

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

## Fishery Profile Data Analysis

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January 25, 2018

Revised February 2, 2018 – Inclusion of ratings for vessels that are certified with the Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme (RFS).

Revised February 3, 2018 – Correction of number of vessels that are certified with the RFS from 11 to 5. Five vessels are certified and six have applied for certification as of February 2, 2018.

Revised February 28, 2018 – The **Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria** has been revised. The revision does not change the risk ratings for this fishery.

### Profile Name(s)<sup>1</sup> and Risk Rating(s)

Species <sup>2</sup>	Country <sup>3</sup>	Risk rating
Queen Scallops (except RFS-certified vessels)	United Kingdom	CRITICAL
Great Atlantic Scallops (except RFS-certified vessels)	United Kingdom	CRITICAL
Queen Scallops (RFS-certified vessels only)*	United Kingdom	LOW
Great Atlantic Scallops (RFS-certified vessels only)*	United Kingdom	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.

\* As of February 2, 2018, five scallop vessels are certified and six have applied for certification with the [Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme](#) (RFS), which "is a voluntary vessel based programme **certifying high standards of crew welfare and responsible catching practices on fishing vessels.**" Scallops vessels that are certified with the RFS are rated LOW risk. Consult the [RFS database](#) for the most current information on RFS-certified vessels.

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### Profile Fishery Information

Other species names	Queen scallops: <i>Aequipecten opercularis</i> Great Atlantic scallops: King scallops, <i>Pecten maximus</i>	
Risk rating	<b>UK scallops fishery: CRITICAL</b>	<b>RFS-certified vessels: LOW</b>
Ocean(s), water body(ies)	Northeast Atlantic	
FAO fishing area(s)	<p><a href="#">Major Fishing Area 27, Northeast Atlantic</a></p>  <p>© FAO 1990-2018. FAO Major Fishing Areas. PACIFIC, NORTHWEST (Major Fishing Area 61). CWP Data Collection. In: FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department [online]. Rome. Updated October 1, 2004. [Cited January 26, 2018].</p> <p>To view all FAO Major Fishing Areas, see <a href="http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/search/en">http://www.fao.org/fishery/area/search/en</a>.</p>	
Governance of water	<a href="#">UK Exclusive Economic Zone</a>	

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bodies (e.g., country and regional management bodies)	 <p>Flanders Marine Institute (2016). Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 9. Available online at <a href="http://www.marineregions.org/">http://www.marineregions.org/</a>. [Cited January 26, 2018].</p>
Flag state(s) (As a general rule, only countries that landed more than 5% of the total global catch are assessed.)	<p>This assessment only covers UK-registered vessels.</p> <p>In 2016, 39,852 tonnes of scallops were landed in the UK, and UK-registered vessels landed 38,887 tonnes (or 98%). From 2014 through August 2017, vessels from Ireland and Belgium landed scallops in the UK. In 2016, Irish vessels landed 538 tonnes, and Belgian vessels landed 427 tonnes.</p> <p><b>"UK and Foreign Vessels Landings by UK Port and UK Vessel Landings Abroad: 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017."</b> Marine Management Organisation. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/653616/Underlying_dataset_-_August_2017.xlsx">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/653616/Underlying_dataset_-_August_2017.xlsx</a>.)</p>
Gear type(s)	<p>Towed dredges</p> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">FAO Fishing Gear Types</a>.</p> <p>For UK-registered vessels, 93% of landings are caught by dredge, 4% by trawl/seine, and 3% by other gears. Data on Irish and <b>Belgian gear types was not located.</b> (Source: "Exclusive Economic Zone Analysis: Landings Data by EEZ for All UK Registered</p>

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Vessels 2016." Marine Management Organisation, 2016.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/647578/Landings\\_data\\_by\\_Exclusive\\_Economic\\_Zone\\_for\\_all\\_UK\\_registered\\_vessels\\_2016.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/647578/Landings_data_by_Exclusive_Economic_Zone_for_all_UK_registered_vessels_2016.xlsx).)

