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Public Protection:

Modern Slavery

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Occasionally, to ensure clarity, it has been necessary to refer to an individual by gender.

Contents

1. Modern slavery.....	5
1.1 Forms of modern slavery	7
1.2 Human Trafficking	10
1.3 Enablers of human trafficking	14
1.4 Human Trafficking Process.....	16
1.5 Failure to identify modern slavery	19
1.6 Supporting victims of modern slavery during first response	19
1.7 Protection of victims	22
1.8 Offences associated with modern slavery.....	23
1.9 Child Protection Processes in the UK	34
1.10 Police Protection Powers.....	34
1.11 UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC)	35
1.12 The National Referral Mechanism	35
1.13 Key Contacts and Relevant Publications	37
1.14 Revision Questions.....	40
2. Key Legislation	41
3. E-learning	41

Authorised Professional Practice

These notes are aimed at learners completing their Initial training to meet the learning outcomes specified on the National Policing Curriculum. The primary source of content is the Authorised Professional Practice (APP) and the supporting evidence based research of “what works” in policing.

APP can be found at: <http://www.app.college.police.uk/>

1. Modern slavery

These notes are for Pre-Join, Police Officers and IL4SC Phase 2.

This chapter provides an introduction to the relevant legislation and background information applicable to modern slavery, which has emerged as a significant national and international crime involving a number of source and transit countries.

Human traffickers and slave drivers coerce, deceive and force individuals against their will into a life of abuse and inhumane treatment. A large number of active organised crime groups are involved in modern slavery but it is also committed by opportunistic individuals.

The scale of modern slavery in the United Kingdom is significant. Modern slavery crimes are being committed across the country and there have been year on year increases in the number of victims identified. Victims found in the UK come from many different countries, including Romania, Albania, Nigeria, Vietnam and the UK itself.

Modern slavery has a major impact across many different areas of policing and all police roles need to understand how to identify and support victims and to investigate and apprehend those who exploit individuals through this form of criminality.

Legal definitions

Servitude, forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking are all forms of modern slavery and are not immigration crimes. The following definitions have been sourced via Authorised Professional Practice from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) and the Palermo Protocol.

Slavery

Slavery is described as “the status or condition of a person over whom any, or all of the, powers attaching the right of ownership are exercised”. In essence, characteristics of ownership and indoctrination need to be present for a state of slavery to exist.

Servitude

Servitude is linked to slavery, but is much broader than slavery. In *Siliadin v France* [2006] 43 EHRR 16, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) reaffirmed that servitude is a ‘particularly serious form of denial of freedom’. It includes, in addition to the obligation to provide certain services to another, the obligation on the victim to live on the other’s property and the perceived impossibility of changing his or her status.

Forced or compulsory labour

Forced labour is defined, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Forced Labour Convention 1930 (No. 29) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), as:

“All work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily”

Human trafficking

Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in Persons as;

“ the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.

To meet the definition for victims aged 18 years and over, (a), (b) and (c) must be present.

a. Describes what is done (the act):

The act is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons

b. Describes how it is done (the means):

The means can be threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person

c. Describes why it is done (the purpose):

For the purpose of exploitation, which includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, forced criminality, servitude or the removal of organs.

If the victim is under the age of 18, they are considered to be a child. In determining whether a child is a victim of trafficking, their consent to being trafficked is irrelevant and how they are

trafficked is also irrelevant. Only the act and the purpose need to be present. As with adults, this movement can be into, within, or out of the UK.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 is the first of its kind in Europe, and one of the first in the world, to specifically address slavery and trafficking in the 21st century. It makes provisions about slavery, servitude, forced or compulsory labour and about human trafficking, including provision for the protection of victims and the provision for an Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner.

1.1 Forms of modern slavery

People are trafficked into slavery for a variety of reasons, but, whatever the reason, the main factors are the same; someone is exploited for the profit of others. It includes;

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation involves taking sexual advantage of another. Using women in the sex trade is probably the best known type of exploitation; but men and children are also victims of sexual exploitation. Some are directly abducted and forced into sex work; others are deceived and have no idea that of their fate when recruited by traffickers.

Labour Exploitation

Labour exploitation is found in many modern slavery situations around the world. Victims are forced to work against their will, often working very long hours for little or no pay in dire conditions under verbal or physical threats of violence to them or their families. It can happen in many sectors of our economy, from mining to tarmacking, hospitality and food packaging. Labour exploitation includes unacceptable working conditions, it crucially implies the use of coercion and lack of freedom/choice afforded to the victim.

Domestic Servitude

Domestic servitude is a form of labour exploitation which can also involve sexual exploitation. Typically the victim will be misinformed about the nature, location, pay and living conditions of the 'job' they have been recruited for. In some cultures it is an accepted practice which has been 'exported' to other countries as wealth increases in emerging economies.

Example:

The victim has been brought into the country on the basis that they will be undertaking office cleaning duties for a reputable company. They are told that shared accommodation is provided with the job and that they will be paid the minimum wage. In reality they find that the work has changed from office cleaning to working for a family in a large house where they are expected to wait upon family members, undertake all cleaning and housekeeping and help with food preparation; working from 6am until the early hours.

Their passport is taken from them by the traffickers and threats to their family are made if they do not comply. They have to sleep on the floor of a basement and are given the minimum amount of food and water to ensure their useful functioning. They are not allowed outside, unless accompanied. They comply, being too afraid to do otherwise, and continue to do so due to a mixture of emotional abuse and physical mistreatment.

This example may give some idea of the challenge facing policing and should highlight the importance of your role when dealing with victims of trafficking. Understanding why that person is there, why they are behaving in a certain way may help you to prevent others having that experience.

Criminal Exploitation

This involves coercion of both adults and children to commit a crime, e.g. pick-pocketing, shop-lifting, drug trafficking and other similar activities that are subject to penalties and imply financial gain for the trafficker. Victims may be involved in fraud or financial crime whereby perpetrators force victims to claim benefits on arrival but the money is withheld. Cannabis cultivation is a common form of criminal exploitation.

