



Home Office

Home Office Circular

Modern Slavery Act 2015

July 2015



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Modern Slavery Act 2015

From: Crime and Policing Group – Modern Slavery Unit

For more information contact: See Annex B for list of contacts for each policy area.

Broad subject: Modern slavery, criminal law

Sub-categories: proceeds of crime, human trafficking, slavery and trafficking prevention orders, victims of crime, Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner

This circular is addressed to: Lord Chief Justice, Justices of the Supreme Court, President of the Queen's Bench Division, Master of the Rolls, Senior Presiding Judge, Lords Justices of Appeal, Chairman of the Judicial College, High Court Judges, Presiding Judges, Resident Judges, Crown Court Judges, District Judges (Magistrates' Courts), Chairmen of the Justices, Director of Public Prosecutions, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Chief Officers of Police in England and Wales, Director General of the National Crime Agency, Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales, Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, College of Policing, HM Revenue and Customs, Chief Crown Prosecutors, Attorney General's Office.

Copies of this circular go to: Council of Circuit Judges, Magistrates' Association, Association of District Judges, Justices' Clerks' Society, Registrar of Criminal Appeals, Association of Chief Police Officers, Association of Police & Crime Commissioners, Police Superintendents' Association, Police Federation, The Law Society, the Sentencing Council, the Bar Council, the Criminal Bar Association, Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, Citizens Advice Bureaux, Association of Chief Police Officers, Chief Probation Officers, Local Government Association

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Dear Colleague

1. The Modern Slavery Act 2015 (“the 2015 Act”) received Royal Assent on 26 March. The 2015 Act will ensure that the National Crime Agency, the police and other law enforcement agencies have the powers they need to pursue, disrupt and bring to justice those engaged in human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. The 2015 Act also introduces measures to enhance the protection of victims of slavery and trafficking. In addition, the 2015 Act includes provisions for a new Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner. The Act generally extends to England and Wales only, although some sections apply to Scotland and Northern Ireland, including sections relating to the Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner.
2. The 2015 Act itself provides for a small number of its provisions to come into force either on the day of Royal Assent or two months afterwards (that is, on 26 May). In addition, the Minister for Preventing Abuse and Exploitation has now made the first commencement regulations (the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (Commencement No. 1, Saving and Transitional Provisions) Regulations 2015) bringing other provisions of the Act into force on 31 July 2015. This circular provides details of those provisions of the 2015 Act that are coming into force on 31 July 2015. It will be supported by more detailed operational guidance to the police and others issued by, amongst others, the College of Policing.
3. A number of provisions of the Act will be implemented later, for example after trials of relevant services are complete. The Home Office will provide further circulars in respect of these provisions.
4. A glossary of abbreviations used in this circular is contained in Annex A.
5. A point of contact for each of the provisions in this circular can be found in Annex B.

Part 1: Offences (Sections 1-6), Asset Recovery (Section 7), Reparation Orders (Sections 8-10) and Forfeiture/Detention of Land Vehicle, Ship or Aircraft (Sections 11-12)

Commencement Date: 31 July 2015

Sections 1-12: E.W

Background

6. Part 1 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 introduces the consolidated slavery and trafficking offences, tougher penalties and sentencing rules, ensures the main offences are subject to the toughest asset recovery regime under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, introduces bespoke slavery and trafficking reparation orders, and provides for the detention and forfeiture of vehicles, ships and aircraft used for the purposes of trafficking.

Sections 1-6: Offences

7. Sections 1 - 6 consolidate and simplify existing slavery and trafficking offences into one Act. This aims to provide clarity and focus when investigating and prosecuting those involved in modern slavery offences. They also clarify important aspects of the existing offences, for example to make it clearer that the offences can be used effectively where the victim is vulnerable, for example a child.
8. It includes two main modern slavery offences: slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking.

