TIP report on Iceland</a>, the country has in place enforcement mechanisms though the country did not bring to trial any cases of suspected human trafficking for seven years. The TIP report concludes that Iceland needs to improve its prosecution efforts and its victim identification and protection program. Still, the TIP report also describes in detail the <b>country's</b> victim protection system, often delivered by civil society organizations with government support, as well as important efforts in the Directorate of Labor to prevent trafficking for forced labor:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“The Directorate of Labor (DOL) maintained a three-member team to respond to suspected trafficking cases and educate government employees on trafficking and identifying possible victims. DOL monitored the operations <b>of companies that hired foreign “posted workers” by reviewing hiring contracts, checking paychecks against bank statements, and conducting targeted visits to talk to employees and supervisors.</b>” (p 221)</p> <p>The <a href="#">Global Slavery Index</a> rates the government’s response to modern slavery in Iceland as “B,” corresponding to a situation whereby the “government has introduced a response to modern slavery, with limited victim support services, a criminal justice framework that criminalises some forms of modern slavery (or has recently amended inadequate legislation and policies), a body or mechanisms that coordinate the response, and has policies that provide some protection for those vulnerable to modern slavery. There is evidence that some government policies and</p>

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Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>practices may criminalise and/or deport victims and/ or facilitate slavery. Services may be provided by International Organisations (IOs)/NGOs with international funding, sometimes with government monetary or in-kind support.”</p> <p>The ILO’s Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations has not made any applicable observations.</p>



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\* 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.


## Summary of Risk Rating

The Iceland capelin fishery is rated LOW RISK. No evidence was found that documents forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery or in other fisheries in Iceland. Moreover, Iceland meets the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria though sources indicate that there is room for improvement with regard to prosecution of human trafficking cases and victim identification and protection. Overall, however, Iceland has robust legislation, effective enforcement, and a prevention system involving government departments, law enforcement, and civil society organizations.

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### Conceptual Model Path

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