### Decision Tree/Evidence

Is there credible evidence of forced labor, human trafficking, or hazardous child labor in the profile fishery?

YES

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
<a href="#">Guardian (2017)</a>	Media: The Guardian	2017	This media source reports that nine non-EEA fishermen working on two UK scallop vessels <b>"were taken to a place of safety by police [in early December 2017] as suspected victims of modern slavery. The men, who were reported to be from Ghana, India and Sri Lanka, were identified when one of the trawlers came into Portsmouth harbour last Thursday because a crew member had suffered a head injury."</b>	The Guardian is internationally recognized for high-quality investigative journalism.  Politically, The Guardian is <b>considered "fairly left-wing to slightly left-of-centre."</b> <sup>1</sup>
<a href="#">The Times (2017)</a>	Media: The Times	2017	This media source describes a case study about a migrant fisherman from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) who worked on a <b>scallop vessel off the Scottish coast until "an accident left him</b>	In addition to reporting the <b>Apostleship of the Sea's</b> viewpoints, the article cites a

<sup>1</sup> "YouGov | How Left or Right-Wing Are the UK's Newspapers?" YouGov: What the world thinks. Accessed November 30, 2017.

<https://yougov.co.uk/news/2017/03/07/how-left-or-right-wing-are-uks-newspapers/>.

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			<p><b>disabled for life.” The fisherman was reportedly subject to several indicators of forced labor, with the article stating that he “sometimes worked for 24 hours with no sleep, on a schedule that meant he only left the boat for two hours a week.” Because of his long hours, he only earned £3 an hour. The fisherman said he “took out a loan to pay an agent £2,500 for the opportunity to work in the UK, [and] this forced him to continue working for his boat owner despite the conditions.”</b></p> <p>According to the Apostleship of the Sea, a Catholic charity, <b>“unscrupulous skippers are using transit visas to frighten their employees into working long hours for low pay,” and the use of transit visas “creates a culture that allows those minority of skippers to get away with various abuses, up to and including forced labour.”</b></p> <p><b>The article states, “Other non-EEA fishermen working in Scotland have signed contracts that experts said put them at high risk of human trafficking and exploitation. These include terms that require the worker to surrender his passport for the duration of his employment, withholding pay for the first three months of employment and allowing the fisherman to be transferred to any vessel.”</b></p>	<p>representative of the International Transport <b>Workers’ Federation (ITF), an independent supply chain consultant “who has carried out extensive research on the UK fishing industry,” and a lawyer with the Glasgow-based firm, McGill &amp; Co. The article notes, “The Apostleship of the Sea is lobbying to end the use of transit visas by the fishing industry and introduce a permit scheme instead.”</b></p>
<a href="#">The Sunday Times (2014)</a>	Media: The Sunday Times	2014	<p><b>This source reports that a “wide-scale police investigation is being conducted into alleged systematic abuse of migrant fishermen on board Britain’s fishing boats, many of them deckhands on scallop trawlers.” It also details the first-hand accounts of the individuals</b></p>	<p>The Times and Sunday Times are <b>“broadsheets,” and considered serious newspapers. Politically, they</b></p>