Section 1: Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

9. The offence slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour replaces and improves the existing offence provided by section 71 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009.
10. The offence, like its predecessor, is committed where a person holds another person in slavery or servitude or requires another person to perform forced or compulsory labour, and that person knows or ought to know that the other person is being held in slavery or servitude, or is being required to perform forced or compulsory labour. As with the predecessor offence, the Act provides that the offence should be interpreted in accordance with Article 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which bars slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.
11. The offence has been supplemented by clarificatory provisions which make clear that:
 - a. The personal circumstances of the victim, including any which make the individual more vulnerable, can be considered when assessing if the offence has taken place.

- b. An individual's consent to the conduct alleged to amount to slavery servitude or forced or compulsory labour does not prevent the offence being committed. This provision could be particularly relevant in cases where the victim is vulnerable to abuse, for example a child.
- c. In relation to the forced or compulsory labour offence, the court can consider any work or services provided by the person including any work or services provided in circumstances that amount to exploitation under section 3(3) to (6). This makes it clear that the forced and compulsory labour offence can cover a broad range of types of work and services including types, such as begging or pick-pocketing, which could amount to exploitation under section 3(5) or 3(6).

Mode of trial: Either way (that is, the offence may be tried in either a magistrates' court or the Crown Court)

Maximum sentence:

- **On summary conviction – twelve months' imprisonment (to be read as six months until Section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force) and/or an unlimited fine.**
- **On conviction on indictment – life imprisonment.**

Sections 2-3: human trafficking

12. Sections 2 and 3 set out the human trafficking offence and replace the two existing trafficking offences. Under the existing law, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is dealt with under section 59A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (as inserted by section 109 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012), and trafficking for other forms of exploitation such as labour exploitation is dealt with under section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act 2004. The new consolidated offence relates to trafficking for all forms of exploitation.
13. Section 2 retains the core concept of trafficking as set out in the predecessor offences. The offence is committed where a person arranges or facilitates the travel of another person with a view to that other person being exploited.
14. Section 2 clarifies that it is irrelevant whether or not the victim (V) consents to the travel and that 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. It also defines "travel" and explains when a person arranges or facilitates V's travel with a view to exploiting them.
15. Section 3 sets out the meaning of exploitation for the purposes of the offences in section 2. This includes: slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour; sexual exploitation; removal of organs; securing services etc by force, threats or deception; and securing services etc from children and vulnerable persons.

16. The human trafficking offence carries a limited form of extra-territorial jurisdiction. The offence may be committed by a UK national anywhere in the world. For non-UK nationals, it may be committed where any part of the arranging, facilitation or travel takes place in the UK.

Mode of trial: Either way (that is, the offence may be tried in either a magistrates' court or the Crown Court)

Maximum sentence:

- **On summary conviction – twelve months' imprisonment (to be read as six months until Section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force) and/or an unlimited fine.**
- **On conviction on indictment – life imprisonment.**

Section 4: Committing offence with intent to commit offence under section 2

17. Section 4 criminalises committing an offence with the intention to commit human trafficking. This will capture activity such as supplying false documents with the intention that those documents would be used to facilitate human trafficking.
18. Under current offences, committing an offence with the intention to commit human trafficking for sexual exploitation is already criminalised under section 62 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The effect of the changes in the Modern Slavery Act 2003 is that committing an offence with the intent to traffick for any type of exploitation will be an offence.

Mode of trial: Either way (that is, the offence may be tried in either a magistrates' court or the Crown Court)

Maximum sentence:

- **On summary conviction – twelve months' imprisonment (to be read as six months until Section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force) and/or an unlimited fine.**
- **On conviction on indictment – ten years' imprisonment (unless the offence involves false imprisonment or kidnapping, in which case life).**

Sections 5-6: Penalties and sentencing

19. Section 5 and 6 increase the maximum sentence available for offenders to life imprisonment and add the offences to Schedules 15 and 15B to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (the "2003 Act").
20. The effect of adding these offences to Schedule 15 is that an Extended Determinate Sentence under section 226A of the 2003 Act (for adults) and 226B (for under 18s) is open to the court in particular circumstances.