Organ Harvesting

The illegal trade in body parts is largely dominated by the demand for human kidneys because it can be wholly transplanted with relatively few risks to the life of the donor. Organ removal via 'transplant tourism' depends on four populations; desperate patients willing to travel great distances and face considerable insecurity to obtain transplants they need; equally desperate and human organ sellers; outlaw surgeons willing to break the law or ignore regulations and longstanding medical norms; and organ brokers and other intermediaries with established connections to the key players in transplant tourism.

Indicators of modern slavery

Victims may have been subjected to one or more of the following:

1. They may have had a number of their human rights breached
2. A member of their family may have been threatened or subjected to actual physical harm
3. They may have been deprived of food, water, sleep, medical care or other life necessities
4. They may have been forced to perform sexual acts against their will
5. They may have had their wages withheld or subject to excessive wage reductions that violate previously made agreements
6. There may evidence of debt bondage, where the person works to pay off a debt or loan and is not paid for his or her services
7. They may be employed by someone who provides food and accommodation at such inflated prices that the person cannot escape the debt
8. They may work excessive hours
9. Their passport and identity documents have been retained by another, so that the person cannot leave or prove his/her identity and status
10. They may have been subject of an irregular immigration status and are threatened with reporting to the authorities
11. Their freedom of movement has been restricted

Identifying victims of modern slavery

It is crucial that all police officers are alert to signs that someone may be a victim of modern slavery. You may encounter a victim of modern slavery in the course of your work; for example if someone has been accused of shoplifting or similar offences. According to the Home Office modern slavery website the following factors may be signs of modern slavery:

1. Physical appearance

Victims may show signs of physical or psychological abuse, look malnourished or unkempt, or appear withdrawn.

2. Isolation

Victims may be under the control, influence of others and rarely be allowed to travel on their own, reluctant to interact with other people or appear unfamiliar with their neighbourhood or where they work.

3. Poor living conditions

Victims may be living in dirty, cramped or overcrowded accommodation, and/or living and working at the same address

4. Few or no personal effects

Victims may have no identification documents, have few personal possessions and always wear the same clothes day in day out. What clothes they do wear may not be suitable for their work.

5. Restricted freedom of movement

Victims have little opportunity to move freely and may have had their travel documents retained.

6. Unusual travel times

They may be dropped off/collected for work on a regular basis either very early or late at night.

7. Reluctant to seek help

Victims may avoid eye contact, appear frightened or hesitant to talk to strangers and fear law enforcers for many reasons such as; not knowing who to trust or where to get help, fear of deportation, fear of violence to them or their family.

1.2 Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is linked to serious and organised crime. Anyone, from any background, can be trafficked, including children. The two most common terms used for the illegal movement of people are:

- Smuggling
- Trafficking

They have very different meanings. In human smuggling, immigrants and asylum seekers pay people to help them enter the country illegally, after which there is no longer a relationship. Trafficked victims are coerced or deceived by the person arranging their relocation. On arrival in their new destination, the trafficked victim is forced into exploitation by the trafficker or person into whose control they are delivered or sold.

Article 3 of the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons; especially women and children which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) defines trafficking in persons as:

“... the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”

It also states that it does not matter whether the victim of trafficking initially consented, due to the dubious nature of trafficking practices, and further states that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child (anyone under the age of 18) for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” regardless of any defence that may be presented.

Domestic/Internal Trafficking

Domestic, also known as internal, trafficking is the movement of persons within the UK for the purpose of exploitation and represents a substantial proportion of the amount of modern slavery that takes place overall.

All types of exploitation that exist can be domestic or international; in some countries domestic trafficking is more common than international modern slavery. Many countries have laws against both domestic and international human trafficking, but others only outlaw international trafficking, creating potential problems for investigators.

All police roles should be alert to potential domestic modern slavery cases as they may not be obvious; not all traffickers operate in gangs and they may not be very sophisticated.

Examples:

- A 'boyfriend' threatening or deceiving a girl into having sex with his friends in the local town may have committed a trafficking offence.
- A factory owner promising good wages in the city to rural boys or girls intending to pay nothing would almost certainly have committed an offence in many countries.

There is increasing evidence that children (both of UK and other citizenship) are being trafficked internally within the UK. There are documented cases of teenage girls, born in the UK, or normally domiciled in the UK, being targeted for internal trafficking between towns and cities. Some girls have been lured away from their families, but particularly vulnerable are girls who are in the care of the local authority and accommodated in foster homes or in children's residential centres.

Traffickers employ the following methods:

- Threats of acts of violence are made to the girl or their family and they are forced to indulge in sexual activity
- Coercion – girls are given gifts such as mobile phones or they are introduced to drink or drugs leading to financial debt. They are then obliged to do sexual favours as means of payment. This is similar to debt bond experienced by victims of international trafficking. Images of a girl's involvement in sexual activities in the form of video films/pictures are often used to instigate shame, guilt and fear to achieve their compliance
- Abduction – girls are lured or taken from their family homes repeatedly until the link with the family is completely severed
- Fraud and deception – traffickers use date rape drugs, pose as a vulnerable teenage girl's boyfriend and undermine parental control
- In the initial phase of the grooming process, payments are made in order to achieve compliance to the exploitation that follows. The girl is showered with gifts and given

excessive attention, often making her feel 'special' and 'grown up'. This process is also a means to recruit her friends or other girls in her family

- Abuse of power and vulnerability – traffickers will control the availability of drugs; use their knowledge about the girl, her family and friends in order to manipulate her vulnerability.

The United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) is compiling evidence of such cases and this will help to build a better understanding of the nature and spread of internal trafficking of children across the UK. Whilst the evidence so far relates to girls, there may be cases of boys being trafficked within the UK.

Indicators of Child Trafficking into the UK

There are a number of indicators which suggest that a child may have been trafficked into the UK, and may still be controlled by the traffickers or receiving adults.

