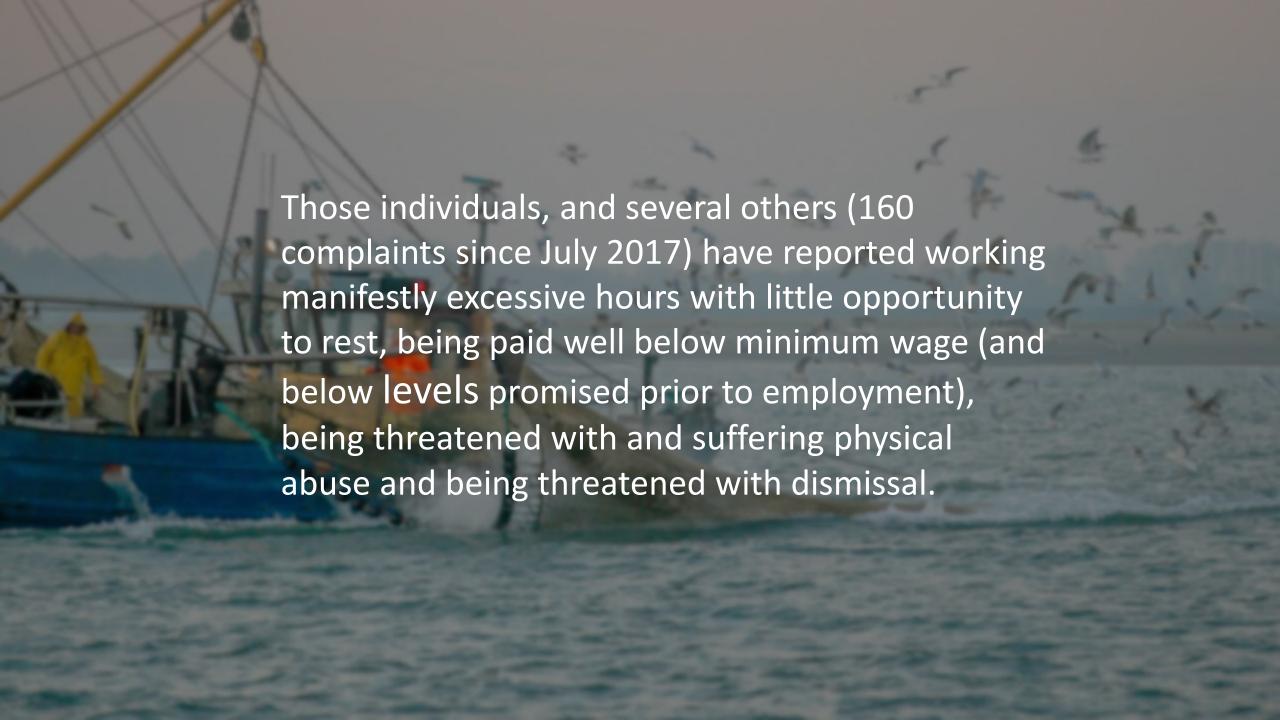


The numbers mentioned in the previous slide were identified by the ITF with very few resources.

Some vessels have been passed by WRC which the ITF has found to be systematically abusing non-EEA fishers.

Following a PQ to the Michael Creed, the Minister responsible, in early 2018, he stated that the scheme 'was working well and needed time to settle in'.



- 1. Working up to 22 hours per day.
- 2. Paid for 39 hours per week.
- 3. Denounced to authorities.
- 4. Racial abuse
- 5. Religious needs ignored.
- 6. Controlled by employer.
- 7. Deprived of food.
- 8. Forced to engage in illegal acts such as hiding fish caught over quota
- 9. Forced to sign off on falsified working time records



The Trafficking in Persons Report ('TIP Report') 2018, published by the United States Department of State, downgraded Ireland over its human trafficking record. The TIP report concluded that Ireland was not compliant with the minimum standards required under US legislation.

It stated that Ireland's efforts in this regard "were not serious and sustained" and pointed to the state's failure to secure a single conviction under anti-trafficking legislation introduced in 2013. The fishing industry is mentioned several times within the report.

In September 2017, the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) published its report concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Ireland.

The report notes some of the failings of the Scheme and recommends that Ireland review "the application of the Atypical Working Scheme in the fisheries industry with a view to ensuring that it contains sufficient safeguards against trafficking and exploitation of fishermen"

In December 2017, the Oireachtas Committee on Business, Enterprise and Innovation published a report entitled "the situation of non-EEA crew in the Irish Fishing Fleet under the Atypical Worker Permission Scheme".

It recommended a number of changes to the Scheme, along with measures that could reduce the risk of trafficking and forced labour. To date, none of the recommendations have been adopted.

In addition, a report published in December 2017 by the Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI) criticised the lack of enforcement and availability of information in respect of employment rights for migrant workers.

Its' report found that over sixty-five percent of migrant fishers in Ireland worked more than one hundred hours a week for which they were paid, on average, less than three euros an hour.

The report also found that one in four migrant workers had experienced physical and/or verbal abuse.

The ITF has made an application to the High Court to injunct the Irish Government and close down the scheme.

would be inappropriate to comment further on them.

As these proceedings are in their early stages, it



The ITF believes that the Scheme must be closed to prevent further abuse of migrant fishers in Ireland. The continuation of the Scheme represents a failure on the part of the Irish government to prevent, suppress and combat instances of human trafficking and forced labour, or to prosecute those responsible for these offences.