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Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
			who aided three victims in their escape from a scallop dredger in South England in 2012 and two additional victims from other vessels. The author notes that three Filipinos escaped from another scallop dredger in Scotland's northwest in late 2012. According to the article, "Shortly after the probe was launched in 2012, raids involving more than 150 officers were carried out up and down the English and Scottish coasts, and at least 50 suspected victims, mostly Filipinos, have been discovered, according to the Serious Organised Crime Agency. The policeman leading the investigation described that figure as 'the tip of the iceberg.'" ( <i>Emphasis added</i> )	are mostly considered "slightly right-of-center to fairly right-wing." <sup>2</sup>
<a href="#">The Express (2014)</a>	Media: The Express	2014	<p>This media source reports "[police in] Scotland are set to bring charges against a number of fishing boat skippers for using 'slave labour.'" The article notes, "According to a recent report by the UK Human Trafficking Centre, officials encountered more than 2,200 potential victims of exploitation across the British Isles in 2012. Of them, 74 were discovered working in the fishing sector in south west Scotland, but those monitoring the situation believe the problem is likely to be far larger than the statistics suggest."</p> <p>The author writes, "A series of police raids by the Serious and Organised Crime Agency in both England and Scotland last year led to at least 50 people, mostly Filipinos, being freed from fishing boats."</p>	<p>The source also reports that three Filipinos escaped forced labor on a scallop dredger in Northwest Scotland in 2012, as reported in <a href="#">"The Slaves in Peril on the Sea."</a> It also reports on the related enforcement actions in the UK fishing industry to combat slave labor.</p> <p>The alleged "appalling</p>

<sup>2</sup> "YouGov | How Left or Right-Wing Are the UK's Newspapers?" YouGov: What the world thinks. Accessed November 30, 2017. <https://yougov.co.uk/news/2017/03/07/how-left-or-right-wing-are-uks-newspapers/>.

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Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
			Police in Scotland are thought to have become involved after three Filipinos escaped from a scallop dredger at a harbour in the north-west Highlands. Indonesians, Ghanaians and, more recently, Lithuanians and Romanians, are also thought to be working in <b>appalling conditions off both the east and west coasts.</b> ( <i>Emphasis added</i> )	<b>conditions” cannot be</b> construed as forced labor, but they can be an indicator.  <b>The Express is a “middle-market” tabloid newspaper,</b> which combines coverage of serious news with entertainment and pop culture news. <sup>3</sup> Politically, <i>The Express</i> is mostly considered <b>“fairly right-wing to very right-wing.”</b> <sup>4</sup>

The UK scallops fishery is assessed as **CRITICAL** risk based on the above-listed evidence. Scallop vessels that are certified with the Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme are rated **LOW** risk. The following is included for information.

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<sup>3</sup> Williams, Kevin. Read All About It!: A History of the British Newspaper. Routledge, 2009, p. 9.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=JBSAAGAAQBAI&pg=PT36#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

<sup>4</sup> “YouGov | How Left or Right-Wing Are the UK’s Newspapers?” YouGov: What the world thinks. Accessed November 30, 2017.

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As of February 2, 2018, the Scottish Fishermen's Federation's **website** states that the "majority of scallop vessels now belong to the Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme" on its "Scallop Fishing" webpage.<sup>5</sup> According to an economic analysis by Seafish, there were 189 UK scallop revenue-dependent vessels in 2015.<sup>6</sup>

\* As of February 2, 2018, five scallop vessels are certified and six have applied for certification with the [Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme \(RFS\)](#), which "is a voluntary vessel based programme **certifying high standards of crew welfare and responsible catching practices on fishing vessels.**" Scallop vessels that are certified with the RFS are rated LOW risk. Consult the [RFS database](#) for the most current information on RFS-certified vessels.

Human Rights at Sea's report, [Independent Research Project into Non-EEA Nationals Working in the Northern Irish Fishing Industry](#), which was commissioned by the Anglo-Northern Irish Fish Producers Organisation ("ANIFPO" or "Sea Source"), found "[n]o evidence of deliberate, systematic or inadvertent violation of human rights was detected in the sample research findings." The report's findings are based on interviews with 14 Filipino nationals who work for Sea Source members. The interviews were conducted over four days in Kilkeel, Northern Ireland. The researchers "estimated that a total of 132 non-EEA nationals from a range of countries work in the [Northern Ireland] fishing industry. The report's methodology is explained in detail.

