

Migrant Help Modern Slavery In The UK

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Our vision is for a global society that protects victims of exploitation and displacement, treats them with respect and enables them to thrive as individuals.



Question: What is your organisation doing to combat Modern Slavery?

Worldwide Modern Slavery Statistics Source: International Labour Organisation

40,3 million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery

victims of trafficking in forced marriage and victims of sexual exploitation were

children

24.9 million victims were exploited for labour

million victims were in forced marriage

of victims are women and girls

71% 75% of victims are aged 18 or over

of victims are men and boys

25% of victims are underaged

There are victims of modern slavery for

people in the world

of reported cases where subject to victims of forced sexual exploitation

16% were in forced labour imposed by state authorities

UK Modern Slavery Statistics Source: National

Crime Agency

of reported cases were men

23% of reported cases were women

UK and Vietnamese

nationals are the most

commonly reported potential victims 12,727 50% potential victims

were referred to the HO in 2021

of reported cases were children

of reported cases were subject to labour

exploitation

of potential victims claimed exploitation in the

31%

claimed exploitation was overseas

12,665

reasonable grounds and

2,866 conclusive grounds decisions were made this year

90%

of reasonable grounds and

91%

of conclusive grounds decisions were positive



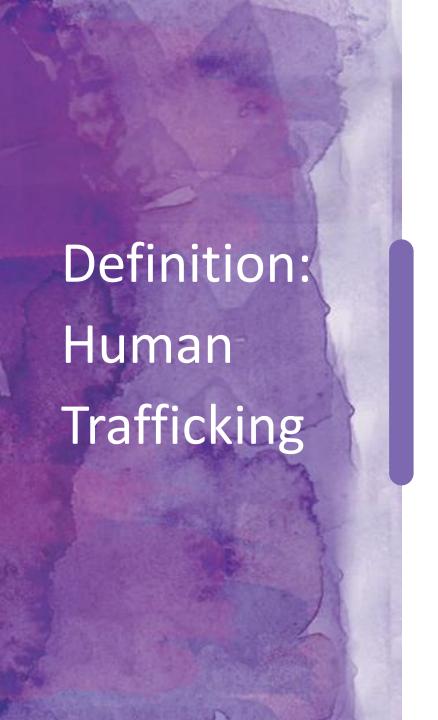
- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
- DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL - on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims
- Modern Slavery Act 2015 (*England and Wales; separate legislation for Scotland and NI)



Modern Slavery Act 2015 – 1) Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

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 person is held in slavery or servitude, or
- 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.

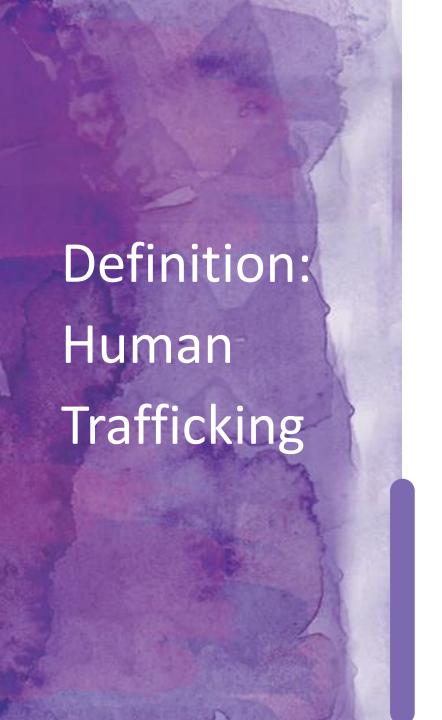


Palermo Protocol: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol defines human trafficking as:

'Trafficking in persons' shall mean 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.



- The Act: recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons
- The Means: 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
- The Purpose: the definition of 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

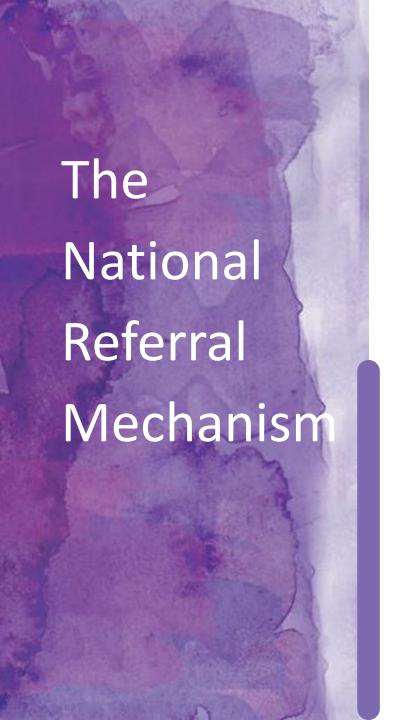


SEXUAL – This is when someone is deceived, coerced or forced to take part in sexual activity.

LABOUR – This refers to situations where people are coerced to work for little or no remuneration, often under threat of punishment.

DOMESTIC SERVITUDE – restrictions on the domestic worker's movement, and they are forced to work long hours for little pay.

OTHER – Forced Marriage, Forced Criminality, Organ Harvesting.



The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying victims of Modern Slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate protection and support. The NRM is also the mechanism through which the Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit (MSHTU) collects data about victims. This information contributes to building a clearer picture about the scope of Modern Slavery in the UK.

The NRM was introduced in 2009 to meet the UK's obligations under the Council of European Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Why refer into the NRM?

Referring a PVoT into the NRM encourages the sharing of information between agencies and can help to ensure an appropriate safeguarding response.

It also helps the UK to collect evidence and build an understanding of the patterns of trafficking. This helps to shape policy and can aid police investigations.