At port of entry the child:

- is accompanied by an adult who insists on remaining with the child at all times
- has a prepared story very similar to those that other children have given; and
- exhibits self-assurance, maturity and self-confidence not expected to be seen in a child of such age

The sponsor:

- has previously made multiple visa applications for other children
- has acted as the guarantor for other children's visa applications; and/or
- is known to have acted as the guarantor on the visa application for other visitors who have not returned to their country of origin on the expiry of those visas

Whilst resident in the UK the child:

- is being cared for by adults, who are not their parents and the quality of the relationship between the child and their adult carers is not good
- is one of a number of unrelated children found at one address
- has not been registered with or attended a GP practice; and has not been enrolled in school

Children internally trafficked within the UK – the indicators include:

- reports that the child has been seen in places known to be used for sexual exploitation
- child wearing clothes inappropriate for age, borrowing clothing from older people
- phone calls or letters from adults outside the usual range of social contacts
- adults loitering outside the child's usual place of residence
- girls having a boyfriend who is significantly older than they are
- truancy/disengagement with education
- entering or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults
- going missing and being found in areas where the child or young person has no known links; and/or
- possible inappropriate use of the internet and forming online relationships, particularly with adults

The indicators above are particular to children and are intended as a guide, which should be included in a wider assessment of the young person's circumstances.

It is also important to note that trafficked children might not show obvious signs of distress or abuse and this makes identifying children who may have been trafficked difficult. Some children are unaware that they have been trafficked, while others may actively participate in hiding that they have been trafficked.

Trafficked children, in particular, are not only deprived of access to health care provision and freedom from exploitation and abuse, as are their adult counterparts; but also denied access to education. The loss of family and community, restricted diet and healthcare may seriously affect their physical and emotional development.

1.3 Enablers of human trafficking

“I feel like they’ve taken my smile and I can never have it back.”

Victim of Modern slavery

Poverty, limited opportunities at home, lack of education, unstable social and political conditions, economic imbalances and war are some of the key drivers that contribute to trafficking of victims. What's more victims can often face more than one type of abuse and

slavery, for example if they are sold to another trafficker and then forced into another form of exploitation. The following factors are enablers of human trafficking:

Poverty

Many victims of human trafficking are from backgrounds where poverty and relative poverty give them few options in life. This could be due to the general economic conditions within their country of origin, or because they come from a particular section of society which is poor compared with others in that society.

Informal employment

Many developed countries, like the UK, have a higher prevalence of formal employment and self-employment which is heavily regulated by the state. Informal employment is the norm in many parts of the world where there is less scrutiny of businesses, employers and their employees.

Rule of law

Laws and attitudes to law differ widely around the world. Corruption, present in many forms throughout the world, is significant in weakening the rule of law and respect for the law. A victim of trafficking may have experienced widespread corruption, creating an expectation that every official they deal with will be corrupt.

Freedom of movement

Europe now offers freedom of movement without the need for passport checks within most of its borders. Similar arrangements are found in other areas of the world.

Pull of the developed world

People in developing countries may have an unrealistic expectation of what life is like in more developed economies, fuelled in part by improved media access. A combination of unrealistic expectations, lack of formal education and knowledge of the world can make victims vulnerable to the lies that traffickers will tell to entrap them.

Migration of population

There are circumstances where a particular local situation can make whole populations vulnerable to trafficking. For example, 'development' is placing pressure on land use in many parts of the world. In some countries this leads to pressure on indigenous populations. Whole populations are often uprooted and moved to an unfamiliar environment, frequently

from a rural to urban area. War and civil unrest have similar consequences in some parts of the world.

1.4 Human Trafficking Process

Human Trafficking is a commercial as well as a criminal process and requires the similar elements as a legal business to prosper:

- a product – in this case children and adults
- advertisements – formal adverts advertising through ‘word of mouth’
- premises and transport are essential; victims need to be housed and processed and then ‘sold’ and transported to their final destination
- communication systems are necessary to arrange advertisement, find premises and control transport
- efficient arrangements are needed to buy and sell the ‘product’

There are three phases in the trafficking process:

1. the recruitment phase
2. the transit phase
3. the destination phase

Recruitment may take the form of an advertisement/offer to be employed in domestic/hotel/bar work overseas with good wages, a better standard of living, and the opportunity to send money home for their family.

The traffickers might be a part of a well-organised criminal network, or they might be individuals involved in only one of the various stages of the operation, such as the provision of false documentation, transport, or places where the child’s presence can be concealed.

Traffickers may also recruit their victims using a variety of methods:

- psychological and physical abuse (including rape)
- false employment offers and promise of a better quality of life
- threats
- abduction

Many adults and children travel on false documents. Even those whose documents are genuine may not have access to them. One way that traffickers exert control over their victims is to retain their passports and threaten them that should they escape, they will be deported. The creation of a false identity for a child can give a trafficker direct control over every aspect of a child's life, for example, by claiming to be a parent or guardian.

Even before they travel, victims may be subjected to various forms of abuse and exploitation to ensure that the trafficker's control over the person continues after they are transferred to someone else's care.

Methods that are used include:

- confiscation of the person's identity documents
- threats of reporting the person to the authorities
- violence or threats of violence, towards the person
- threats of violence towards members of the person's family
- keeping the person socially isolated
- keeping the person locked up
- telling the person that they owe large sums of money and that they must work to pay this off
- depriving the person of money
- the threat of voodoo or witchcraft, which may be used to frighten children and vulnerable adults into thinking that, if they tell anyone about the traffickers, they and their families will die

How Trafficked People Are Brought to the UK

Any point of entry into the UK might be used by traffickers; air, sea and land. There is evidence that some persons are trafficked via numerous transit countries and many may travel through other European Union countries before arriving in the UK.

Traffickers use a variety of transportation methods into the UK including the Eurostar rail service and ferries to UK sea ports. Immigration checks are rigorous at the larger ports of entry such as Heathrow and Gatwick airports but the rising numbers of air passengers and low cost or budget airlines has prompted the development of smaller regional airports and

these airports may be perceived by traffickers to have less border controls and limited passenger manifest information.

Accompanied Children

There are legitimate reasons for children being brought to the UK; such as economic migration with their family, education, re-unification with family or fleeing a war-torn country. Some children will have travelled with their parents or carers. However, a number of children arrive in the UK accompanied by adults who are either not related to them or in circumstances which raise child protection concerns.

Examples:

- There may be little evidence of any pre-existing relationship or even an absence of any knowledge of the sponsor.
- There may be unsatisfactory accommodation arranged in the UK, or perhaps no evidence of parental permission for the child to travel to the UK or stay with a sponsor.

These irregularities may be the only indication that the child could be a victim of trafficking.

It is known that some younger children are trafficked for the purposes of benefit fraud or housing placement. As they develop they may become victims of domestic servitude and subject to sexual and labour exploitation.