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?
<a href="#">USDOS (2017)</a>	Government report: U.S. Department of State (USDOS)	2017	The 2017 <b>USDOS Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report</b> states, "Migrant workers in the UK are subjected to forced labor in agriculture, cannabis cultivation, construction, food processing, factories, domestic service, nail salons, food services, car washes, and on fishing <b>boats.</b> "	

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<sup>5</sup> "Scallop Fishing." Scottish Fishermen's Federation. Accessed February 2, 2018. <http://www.fishingforthetruth.co.uk/environment/scallop-fishing/>

<sup>6</sup> Hazel Curtis, Jon Holden, Marta Moran Quintana, and Arina Motava. "Seafish Economic Analysis: UK King Scallop Dredging Sector 2008-2016." Seafish Industry Authority, June 2017. [http://www.seafish.org/media/Publications/Scallop\\_report\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.seafish.org/media/Publications/Scallop_report_FINAL.pdf).



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Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
<a href="#">Northern Ireland Organised Crime Task Force (2015)</a>	Government report: Northern Ireland Organised Crime Task Force	2015	<p><b>This government source reports on “potential victims of human trafficking recovered in Northern Ireland and referred to the National Referral Mechanism from 1st April 2009 to 12th August 2013.”</b></p> <p><b>This source states that of the total 20 potential victims of labor exploitation, eight cases (or 40%) involved individuals in the fishing industry.</b></p>	
<a href="#">BBC News (2015)</a>	Media: BBC News	2015	<p>This media source reports how transit visas make migrant workers more susceptible to human rights abuses.</p> <p>The article tells the story of a Filipino migrant who was victimized onboard a Northern Ireland prawn trawler operating outside of British territorial waters.</p>	
<a href="#">SEAFISH (2015)</a>	Non-departmental public body: The Seafish Industry Authority	2015	<p><b>This profile cites the above source, “<a href="#">Police Investigate Claims of Slavery in UK Fishing Fleet</a>.” Seafish’s profile states, “There have been sporadic media reports of forced labour and human trafficking on UK vessels.</b></p> <p><b>In late 2014, for example, The Independent newspaper reported that police were investigating allegations of human trafficking and slavery in parts of Britain’s fishing fleet. Among the claims, as this newspaper reported, were allegations that ‘foreign fishermen suffering from exhaustion and malnutrition on UK-owned boats have leapt into the sea off the coast of Britain to escape abusive treatment on board.’”</b></p>	Seafish is a non-departmental public body, sponsored by the U.K. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

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Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
			<p>The profile also describes where the UK stands on a number of human <b>trafficking and forced labor “rankings, indicators and reports,”</b> and lists a number of international human rights instruments that have been ratified. It touches on the issue of transit visas, briefly describes the Modern Slavery Act and its maritime provisions, and provides an overall risk assessment.</p> <p>The profile states, <b>“For certain parts of the UK seafood industry, the risk of labour abuse would now appear to be negligible, and certainly far lower than a decade or so ago.”</b> The profile also notes, <b>“In the UK fishing industry, the main risk relates to the employment of non-EEA nationals working on UK vessels outside UK territorial waters, and therefore not covered by UK immigration law.”</b></p>	
<a href="#">The Independent (2014)</a>	Media: The Independent	2014	<p>This media source states, <b>“The Home Office said that 24 maritime workers were identified as potential victims of trafficking last year but said that the actual numbers are likely to be much higher.</b> The National Crime Agency (NCA) said there had been a sharp increase in exploited Ghanaian sailors from two to 14 in 2013 amid reports that <b>captains have palmed off foreign fishermen on to seamen’s unions to get them repatriated without having to spend any money themselves.</b> However, since a police operation in 2012, the numbers of workers from the Philippines <b>abused by ship owners has fallen.”</b> (<i>Emphasis added</i>)</p>	<p>The source reports on enforcement actions that were first reported on in <a href="#">“The Slaves in Peril on the Sea.”</a></p> <p>The Independent became a digital news source in 2016. Previously, it was a broadsheet newspaper. Politically, The Independent is</p>

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Source URL	Source type	Year published	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
			<b>Also, the International Transport Workers' Federation has "detailed a series of cases in which foreign fishermen had wages unpaid and their passports kept by employers." The article also tells the story of a Filipino victim.</b>	<b>mostly considered "center to slight-left of center."</b> <sup>7</sup>

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

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?
Not applicable when a fishery is rated critical risk.				