Indicators of Modern Slavery

General Indicators			
Money is deducted from salary for food or			
accommodation			
Limited contact with family			
Doesn't know home or work address			
Perception of being bonded by debt			
Being placed in a dependency situation			
Threat of being handed over to authorities			
Lack of access to medical care			
Limited access to bathroom or hygiene facilities			
Limited social contact			
No identification documents- Passport or			
documents held by someone else			
Threats against the individual or their family members			

Indicators of Modern Slavery

Indicators of Sexual Exploitation	Indicators of Labour Exploitation	Indicators of Domestic Servitude
Signs of physical abuse and/or sexual violence	Signs of physical/psychological harm	Forced to carry out domestic tasks
Sleeping at premises where they work	Transported to-from work	Restriction of movement
Tattoos or 'ownership' marks	Accompanied to appointments	Restriction on communications
Movement between known	Do not have a legitimate work contract	Lacks of belongings or any personal
brothels/saunas	or access to their earnings	items
Limited and sexualised clothing	ID is held by another individual	Signs of physical/emotional abuse
Forced, intimidated or coerced into	Appear fearful, confused, agitated	Works excessively long hours
providing services of a sexual nature		
Limited language and sexualised	Restriction of movement	Restriction of movement
vocabulary		
Multiple unrelated foreign female	Imposed place of accommodation	No access to private space
nationals residing in same location		
May appear fearful and anxious	Lack of protective clothing or	Poor/cheap clothing in relation to
	equipment	companions
Movements are controlled/monitored	Poor/non-existent H&S	Deprived of basic necessities
May be transported to-from locations	Work long hours	



The Government introduced a provision in the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (a requirement under Section 54 (Transparency in Supply Chains), which requires certain businesses to produce a statement setting out the steps they have taken to ensure there is no modern slavery in their own business and their supply chains.

If an organisation has taken no steps to do this, their statement should say so. The measure is designed to create a level playing field between those business whose turnover is over a certain threshold, which act responsibly and those that need to change their policies and practices.



Any organisation in any part of a group structure will be required to comply with the provision and produce a statement if they:

- are a body corporate or a partnership wherever incorporated;
- carry on a business, or part of a business, in the UK;
- supply goods or services; and
- have an annual turnover of £36m or more



LEGAL – If a business fails to produce a slavery and human trafficking statement for a particular financial year the Secretary of State may seek an injunction through the High Court(or, in Scotland civil proceedings for specific performance of a statutory duty undersection 45 of the Court of Session Act 1988) requiring the Organisation to comply.

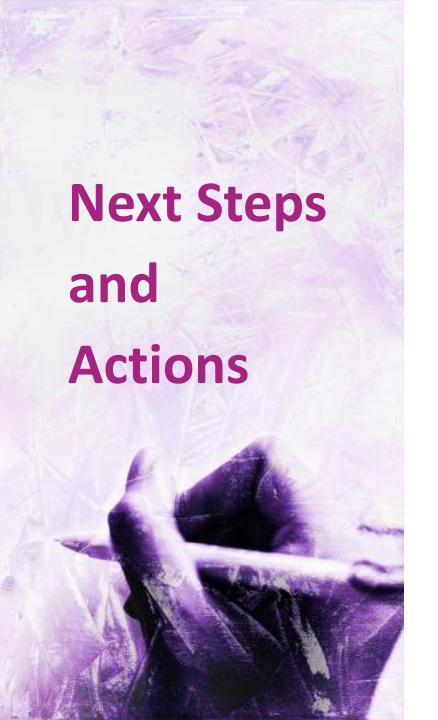
FINANCIAL – If the organisation fails to comply with thein junction, they will be in contempt of a court order, which is punishable by an unlimited fine.

REPUTATION —a failure to comply with the provision, or a statement may damage the reputation of the business — consideration of how this may impact stakeholders/investors/consumers.

Human – Impact to human life.



TRANSPARENCY



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Modern Slavery Policy & Plan

Use of Experts

Modern Slavery Risk Assessments

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Due Diligence – policies & Procedures

5

Compliance –
Audit and
Assessment

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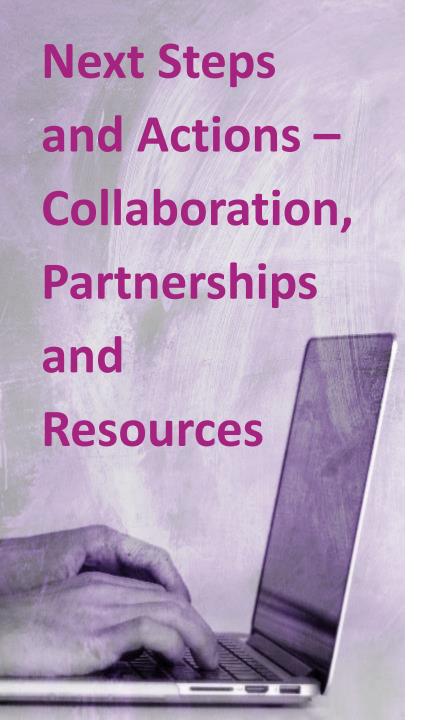
Employee and
Supplier Code of
Conduct

7
Education &
Training

8
Responsible
Recruitment

S

Best practice and Victim Centred Approach



- Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit (NCA)
- Modern Slavery Helpline − 24/7 advice line for potential victims,
 public, businesses, and statutory services
- Stronger2gether Nfp providing businesses with training,
 resources and collaborative programmes
- Scotland Against Modern Slavery (SAMS)
- Independent Anti Slavery Commissioners Office
- Gov.uk Guidance for Businesses
- Regional & National Modern Slavery Partnerships/Networks
- Corporate Social Responsibility NGO's & Charities

Thanks