To curb illegal immigration and improve children's safeguards, global visa regulations have been in place since 2006. A photograph of the child is shown on the visa, together with the name and passport number of the adult(s) who have been given permission to travel with the child. Some accompanied children apply for asylum claiming to be unaccompanied, after being told by their trafficker that by doing so they will be granted permission to reside in the UK and be entitled to claim welfare benefits.

Unaccompanied Children

More is known about groups of unaccompanied children as they often come to the notice of the Home Office. Unaccompanied children may come to the UK seeking asylum (Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children – UASC), or they may be here to attend school or join their family. A child may be subject of a private fostering arrangement.

If the child is unaccompanied and not travelling to his or her customary care giver, or if there are some concerns over the legitimacy or suitability of the proposed arrangement for the child's care in the UK, they will be referred to local authority children's social care services.

Some groups of children will avoid contact with authorities as they are instructed to do so by their traffickers. In other cases the traffickers insist that the child applies for asylum, as this gives the child legitimate right of temporary leave to remain in the UK.

It is suspected that significant numbers of children are referred to local authority children's social care services after applying for asylum, and some even register at school for up to a term, before disappearing again. It is thought that they are trafficked internally within the UK, or out of the UK to other European countries.

1.5 Failure to identify modern slavery

Failure to identify when and where modern slavery/trafficking is occurring can have a devastating effect on victims, their families and their communities. In a wider social sense it can lead to racial tension, for example, where it is perceived that particular ethnic or religious groups are affected, due to a combination of biased reporting on the part of the media and crimes not being reported by victims and their families due to beliefs around shame and dishonour.

Perceived inaction by the authorities can be misinterpreted by both traffickers and their victims as a sign that modern slavery is not taken seriously. For victims it may add a sense of hopelessness to an already difficult situation and may lead to acceptance that this is their lot in life.

The longer those situations of exploitation are allowed to gain a foothold and flourish, the more difficult the job of all the agencies involved becomes to tackle the problem and put the perpetrators out of business.

1.6 Supporting victims of modern slavery during first response

A modern slavery crime must not be approached as an employment or immigration issue.

It takes courage for a victim to disclose their abuse. In any investigation of modern slavery, the welfare of the victim(s) and witnesses and preservation of any evidence is crucial. This should be foremost in the investigating officer's mind.

Officers may become aware of modern slavery offences through information provided by law enforcement agencies, voluntary organisations, or via a victim, witness or third party.

It is not always easy to recognise a victim of modern slavery, nor may a victim recognise themselves as a victim, therefore those reporting must be trained on how to identify a potential victim. They should use the National Decision Model and the modern slavery indicators to progress reports.

Officers should undertake an initial assessment and secure the safety of individuals perceived to be at risk of immediate harm by;

- a. Ensuring that victims of trafficking are safe and that any immediate medical needs are met
- b. Listening to and supporting, potential victims
- c. Understanding the reasons why many victims will be reluctant to speak to the police
- d. Appreciating that victims may be traumatised
- e. Recognising the likelihood of the victim being a victim of sexual assault
- f. Identifying suitable initial lines of enquiry
- g. Considering the risk to other victims

As a first responder to an incident of modern slavery you should be mindful of the following key issues and difficulties you may encounter when assisting victims:

Medical needs

The priority of preservation of life over preservation of evidence is, as in all situations, the key consideration. Look for signs of distress or physical injury which may require urgent medical attention, and use any first aid skills that you have appropriate to the circumstances (first responder action and first aid is covered in more detail in your induction learning). You may need to arrange for a paramedic or ambulance to be called to the scene. Victims may also be malnourished, dehydrated or suffering the effects of sleep deprivation, or all three. Be vigilant for signs of drug/alcohol misuse. People may have been vulnerable to sexually transmitted infections, may have been exposed to hazardous materials or dangerous working conditions.

Barriers to communication

It is important that you consider any barriers to communication (including illiteracy or learning disabilities) and how to manage them. Try to give the victim as much information as you can in a language or format that they can understand. Tell them what is happening and why, how

long it may take and what will happen next. Please check your local policy regarding the use of interpreting services such as 'Language Line'.

Recollection of events

Victims may be experiencing post-traumatic stress or may have other trauma-induced mental ill health issues which may affect their recollection of details and may not be able to give an accurate account of who they are or what has happened to them when the police first start working with them.

Fear of reprisal

It is likely that the victim and/or their family have been threatened with violence if they speak to the authorities. You should be aware of any non-verbal communication and body language between victims and suspects. Any communication between the victims and potential suspects should be noted. Separate potential suspects from victims and if possible, speak to victims individually.

Fear of authority

Victims may display suspicion, fear and mistrust of authority figures, especially law enforcement agencies. They may not view police or anyone in authority in a positive light and display aggression as a defence mechanism.

Immigration status

Immigration issues should not hinder establishing whether a victim has been trafficked. Victims of trafficking should not be treated as suspects or immigration offenders.

Cultural and religious beliefs

Satisfying basic requirements of a person's culture is important in helping them to feel relaxed and able to cooperate. Basic requirements include things like food, clothing and religious observance. Whilst police may have limited knowledge of a victim's religion, their beliefs must be respected in accordance with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and the Human Rights Act 1998.

Shame and dishonour

Prostitution is regarded as a disgrace in many societies and cultures around the world and those involved may be shunned or discriminated against. Even though a person may have been deceived or threatened to allow them to be sexually exploited, he or she is likely to be very anxious about her family and friends finding out what has happened.

Evidential requirements

Victims of sexual exploitation must be asked to consent to a forensic medical examination. Victims of sexual crime must be interviewed by a specially trained officer, usually of the same gender, and their evidence taken in accordance with the Achieving Best Evidence guidance and recorded on video. As a vulnerable witness the victim would be eligible for Special Measures in accordance with the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999.

Isolation

It is likely that victims of trafficking have been isolated from their family and friends and may feel dependent on their controllers/traffickers; whom the victim may know quite well. On initial contact victims may be unwilling to cooperate; especially in the presence of their controller/traffickers or around other victims. In addition victims may not understand the concept of trafficking or identify themselves as a victim.