21. The effect of adding these offences to Schedule 15B is that adults with a previous conviction for a very serious sexual or violent offence listed in Schedule 15B face an automatic life sentence under section 224A of the 2003 Act where the sentence for the current offence would be a determinate sentence of 10 years or more; and the sentence for the previous offence was a determinate sentence of 10 years or more or an indeterminate sentence with a minimum term of 5 years or more).
22. The section 1 offences of slavery servitude and forced or compulsory labour and the section 2 offence of human trafficking will form part of Schedule 15 to the 2003 Act under section 6 of the Act. This means that, where the sentence is for 12 months or more, victims have the statutory right to be offered the Victim Contact scheme. It is important that the joint Police/ CPS Witness Care Units or the Police refer such cases, after sentence, to the National Probation Service Victim Liaison Units, and that the Victim Liaison Units are aware of the statutory rights of these victims.
23. Where an offender is convicted of the section 2 trafficking offence, sentencers should note that the offence has been added to both Part 1 (violent offences), and Part 2 (sexual offences) of Schedule 15 to the 2003 Act. Where the offence is committed with a view to sexual exploitation, it is treated as a sexual offence and, if an Extended Determinate Sentence is imposed, an extended licence period of up to 8 years may be included. Where the offence is **not** committed with a view to sexual exploitation, it is treated as a violent offence, and, if an Extended Determinate Sentence is imposed, an extended licence period of up to 5 years may be included.
24. An offender sentenced to 12 months or more in custody for an offence under Section 1 or Section 2 will also be subject to management under Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). These are a framework of statutory arrangements operated by criminal justice and social care agencies that seek to manage and reduce the risk presented sexual and violent offenders in order to reduce re-offending and protect the public. This is done by the sharing of information and establishing a coordinated risk management plan that will allow offenders to be effectively managed. Due to their inclusion under MAPPA, these offenders will be automatically allocated to the National Probation Service rather than one of the Community Rehabilitation Companies. This allocation will take place following sentencing at the court itself.

Transitional arrangements

25. The consolidated offences set out at sections 1-4 of the Act apply to conduct which takes place from the commencement date. Any offences which were committed before 31 July 2015 can be prosecuted under the slavery and trafficking offences in force at the date of this Circular, but not under the new offences in the Act. Where an offence is committed partly before 31 July 2015 and partly after that date, transitional provisions ensure that the offence may be prosecuted under the slavery and trafficking offences in force before the commencement of the offences in the Act.

Use of cautions

26. Sections 1 and 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 are being added to the list of either-way offences where a simple caution can only be used in exceptional circumstances and with the agreement of an Inspector.¹ This change will come into effect on the 31 July 2015 at the same time as the new offences. Section 59A Sexual Offences Act 2003 will remain on this list.

Section 7: Asset recovery

27. Section 7 amends Schedule 2 Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) to make both the section 1 offence of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour and the section 2 human trafficking offence 'criminal lifestyle' offences.

28. POCA sets out the legislative scheme for recovering criminal assets, with criminal confiscation being the most commonly used power. The most robust regime relates to 'criminal lifestyle' offences. This permits the court to treat all the assets that the defendant has, or has had in the last 6 years, as the proceeds of crime. This means that the court can potentially confiscate all of their assets, rather than just those that can be directly linked to the crime in question. Under the criminal lifestyle confiscation regime, the court still has discretion not to make these assumptions if they are shown to be wrong or there would be a serious risk of injustice if they were made.

29. Under the previous regime, only trafficking offences were criminal lifestyle offences. Section 7 ensures slavery, servitude and forced and compulsory labour will also be treated as a criminal lifestyle offence.

Sections 8-10: Slavery and Trafficking Reparation Orders

30. This section introduces a new bespoke Reparation Order which provides powers for the courts to use money confiscated from convicted slave drivers and traffickers to provide reparation to their victims.

31. Where a person convicted of an offence under sections 1, 2 or 4 of the Act has assets available, as evidenced by a Confiscation Order, the court would have to consider making a Reparation Order to provide reparation to the victim for the harm that they have suffered and give reasons if it does not. The Reparation Order will only be made where the court is confident the perpetrator has the means to pay. Where a Compensation Order has been made, a Reparation Order cannot also be made.