\* 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.

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<sup>7</sup> "YouGov | How Left or Right-Wing Are the UK's Newspapers?" YouGov: What the world thinks. Accessed November 30, 2017.  
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### Does the country meet the Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria? YES

Note: When a critical risk has been determined, adherence to Seafood Slavery Risk Tool's country criteria is not factored in the fishery rating. The following is provided for information.

Criteria	Sources	Description
Is this country ranked Tier 1 or Tier 2 on the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons report?	<a href="#">U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report (USDOS TIP Report)</a>	Yes. Tier 1. (2017)
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>	<b>Yes. The E.U. has ratified the Port States Measures Agreement. However, the UK's planned exit from the European Union could change this status.</b>

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Criteria	Sources	Description
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.
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>  Additional sources can be added.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The UK has robust legislation that criminalizes forced labor, human trafficking, and legislation that protects children from hazardous labor.</p> <p>In 2015, the UK Parliament adopted the <a href="#">Modern Slavery Act 2015</a>, which extends to England and Wales. The Act is widely viewed as landmark legislation that has raised the bar globally. Similar legislation has been adopted in Scotland and Northern Ireland; namely, the <a href="#">Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015</a> and the <a href="#">Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015</a>.</p> <p><b>In addition, the 2017 USDOS TIP Report notes, "Provisions in the Modern Slavery Act that became effective in August 2016 provide law enforcement authority to pursue criminals, including human traffickers at sea, and including authority to board, divert, and detain vessels; make arrests; and seize evidence while investigating potential offenses at sea."</b></p> <p><b>In 2016, the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR) noted "with interest that the Act strengthens the legal framework to combat all forms of forced labour by defining and criminalizing slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking as well as by</b></p>

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Criteria	Sources	Description
		<b>increasing the applicable penalties.”</b> The CEACR’s <b>observation</b> provides a concise overview of the above Acts and encourages the UK Government to provide information on a number of related initiatives. See <a href="#">Observation (CEACR) – adopted 2016, published 106th ILC session (2017)</a> .
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>  Additional sources ( <i>e.g.</i> national legislative publications/ databases) may be added.	Not applicable.
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 Commissioner</a>  <a href="#">USDOS TIP Report</a>	Yes.  There is ample, credible evidence of effective enforcement of national legislation and obligations under international conventions in the UK. However, the 2017 USDOS TIP Report notes, “ <b>NGOs expressed concern that prosecutions lag and court-imposed sentences and fines have been minimal and insufficient to deter potential perpetrators.</b> ”  Two key UK government reports provide information on the implementation of the Modern Slavery Act:

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Criteria	Sources	Description
	<p><a href="#">The Global Slavery Index 2016</a></p> <p>Additional sources can be added.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner Annual Report 2016-2017,” October 2017. <a href="http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1164/iasc_annual-report-16-17-web.pdf">http://www.antislaverycommissioner.co.uk/media/1164/iasc_annual-report-16-17-web.pdf</a>.</li> <li>• “Report of the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group on Modern Slavery 2016.” Accessed November 21, 2017, p. 38. <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/report-of-the-inter-departmental-ministerial-group-on-modern-slavery-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/report-of-the-inter-departmental-ministerial-group-on-modern-slavery-2016</a>. IDMG was “set in up 2011 to act as the national rapporteur for the UK, as required by Article 19 of the EU Directive on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.”</li> </ul> <p>The 2017 USDOS TIP Report provides figures on the number of prosecutions of suspected traffickers and convictions.</p> <p>In the <a href="#">UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: 6th Periodic Report of the United Kingdom, British Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies</a>, Paragraph 12 on Human Trafficking (see pp. 11-14) provides an overview of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, including data on enforcement and referrals of potential victims. However, information by sector is <b>not distinguished</b>. The report notes “Data is not collated centrally about the number of complaints or investigations related to modern slavery, including human trafficking. However, a breakdown of prosecutions and convictions [from 2009-2015] under both the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and the previous anti-slavery legislation can be found on the UK Parliament’s website as a response to a <a href="#">Parliamentary Question</a>.”</p> <p>The 2016 Global Slavery Index (GSI) rates the Government’s Response as BBB, which indicates a “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</p>