1.7 Protection of victims

Section 45 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 provides a defence for slavery or trafficking victims. This is intended to provide further encouragement to victims to come forward and give evidence without fear of being convicted for offences connected to their slavery or trafficking situation. The defence will not apply in the case of certain serious offences. Currently, in cases where a slavery or trafficking victim may have committed an offence as a direct consequence of their trafficking or slavery situation, the Crown Prosecution Service apply specific guidance as to whether or not to bring a prosecution. There is a different test in the defence for persons aged 18 or over and those under the age of 18.

This will protect some people who are victims of modern slavery from prosecution for crimes they are forced to commit while under the control of their exploiters. This includes migration-related crimes such as identity document fraud, and crimes commonly involving trafficked labour, such as cannabis production.

Section 8 of the Act requires a court to at least consider ordering compensation for a victim following a slavery or trafficking conviction. The Act also extends legal aid to victims of forced labour, slavery and servitude, where it was previously only available to trafficking victims.

1.8 Offences associated with modern slavery

The Modern Slavery Act 2015

(Offences listed in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 will ultimately replace some of the existing offences associated with modern slavery and human trafficking when they come into force. Some of these offences are indicated in the following list. Readers should be mindful of this and access the most up to date legislative changes.)

Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

Section 1 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 states;

1. A person commits an offence if:
 - a. the person holds another person in slavery or servitude and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is held in slavery or servitude, or
 - b. the person requires another person to perform forced or compulsory labour and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is being required to perform forced or compulsory labour.
2. In subsection (1) the references to holding a person in slavery or servitude or requiring a person to perform forced or compulsory labour are to be construed in accordance with Article 4 of the Human Rights Convention.
3. In determining whether a person is being held in slavery or servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour, regard may be had to all the circumstances.
4. For example, regard may be had:
 - a. to any of the person's personal circumstances (such as the person being a child, the person's family relationships, and any mental or physical illness) which may make the person more vulnerable than other persons
 - b. to any work or services provided by the person, including work or services provided in circumstances which constitute exploitation within section 3(3) to (6).
5. The consent of a person (whether an adult or a child) to any of the acts alleged to constitute holding the person in slavery or servitude, or requiring the person to perform forced or compulsory labour, does not preclude a determination that the person is being held in slavery or servitude, or required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

Human trafficking

Section 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 states:

1. A person commits an offence if the person arranges or facilitates the travel of another person (“V”) with a view to V being exploited.
2. It is irrelevant whether V consents to the travel (whether V is an adult or a child).
3. A person may in particular arrange or facilitate V’s travel by recruiting V, transporting or transferring V, harbouring or receiving V, or transferring or exchanging control over V.
4. A person arranges or facilitates V’s travel with a view to V being exploited only if:
 - a. the person intends to exploit V (in any part of the world) during or after the travel, or
 - b. the person knows or ought to know that another person is likely to exploit V (in any part of the world) during or after the travel.
5. “Travel” means:
 - a. arriving in, or entering, any country,
 - b. departing from any country,
 - c. travelling within any country.
6. A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of:
 - a. where the arranging or facilitating takes place, or
 - b. where the travel takes place.
7. A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if—
 - a. any part of the arranging or facilitating takes place in the United Kingdom, or
 - b. the travel consists of arrival in or entry into, departure from, or travel within, the United Kingdom.

Meaning of exploitation

Section 3 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 states:

1. For the purposes of section 2 a person is exploited only if one or more of the following subsections apply in relation to the person.
2. The person is the victim of behaviour:

- a. which involves the commission of an offence under section 1, or
- b. which would involve the commission of an offence under that section if it took place in England and Wales.

Explanatory notes

Exploitation therefore includes slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour by reference to the offence under section 1. Equivalent conduct outside England and Wales also comes within this definition.

Meaning of sexual exploitation

Section 3(3) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 continues with an explanation of what 'sexual exploitation' is:

Something is done to or in respect of the person:

- a. which involves the commission of an offence under:
 - i. section 1(1)(a) of the Protection of Children Act 1978 (indecent photographs of children), or
 - ii. Part 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (sexual offences), as it has effect in England and Wales, or
- b. which would involve the commission of such an offence if it were done in England and Wales.

Explanatory notes

Sexual exploitation therefore includes conduct which would constitute the commission of an offence of taking, or permitting to take, indecent photographs of children or any of the sexual offences provided for in Part 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (these include offences relating to rape, sexual assault, prostitution and child pornography).

Section 3(3)(b) ensures that equivalent conduct committed outside England and Wales also comes within the definition even though for jurisdictional reasons it would not be an offence under English law.

Removal of organs etc.

Section 3(4) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 also outlines how exploitation includes the 'removal or organs etc. when it states'.

The person is encouraged, required or expected to do anything:

- a. which involves the commission, by him or her or another person, of an offence under section 32 or 33 of the Human Tissue Act 2004 (prohibition of commercial dealings in organs and restrictions on use of live donors) as it has effect in England and Wales, or
- b. which would involve the commission of such an offence, by him or her or another person, if it were done in England and Wales.

Explanatory notes

Exploitation should also be viewed in the context of trafficking people for the purpose of organ removal or for the sale of human tissue. Again, equivalent conduct outside England and Wales is within the definition

Securing services etc. by force, threats or deception

Section 3(5) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 also outlines how exploitation includes the securing of services etc. by force, threats or deception when it states’.

The person is subjected to force, threats or deception designed to induce him or her:

- a. to provide services of any kind,
- b. to provide another person with benefits of any kind, or
- c. to enable another person to acquire benefits of any kind.

Explanatory notes

Subsection (5) sets out that exploitation includes all other types of exploitation where a person is subject to force, threats or deception which is designed to induce him into providing a service of any kind, providing a person with benefits or enabling another to acquire benefits. This would include forcing a person to engage in activities such as begging or shop theft. It is not necessary for this conduct to be a criminal offence.

Securing services etc. from children and vulnerable persons

Section 3(6) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 also outlines how exploitation includes the securing of services etc. from children and vulnerable persons when it states’.

Another person uses or attempts to use the person for a purpose within paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (5), having chosen him or her for that purpose on the grounds that:

- a. he or she is a child, is mentally or physically ill or disabled, or has a family relationship with a particular person, and
- b. an adult, or a person without the illness, disability, or family relationship, would be likely to refuse to be used for that purpose.

