



Modern Slavery Bill

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Definition of Human Trafficking

- **Human trafficking** - The illegal movement of people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation
- Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion

Definition from Oxford Dictionary



Definition of Slavery

- **Slavery** is a system under which people are treated as property. Often slaves can be bought and sold. Slaves can be held from the time of their capture, purchase or birth, and deprived of the right to leave.

Definition from Wikipedia



National Perspective

- This Bill has now been committed to a Public Bill Committee. The Public Bill Committee is expected to meet on **Tuesday 14 October 2014**. The Public Bill Committee will scrutinise the Bill line by line.
- The Modern Slavery Bill will be discussed at the Public Bill Committee on Tuesday 14 October 2014
- The Bill is expected to be in place by **April 2015**
- The Modern Slavery Bill 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 will give law enforcement the tools they need to target today's slave drivers, ensure perpetrators are severely punished and improve support and protection for victims.



What the Bill will enforce

- The Modern Slavery Bill will strengthen the response of law enforcement and the courts
- The Bill will ensure victims receive the protection and support they deserve
- The Bill consolidates the current offences relating to trafficking and slavery.
- The Bill will create two new civil orders to prevent modern slavery
- It will establish an Anti-Slavery Commissioner
- Make provision for the protection of modern slavery victims.
- A full copy of the bill will be available on the members portal



Human Trafficking - Kent Perspective

- According to Kent Police there are 1000 prostitutes working in Kent of which 80% are believed to be through human trafficking
- These women and men are subject to being moved around after 2-3 days, drug induced (usually heroin) so that they become addicts and do not leave their “master/gang leader”
- They can become human trafficked through thinking they will get a better life in the UK, paying off a debt (personal or family members) or family members being held to ransom to make them work
- Gangs that have been identified as leading the human trafficking in Kent are Albanian and Lithuanian
- 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



Slavery - Kent Perspective

- Slavery of agricultural work is where workers are paid up to £1 a day. Farmers that go through agencies may not necessarily know that they are paying for slaves, The agency would keep the remainder of the money
- Workers will have all their passports taken away
- Workers will sleep sometimes in vans or very run down buildings/out buildings with up to 20-30+ people in one room
- Kent Police's Special Branch based at Folkestone are working with local authorities to address the problem
- If a victim presents themselves to Kent Police or if they intercept slavery or human trafficking they will be taken to the UK Human Trafficking Centre until they find them a place of safety



Sevenoaks District what we can do

- Kent Police would like to work with us to offer awareness training to members and all front line workers including our partner agencies
- This will be incorporated into, and work in conjunction with, the Safeguarding Policy
- This training will be available from January 2015
- The training will ensure that all victims are dealt with appropriately and safely



What we can look out for

- The Modern Slavery website advises on the following 7 signs to spot
- **Physical Appearance** - Victims may show signs of physical or psychological abuse, look malnourished or unkempt, or appear withdrawn
- **Isolation** - Victims may rarely be allowed to travel on their own, seem under the control and influence of others, rarely interact or appear unfamiliar with their neighbourhood or where they work
- **Poor Living Conditions** - Victims may be living in dirty, cramped or overcrowded accommodation, and / or living and working at the same address
- **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



What we can look out for continued

- **Restricted Freedom of Movement** – Victims have little opportunity to move freely and may have had their travel documents retained, e.g. passports
- **Unusual Travel Times** - They may be dropped off / collected for work on a regular basis either very early or late at night
- **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
- More information can be found at www.modernslavery.co.uk or by contacting their help line 0800 0121 700



Thank you