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Criteria	Sources	Description
		<p>populations.” For more information, see <a href="#">GSI: How Did We Measure Government Responses?</a> The UK is also one of 19 countries profiled in a country study in the 2016 GSI.</p> <p><b>Also, see: “<a href="#">Tens of Thousands of Modern Slavery Victims in UK, NCA Says</a>,” published by The Guardian. This article details a number of cases that have been discovered after a recent crackdown. It quotes Will Kerr, the National Crime Agency’s (NCA) director of vulnerability, who states “in May and June [2017] along, there were 111 arrests related to 130 potential victims in the UK as part of an operation led by the NCA.”</b></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.



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

Source URL	Source type	Year published	Sector / Industry	Summary of findings	Any remarks on the credibility of this source?
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Not applicable when a fishery is rated critical risk.

\* 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.


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## Fishery Profile Data Analysis

### Summary of Risk Rating - UK Scallop Fishery (except RFS-certified vessels)

The UK scallop fishery is rated CRITICAL RISK (except Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme-certified vessels, which are rated LOW risk). The critical risk rating for the UK scallop fishery is based on multiple sources documenting forced labor occurring on board UK scallop vessels. There is also evidence to suggest that forced labor and human trafficking occurs in other UK fisheries. When a critical risk has been established, adherence to Seafood Slavery Risk Tool’s country criteria and other mitigating factors are not factored in the fishery rating. Therefore, enactment of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, and the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 are not taken into consideration. It is noted that the Modern Slavery Act is widely viewed as landmark legislation that has raised the bar globally. In addition, these Acts have specific maritime provisions that enable enforcement at sea, including giving authorities the ability to board ships if slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labor are suspected. It is also noted that as of February 2, 2018, the Scottish Fishermen’s Federation’s website states that the “majority of scallop vessels now belong to the Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme.” According to an economic analysis by Seafish, there were 189 UK scallop revenue-dependent vessels in 2015. As of February 2, 2018, the RFS data show that five scallop vessels are certified and six have applied for certification.

### Conceptual Model Path

Critical Risk	There is credible evidence of human rights abuses in the profile fishery	 <pre>graph TD; A[Slavery in fishery?] --&gt; B((Y)); B --&gt; C[CRITICAL];</pre>
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# Seafood Watch, Liberty Asia & Sustainable Fisheries Partnership: Seafood Slavery Risk Tool

## Fishery Profile Data Analysis

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### Summary of Risk Rating - RFS-certified Scallop Vessels

The UK scallop fishery is rated critical risk, but scallop vessels that are certified with the Seafish Responsible Fishing Scheme (RFS) are rated LOW risk. The RFS **“is a voluntary vessel based programme certifying high standards of crew welfare and responsible catching practices on fishing vessels.”** As of February 2, 2018, five scallop vessels are certified and six have applied for certification. Consult the RFS database for the most current information on RFS-certified scallop vessels.

### Conceptual Model Path

Low Risk	Fair Trade U.S. has certified the fishery - OR - Direct evidence of supply chain due diligence is provided - OR - Registration with a vessel-based accreditation program that requires decent working conditions for crewmembers	Defaults to low – not illustrated on the conceptual model
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