Explanatory notes

Subsection (6) broadens the type of exploitation described in subsection (5) so that it includes where a person is used (or there is an attempt to use the person) to do something for such a purpose, having been chosen on the grounds that he or she is a child, is ill, disabled, or related to a person, in circumstances where a person without the illness, disability, or family relationship would be likely to refuse.

Committing offence with intent to commit offence under section 2

Section 4 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 states:

A person commits an offence under this section if the person commits any offence with the intention of committing an offence under section 2 (including an offence committed by aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring an offence under that section).

Explanatory notes

This section provides that it is an offence to commit another offence with a view to committing a trafficking offence under section 2. This separate offence ensures that preparatory criminal conduct which constitutes a lesser offence, for example theft of a vehicle with the intention of using that vehicle to traffic individuals, can attract the higher penalties provided for in section 5.

Penalties

Section 5 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 outlines the penalties for each offence.

1. A person guilty of an offence under section 1 or 2 is liable:
 - a. on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life
 - b. on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine or both.
2. A person guilty of an offence under section 4 is liable (unless subsection (3) applies):
 - a. on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years

- b. on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine or both.
- 3. Where the offence under section 4 is committed by kidnapping or false imprisonment, a person guilty of that offence is liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life.
- 4. In relation to an offence committed before section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, the references in subsections (1)(b) and (2)(b) to 12 months are to be read as references to 6 months.

Explanatory notes

Section 5 sets out the maximum penalties for the offences in sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Subsection (1) provides that the maximum sentence for a section 1 or 2 offence is six months imprisonment (increasing to 12 months when the increase in magistrates' courts sentencing powers provided for in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 is brought into force) or an unlimited fine, or both in the case of a summary conviction and life imprisonment for conviction on indictment. This compares with a maximum of 14 years imprisonment for the slavery and human trafficking offences repealed by the Act.

Subsections (2) and (3) provide for the maximum penalties for the section 4 offence. In most instances the maximum is six months imprisonment (again increasing to 12 months when the increase in magistrates' courts sentencing powers is brought into force) or an unlimited fine, or both in the case of a summary conviction, and 10 years imprisonment for conviction on indictment. However, where the precursor offence committed under section 4 is one of kidnapping or false imprisonment, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.

In subsection (4), the case of conviction on indictment, the availability of a fine will be determined by section 163 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (general power of Crown Court to fine offender convicted on indictment).

Principal offences where people are victims of sexual exploitation

The principal offences where people are victims of sexual exploitation are covered by the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and Section 59A of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012:

- S1 – Rape
- S52 – Causing or inciting prostitution for gain

- S53 – Controlling prostitution for gain
- Section 33A of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 deals with the offence of keeping a brothel used for prostitution.
- Section 59A: Trafficking People for Sexual Exploitation – Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

Trafficking people for sexual exploitation

Section 59A of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 states:

1. A person ("A") commits an offence if A intentionally arranges or facilitates:
 - a. the arrival in, or entry into, the United Kingdom or another country of another person ("B")
 - b. the travel of B within the United Kingdom or another country, or
 - c. the departure of B from the United Kingdom or another country, with a view to the sexual exploitation of B
2. For the purposes of subsection (1)(a) and (c) A's arranging or facilitating is with a view to the sexual exploitation of B if, and only if:
 - a. A intends to do anything to or in respect of B, after B's arrival, entry or (as the case may be) departure but in any part of the world, which if done will involve the commission of a relevant offence, or
 - b. A believes that another person is likely to do something to or in respect of B, after B's arrival, entry or, (as the case may be), departure; but in any part of the world, which if done will involve the commission of a relevant offence.
3. For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) A's arranging or facilitating is with a view to the sexual exploitation of B if, and only if:
 - a. A intends to do anything to or in respect of B, during or after the journey and in any part of the world, which if done will involve the commission of a relevant offence, or
 - b. A believes that another person is likely to do something to or in respect of B, during or after the journey and in any part of the world, which if done will involve the commission of a relevant offence.
4. A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of:

- a. Where the arranging or facilitating takes place, or
 - b. which country is the country of arrival, entry, travel or (as the case may be) departure.
5. A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if:
- a. Any part of the arranging or facilitating takes place in the United Kingdom, or
 - b. the United Kingdom is the country of arrival, entry, travel or (as the case may be) departure.
6. A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable:
- a. On summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both
 - b. on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years.
7. In relation to an offence committed before the commencement of section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, the reference in subsection (6)(a) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months.

Explanatory notes

Section 59A(1) of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 makes it a criminal offence to **intentionally arrange or facilitate** the arrival in or entry into, travel within, or departure from the UK or any other country of another person for the purposes of **sexual exploitation** (e.g. as a prostitute).

Section 59A(2) provides that the **arranging or facilitating** is done with a view to the sexual exploitation of B if A intends to do anything to or in respect of B, or believes that any other person is likely to do something to or in respect of B, after B's arrival, entry or departure from the UK which, if done, will involve the commission of a relevant offence.

Section 59A(3) makes equivalent provision for the meaning of sexual exploitation where B is trafficked within the UK but here **the exploitation may take place during or after the journey**.

Section 59A(4) provides that **a UK national commits an offence** under section 59A regardless of where in the world the arranging or facilitating takes place or regardless of which country is the country of arrival, entry, travel or departure.

Section 59A(5) provides that **a non-UK national commits the offence** if any part of the arranging or facilitating takes place in the UK or if the UK is the country of arrival, entry, travel or departure.

Section 59A(6) provides that a person found guilty of an offence will, on summary conviction, be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both). On conviction on indictment, a person is liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 14 years.