32. The amount of any Reparation Order made by the Court would be paid for by the defendant. The size of the payment to the victim should be determined by the Court, based on the level of harm and the amount of the Confiscation Order made against the defendant. The amount of the Confiscation Order is to be

¹ The list is set out in the Amendment to the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 (Simple Cautions) (Specification of Either-Way Offences) Order 2015 and the requirement that a caution is only given in exceptional circumstances is set out in section 17(3) of the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015.

dependent on how much the Court deems the offender to have made from their criminal behaviour and the assets the defendant has available to be recovered.

Sections 11-12: Forfeiture/detention of land vehicle, ship or aircraft

33. These provisions ensure that law enforcement and the courts have the appropriate powers to seize and forfeit vehicles that have been used to facilitate human trafficking offences. The provision ensures that the similar powers to detain and forfeit vehicles etc in relation to trafficking for sexual exploitation under sections 60A and 60B in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and trafficking for exploitation under section 5(4) Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants etc) Act 2004 are effectively retained once the new offences come into force.
34. These sections allow a senior immigration officer or constable to detain a land vehicle, ship or aircraft where a person has been arrested for a section 2 offence (human trafficking) and there are reasonable grounds to believe that a forfeiture order could be made if that person was convicted.
35. It also allows for vehicles etc to be detained even where the vehicle etc is not owned by the perpetrator. In these circumstances the owner (or charterer or hire-purchaser) may apply to court for release of the vehicle etc, which the court can allow until any forfeiture order is made with appropriate surety.
36. The vehicle etc may be detained until a decision is taken not to charge the person or, where they are charged, the criminal justice proceedings end. Where the proceedings on indictment end in a conviction, the court may order the forfeiture of the vehicle etc in certain circumstances.
37. Where a person claims to have an interest in a vehicle etc, the court must give them the opportunity to make representations before ordering forfeiture.

Part 2: Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (Sections 14 to 34)

Commencement Date: 31 July 2015

E.W

Background

38. Part 2 of the 2015 Act makes provision for the introduction of Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs) and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (STROs). These are court orders that can be used to protect the public by preventing, restricting or disrupting a person's involvement in slavery or human trafficking offences by imposing various restrictions on that person. The Act does not contain an exhaustive list of the restrictions that can be included in the STPO or STRO so that law enforcement and the courts can respond flexibly to the risks posed by an individual and tailor prohibitions to the specific risk posed. However, the restrictions could include being banned from working with children, working as a gangmaster, employing staff, or travelling to specific countries (or to all countries outside the UK). Individuals may also be required to provide their names and addresses. Detailed information on STPOs and STROs will be provided in statutory guidance to be published alongside the commencement of the provision.
39. The STPO is intended to restrict the activity of individuals who have who have been convicted of a slavery or human trafficking offence, including an equivalent offence in another country outside the UK. The relevant offences are laid out in Schedule 1 of the Act and include the offences under sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Act, predecessor offences which have been consolidated, equivalent Scottish offences, and equivalent Northern Ireland.
40. The STRO is intended to restrict the activity of individuals who have not been convicted of a slavery or human trafficking offence.
41. For both types of order the court will only make the order where this is necessary to protect people from the likely harm caused by the commission of a slavery or trafficking offence.
42. A court may make an STPO against an individual when sentencing that person for a slavery or human trafficking offence. Alternatively, a chief officer of police, an immigration officer or the Director General of the National Crime Agency can apply to a magistrates court for an STPO or an STRO. Prohibitions under STPOs and STROs will be put in place for at least 5 years, save for restrictions on foreign travel which last up to 5 years.
43. An STPO or STRO can be used for individuals under 18. In these cases, the application will be dealt with by a youth court. Rules of Court set out when the youth court may hear applications for individuals over 18, notably when the

individual turned 18 during the proceedings; or if the application is to be made alongside that of an individual who is under 18 and the court thinks it in the interests of justice for the cases to be heard together.

44. An interim STPO or STRO may be granted when the decision on an application for an STPO or STRO has not yet been determined. It will cease to exist when the court has made a decision on the application for the full order.
45. The conditions of the STPO or STRO may be varied, renewed or discharged upon application to the court by the defendant or a chief officer of police. An immigration officer or the Director General of the NCA may apply for the variation, renewal or discharge of an order for which they made the original application. An individual has the right to appeal against the making of an STPO or an STRO against them.