Trafficking of people for labour and other exploitation

The principal offences related to labour exploitation; domestic servitude and organ harvesting are covered by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

Section 110 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 amends section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 which covers the 'trafficking people for labour and other exploitation' and states:

- 1A. A person ("A") commits an offence if A intentionally arranges or facilitates
 - a. the arrival in, or entry into, the United Kingdom or another country of another person ("B")
 - b. the travel of B within the United Kingdom or another country, or
 - c. the departure of B from the United Kingdom or another country, with a view to the exploitation of B.
- 1B. For the purposes of subsection (1A)(a) and (c) A's arranging or facilitating is with a view to the exploitation of B if (and only if):
 - a. A intends to exploit B, after B's arrival, entry or (as the case may be) departure but in any part of the world, or
 - b. A believes that another person is likely to exploit B, after B's arrival, entry or (as the case may be) departure but in any part of the world.
- 1C. For the purposes of subsection (1A)(b) A's arranging or facilitating is with a view to the exploitation of B if (and only if):
 - a. A intends to exploit B, during or after the journey and in any part of the world, or

- b. A believes that another person is likely to exploit B, during or after the journey and in any part of the world. For the purposes of this section a person is exploited if (and only if):
 - c. He is the victim of behaviour that contravenes Article 4 of the Human Rights Convention (slavery and forced labour)
 - d. He is encouraged, required or expected to do anything:
 - i. As a result of which he or another person would commit an offence under section 32 or 33 of the Human Tissue Act 2004 as it has effect in the law of England and Wales, **or**
 - ii. which, were it done in England and Wales, would constitute an offence within sub-paragraph i).
 - a. he is subjected to force, threats or deception designed to induce him:
 - i. To provide services of any kind,
 - ii. to provide another person with benefits of any kind, **or**
 - iii. to enable another person to acquire benefits of any kind, **or**
 - b. A person uses or attempts to use him for any purpose within sub-paragraph (i), (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (c), having chosen him for that purpose on the grounds that:
 - i. He is mentally or physically ill or disabled, he is young or he has a family relationship with a person, and
 - ii. a person without the illness, disability, youth or family relationship would be likely to refuse to be used for that purpose.
- 4A. A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of:
- a. where the arranging or facilitating takes place, or
 - b. which country is the country of arrival, entry, travel or (as the case may be) departure.
- 4B. A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if:
- a. Any part of the arranging or facilitating takes place in the United Kingdom, or
 - b. the United Kingdom is the country of arrival, entry, travel or (as the case may be) departure.

A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable:

- a. On conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years, to a fine or to both, or
- b. on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to both.

The above offences may involve physical assaults covered by the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 and the common law offences of kidnapping and false imprisonment.

Explanatory notes

Section 110 Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 amends the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (due to be repealed by Section 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 when it is in force)

New subsection (1A) makes it a criminal offence to **intentionally arrange or facilitate** the arrival in or entry into, travel within, or depart from the UK or any other country of another person **for exploitation** (e.g. used as slave labour).

New subsection (1B) provides that the **arranging and facilitating** is done with a view to the exploitation of B if A intends to exploit B, or believes that any other person is likely to exploit B, after B's arrival, entry or departure from the UK or any part of the world.

New subsection (1C) makes equivalent provision for the meaning of exploitation where a person is trafficked within the UK, but here **the exploitation may take place during or after the journey.**

Section 71 Coroners and Justice Act 2009 – Slavery, Servitude and Forced or Compulsory Labour

This offence consists of holding another person in slavery or servitude or requiring another person to perform forced or compulsory labour.

The circumstances must be such that the defendant:

- a. "holds another person in slavery or servitude and the circumstances are such that D knows or ought to know that the person is so held; or
- b. requires another person to perform forced or compulsory labour and the circumstances are such that D knows or ought to know that the person is being required to perform such labour"

The offence applies to companies and individuals.

The section 71 offence will be available in circumstances where trafficking may not have taken place or cannot be proved. The maximum sentence is 14 years' imprisonment on indictment and six months imprisonment on summary conviction.

Further Relevant Legislation

It is likely that there will be other offences committed relating to forgery, counterfeiting and immigration matters covered by the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981, Identity Documents Act 2010, Immigration Act 1971, Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 and further offences under the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc.) Act 2004.

1.9 Child Protection Processes in the UK

The United Kingdom has established multi-agency child protection systems and processes. Local authority children's social care services have a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children in need, in their area, regardless of immigration status. They also have responsibilities for unaccompanied children, as well as those who arrive in the UK with their parents and for whom there are concerns regarding their safety and welfare.

1.10 Police Protection Powers

In circumstances where the police attend an incident and suspect a child or young person under the age of 18 years may have been trafficked, the officer responding may form a belief that the child is at risk of significant harm and believe it appropriate to exercise the power under Section 46 of the Children Act 1989. This would enable the officer to remove a child to a safe place or prevent the child's removal from a safe place for a maximum of 72 hours.

"The action the police may take under section 46 (1) is either to take reasonable steps to ensure that the child cannot be removed from where he/she is or to remove him/her to suitable accommodation and keep him/her there. Where the child is removed he/she must be taken to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the local authority or refuge under section 51. The term "suitable accommodation" would normally mean local authority accommodation, a registered children's home or foster care" (Home Office Circular 017/2008).

Should a police station be used, this should be for as short a period as possible and under no circumstances should a child be placed in the cell block or custody area of the station. As

soon as reasonably practicable after taking the child into police protection, the police should inform the local authority children's social care services. They have a responsibility to place the child in suitable accommodation in accordance with Section 51 of the Children Act 1989.

If there is a risk to the life of the child or a likelihood of serious harm, the police or local authority children's social care services can apply to the court for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO) under Section 44 of the Children Act 1989.

This Order allows the local authority to accommodate the child for a period not exceeding eight days. Any person may apply for an EPO to be made under section 44(1) (a) where he/she satisfies the court that there is reasonable cause to believe that the child will suffer significant harm. In the rare circumstances necessary for the police to apply for an EPO, the police should contact the local Clerk to the Justices, who will advise on the process.

1.11 UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC)

The UKHTC is part of the Organised Crime Command in the National Crime Agency (NCA). Its role is to provide a central point of expertise and coordination in relation to the UK's response to the trafficking of human beings.

The UKHTC's partners include police forces, the Home Office and other government departments, the UK Border Force, the Gangmasters Licensing Authority, international agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and many charitable and voluntary expert groups.

The UKHTC seeks to facilitate coordinated and collaborative working within the UK and internationally to combat modern slavery and provide victim-centred support.

1.12 The National Referral Mechanism

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking and ensuring they receive the appropriate protection and support and is the mechanism through which the UKHTC collects data about victims. This information contributes to building a clearer picture about the scope of human trafficking in the UK.