Offences related to breach of an STPO or STRO

46. Breach of an STPO or STRO (or interim STPO or interim STRO) conditions, including the requirement to notify the police of name and address, is a criminal offence under section 30 of the Act, subject to a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment. The breach of the Northern Ireland equivalent to an STPO is also an offence.

Mode of trial: Either way (that is, the offence may be tried in either a magistrates' court or the Crown Court)

Maximum sentence:

- **On summary conviction – six months' imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.**
- **On conviction on indictment – five years' imprisonment**

Part 4: Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner (Sections 40-44)

Commencement Date: 31 July 2015

E.W.S.NI

47. Part 4 establishes an Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner (“the Commissioner”). The Commissioner will be an independent office holder appointed by the Secretary of State (in practice, the Home Secretary) following consultation with Scottish Ministers and the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland.
48. The role of the Commissioner is to encourage good practice in the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of slavery and human trafficking offences, as well as the identification of victims of those offences. His role is relevant to all current slavery and trafficking offences in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
49. The Act sets out examples of ways in which the Commissioner may undertake his functions. This list includes reporting on matters set out in his Strategic Plan or other *ad hoc* reports when requested by the Secretary of State or the relevant devolved administrations, making recommendations to public authorities, undertaking or supporting research; consulting; and cooperating and joint working with international and voluntary sector partners, as well as public authorities.
50. The Commissioner will prepare a strategic plan setting out his objectives and priorities, the areas on which he proposes to report, and other activities he intends to undertake. The plan must be agreed by the Home Secretary after consultation with Scottish Ministers and the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland. The plan will be for between one and three years in length. The plan must be laid before Parliament. The Commissioner may at any time prepare a revised plan.
51. The Commissioner must publish an annual report. Before the report is laid before Parliament and the respective devolved legislatures, the Secretary of State and ministers for the relevant devolved administrations have the power to remove certain material from any report. The Secretary of State has the power to remove information that she thinks would be against the interests of national security, and both the Secretary of State and ministers in the devolved administrations may remove material they think might prejudice the safety of any individual or prejudice a criminal investigation or prosecution of offences. The same powers to remove material apply to *ad hoc* reports.
52. The Commissioner cannot take action in relation to particular individuals or cases, but can draw conclusions from individual cases in the context of considering a general issue.

53. The Act specifies certain public authorities who are under a duty to co-operate with the Commissioner for the purpose of the Commissioner's functions, where it is reasonably practicable to do so. Schedule 3 of the Act specifies the UK wide and England and Wales public authorities to whom this duty will apply. The initial list under Schedule 3 includes: police forces in England & Wales, the British Transport Police, the National Crime Agency, Border Force, Immigration Enforcement, UK Visas & Immigration, local authorities in England & Wales, National Health Service trusts, and the Gangmasters Licensing Authority. The list can be varied by regulations and Scotland and Northern Ireland will add their public authorities to this list via regulations.
54. In general, information disclosed by an authority to the Commissioner under this duty will not breach any obligation of confidence owed by the public authority making the disclosure. However, special provision is made to retain existing safeguards protecting the disclosure of "patient information" and ensure that health professionals would not be under conflicting professional obligations as a result of health bodies being subject to the duty to co-operate with the Commissioner. The Commissioner may not require information to be disclosed where this would contravene any other restriction on the disclosure of information, for example, in contravention of the Data Protection Act 1998 or Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000.

Section 45 and Schedule 4: Defence for slavery or trafficking victims who commit an offence

Commencement Date: 31 July 2015

E.W

55. These provisions provide for a defence for victims of slavery or trafficking who have committed a criminal offence. The defence is intended to provide further encouragement to victims to come forward and give evidence without fear of being prosecuted and convicted for offences connected to their slavery or trafficking situation.
56. The defence builds on existing non-legislative measures to avoid inappropriate prosecutions under guidance published by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP). Where a victim of slavery or trafficking may have committed a criminal offence as a direct consequence of their trafficking or slavery situation, the Crown Prosecution Service applies specific DPP guidance as to whether or not to bring a prosecution. The Crown Prosecution Service will publish revised DPP guidance ahead of commencement to reflect the statutory defence.
57. The statutory defence set out in section 45 applies a different test in the defence for persons aged 18 or over and those under the age of 18. This emphasises that children can be particularly vulnerable to being influenced into committing crimes without compulsion being used and reflects the DPP guidance.
58. For a person under the age of 18 at the time of an act which constitutes an offence is committed, the defence applies where:
- a. The child commits the offence as a direct consequence of their being a victim of slavery or relevant exploitation; and
 - b. a reasonable person in the same situation and having the person's relevant characteristics (including their age) would have committed the offence.
59. Where a person is aged 18 or over at the time of the act which constitutes an offence, the defence applies where:
- a. The person commits the offence because they are compelled to do so;
 - b. The person was compelled as a result of slavery or relevant exploitation (compulsion is further defined at section 45(3)); and
 - c. A reasonable person with relevant characteristics in the same position as the person would have no realistic alternative to committing the offence.

60. The relevant characteristics of the victim claiming the defence that will be considered for the purposes of the reasonable person test are age, sex, and any mental or physical illness or disability.
61. Relevant exploitation is exploitation (within the meaning of section 3) which is attributable to the person being or having been a victim of trafficking.
62. The defence (for both those under the age of 18 and those over the age of 18) will apply to all offences except those set out in Schedule 4 to the Act. Schedule 4 sets out certain serious offences, mainly serious sexual or violent offences. In these serious cases, the Crown Prosecution Service will still apply their discretion (applying Director of Public Prosecutions guidance and the Code for Crown Prosecutors) as to whether or not it would be in the public interest to prosecute.

Section 46: Special measures for witnesses in criminal proceedings

Commencement Date: 31 July 2015

E.W

63. Existing provisions ensure that trafficking victims are automatically treated as eligible for special measures (unless they tell the court they do not want to be eligible). Special measures apply to witnesses who are giving evidence in court and include screening the witness from the accused, giving evidence by live link, giving evidence in private, removal of wigs and gowns, video recorded evidence in chief and video recorded cross-examination or re-examination. Section 46 extends these provisions to victims of both the section 1 and 2 offences under the Act, i.e. they will apply to victims of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour as well as human trafficking.

Section 47: Civil legal aid for victims of slavery

Commencement Date: 31 July 2015

E.W

64. Currently, victims of trafficking are able to apply for civil legal services for advice and representation in relation to certain immigration matters, damages claims and certain employment claims under paragraph 32 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (LASPO). Section 47 amends Part 1 of Schedule 1 to LASPO to extend the same provision to victims of slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour.

65. The process for accessing civil legal aid for immigration matters involves the victim having a positive reasonable grounds decision through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). From 31 July 2015 the NRM will consider and support victims of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour, as well as victims of human trafficking, in England and Wales.

GLOSSARY

The “Act”	Modern Slavery Act 2015
The “2003 Act”	Criminal Justice Act 2003
The “Commissioner”	The Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner
POCA	Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
LASPO	Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
STPO	Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order
STRO	Slavery and Trafficking Risk Order

POINTS OF CONTACT

Provision:	Contact:	Telephone:	Email:
Sections 1-6: offences	Tez Ilyas	0207 035 6975	Tez.Ilyas@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
Section 7: confiscation of assets	Alison Moore	0207 035 1717	Alison.Moore@homeoffice.x.gsi.gov.uk
Sections 8-10: slavery and trafficking reparation orders	Tez Ilyas	0207 035 6975	Tez.Ilyas@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
Sections 11-12: detention and forfeiture of vehicles etc	Tez Ilyas	0207 035 6975	Tez.Ilyas@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
Part 2: Prevention orders	Sarah Taylor	0207 035 6393	Sarah.Taylor18@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
Part 4: Independent Anti-slavery Commissioner	Justine Currell	0207 035 8205	Justine.Currell@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
Section 45: Defence for victims	Justine Currell	0207 035 8205	Justine.Currell@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk
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