First responders

All police service personnel have a role in stopping human trafficking by reporting, catching and disrupting those who are involved in it. Victims of trafficking are often forced to commit crimes by those who control them. It is important to remember that they are victims and should be treated accordingly.

To be referred to the NRM, potential victims of trafficking must first be referred to one of the UK's two competent authorities (CAs). This initial referral will generally be handled by an authorised agency such as a police force, the Home Office, social services or organisations such as the NSPCC or Barnardos. The referring authority is known as the 'first responder'.

Competent authorities

In the UK the two competent authorities are:

- the UKHTC, which deals with referrals from the police, local authorities, and NGOs
- the Home Office Immigration and Visas section, which deals with referrals identified as part of the immigration process, for example where trafficking may be an issue as part of an asylum claim

Once a referral has been made, trained experts in the CA will assess the case and make a decision on whether an individual is a victim of trafficking. There are several steps in this process:

The NRM process

The first responder will complete a referral form to pass the case to the CA. Referral to a CA is voluntary and can happen only if the potential victim gives their permission by signing the referral form. All completed NRM forms are sent to the UKHTC in the first instance. The UKHTC will then determine which CA will deal with the case and will forward the papers if needed.

Stage one: Reasonable grounds

The NRM team has a target date of five working days from receipt of referral in which to decide whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the individual is a potential victim of modern slavery.

The threshold at the Reasonable Grounds stage for the case manager is "From the information available so far I believe but cannot prove" that the individual is a potential victim of trafficking. If the decision is affirmative then the potential victim will be allocated a place within Ministry of Justice safe house accommodation, and, if required, granted a recovery and reflection period of 45 days. The referred person and the first responder are both notified of the decision by letter.

Stage two: Conclusive decision

During the 45 day recovery and reflection period the CA gathers further information relating to the referral from the first responder and other agencies. This additional information is used to make a conclusive decision on whether the referred person is a victim of modern slavery. The CA's target for a conclusive decision is within the 45 recovery and reflection period.

The case manager's threshold for a Conclusive Decision is that on the balance of probability "it is more likely than not" that the individual is a victim of modern slavery. The first responder and the potential victim will both be notified of the decision. If the referred person is conclusively identified as a victim of trafficking, what happens next will depend on their wishes.

What happens in the absence of an affirmative decision?

If at any stage the referred person is confirmed not to be a victim of trafficking then dependent on the circumstances they may be referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency, the relevant police force or the Home Office.

If it is decided by the Home Office that the person was not trafficked, and there are no other circumstances that would give them a right to live in the UK, they will be offered support to voluntarily return to their country of origin. The person can also be offered support to return to their country if they have been trafficked and do not wish to stay in the UK.

1.13 Key Contacts and Relevant Publications

UK Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) – is made up of staff from various disciplines bringing a multi-agency approach to the centre's response to trafficking both into, within and out of the UK. Its aims are to improve and coordinate the law enforcement response to modern slavery, working closely with its partners in delivering a diverse set of programmes.

Blue Blindfold Campaign – The UKHTC awareness campaign is to raise awareness of all aspects of human trafficking.

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) is dedicated to eradicating the sexual abuse of children and are part of UK policing. They are concerned with tracking and bringing offenders to account either directly or in partnership with local and international forces.

The Home Office

The Home Office is split into a number of units which specifically deal with people trying to get into and stay in the UK, three of which are:

- **UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI)** – responsible for handling visa applications to come to the UK, applications to extend a stay in the UK on a temporary and permanent basis, applications for asylum, appeals, correspondence and sponsor.
- **Border Force** – responsible for checking in and out people coming to the UK to ensure that their purpose for coming to the UK is legal. They operate both in the UK and in 'juxtaposed ports' in France and Belgium. (France and Belgian Border Force officers have corresponding arrangements in the UK)
- **Immigration Enforcement** – responsible for investigating immigration offences, detaining and removing individuals with no right to be in the UK, preventing abuse of the immigration system.

The overseas network of the agency consists of 6 regions:

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia-Pacific
- Euro-Med
- South Asia
- Pakistan and the Gulf

Local authority children's social care services – have a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare needs of all children in their area, regardless of their immigration status. They also have responsibilities for unaccompanied children, as well as those who arrive in the UK with parents and for whom there are concerns regarding their safety and welfare.

Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA) – regulates those who supply labour or use workers to provide services in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, shellfish gathering and food processing and packaging.

NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice and Information Line – offers direct assistance to professionals in statutory and non-statutory services responsible for children who show signs of being trafficked and will offer advice on how their needs can be addressed.

NSPCC National Child Trafficking Advice Centre (CTAC)

Language Line – works with organisations to provide a 24-hour telephone interpreting service accessing qualified interpreters covering over 170 languages in less than a minute.

Home Office Modern Slavery helpline: 0800 0121 700

1.14 Revision Questions

- What are the different forms that modern slavery can take?
- What are the differences between human trafficking and human smuggling?
- What methods are used by traffickers to recruit their victims?
- What are the indicators that someone may have been trafficked, including which indicators are common to both adults and children and which are specific to children?
- As part of daily police work, when might opportunities to recover victims of modern slavery arise?
- What are the key issues and difficulties you may encounter in dealing effectively with victims of modern slavery?
- What factors can help you recognise victims of modern slavery and what steps should you take to help and support victims as a first responder
- What is the purpose of the National Referral Mechanism, including the role of 'competent authorities'?
- What are the main sources of support to which you can refer victims of modern slavery?

2. Key Legislation

- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- Sexual Offences Act 1956
- Section 25 of the Immigration Act 1971
- Section 59A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Section 59A of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Section 15 of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006
- Section 4 of the Identity Documents Act 2010
- Section I 2012/1833 Criminal Justice Act 1988 (Reviews of Sentencing) (Amendment) Order 2012

3. E-learning

In addition to this book the following e-learning is available via the College of Policing Managed Learning Environment (MLE):

- The 'Public Protection Missing Daughter' e-learning covers definitions and common indicators in relation to modern slavery, managing offenders, child sexual exploitation and missing persons. It allows learners to work through a scenario in order to check their knowledge and understanding.
- The 'human trafficking' e-learning is aimed at first responders who manage the first 6-8 hours of a human trafficking incident.

The MLE is regularly updated with new learning programmes and materials.