



Home Office

# Exchange of Sexual Relations for Accommodation ('Sex-for-rent')

## Government Call for Evidence

This call for evidence begins on 21<sup>st</sup> April 2023.

This call for evidence ends on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023 at 11.59pm.

## About this call for evidence

<b>To:</b>	Public call for evidence
<b>Duration:</b>	10 weeks
<b>Enquiries (including requests for the paper in an alternative format) to:</b>	Email: <a href="mailto:sexforrentcallforevidence@homeoffice.gov.uk">sexforrentcallforevidence@homeoffice.gov.uk</a>  Or write to us at: Sex-for-rent call for evidence Tackling Exploitation and Abuse Directorate Interpersonal Abuse Unit 2 Marsham Street London SW1P 4DF
<b>How to respond:</b>	Via online survey  <a href="https://www.homeofficesurveys.homeoffice.gov.uk/s/6VNPT5/">https://www.homeofficesurveys.homeoffice.gov.uk/s/6VNPT5/</a>  Or by email to the above address  Or by post to the above address.

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## Rt Hon Suella Braverman KC MP, Home Secretary



As Home Secretary, the safety of the British people is my top priority. Tackling violence against women and girls is one of my key priorities. These sickening crimes have no place in our society, and I am determined to see more perpetrators brought to justice and all victims and survivors receiving appropriate support.

The exploitation and abuse that can occur through ‘sex-for-rent’ arrangements has no place in our society. In the cross-Government Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, we acknowledged the concerns about abuses of the landlord-tenant relationship, and we committed to work across Government and with our partners in policing to better understand the effectiveness of the existing offences in tackling these abusive practices.

We have already taken several important steps in this area, including introducing banning orders to better protect tenants from rogue landlords who have been convicted of certain criminal offences and working with the College of Policing to include sex-for-rent in their Violence Against Women and Girls Toolkit to assist officers considering sex-for-rent allegations. We have also provided funding for crucial frontline services and support organisations such as Changing Lives who are working to address the current gaps in evidence about what is a hidden practice and improving support for vulnerable people.

We are determined to act on the points that were raised in the passage of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts (PCSC) Act 2022 about this practice, where Parliament echoed my concerns about it.

This call for evidence invites views on the issue of sex-for-rent. As part of this, we will look at the effectiveness of existing legislation and whether there is a case for a new criminal offence, or non-legislative measures to make sure that we are doing all we can to pursue perpetrators and support victims. It is an area that is largely hidden with little reliable data.

The call for evidence seeks the views of those that have been directly engaged in a sex for rent arrangement, whether they engaged in it in an informed and consensual way or whether they were deceived, coerced or compelled into it. It also seeks the views of statutory agencies, law enforcement, the violence against women and girls sector and internet companies that allow the posting of advertisements for accommodation.

Violence against women and girls is still all too prevalent and, directly or indirectly, it affects us all. It is essential that we put in place practical solutions which make a real difference to people’s lives. That is what the victims of these terrible crimes deserve, and that is what we must deliver. By responding to this call for evidence, you can make your voice heard and play a part in helping us achieve that.

## The context

'Sex-for-rent' is an arrangement where someone providing accommodation offers or provides that accommodation for free or at a discount in exchange for sexual relations from the person using the accommodation. Sex-for-rent is connected to the area of prostitution and sex work, although we acknowledge that many people who find themselves in a sex-for-rent arrangement will not consider themselves to be sex workers.

In 2016, the Home Affairs Select Committee undertook an inquiry into prostitution. In response to the recommendations, the Home Office commissioned research from Bristol University to look at the prevalence and nature of sex work and prostitution in England and Wales. The prevailing message in the research was the complexity of prostitution and sex work. The research was unable to identify a single prevalence estimate given the hidden nature of prostitution and sex work and the fact that people move in and out of them relatively frequently.

By extension, it is difficult to estimate how widespread the issue of sex-for-rent is, but the Government's position is clear. We must focus on the harm and exploitation that can be associated with these issues and ensure that the people who want to leave should be given every opportunity to find routes out.

Tackling sexual exploitation and sexual violence are priorities for the Government. That is why in June 2021, we published our End-to-End Rape Review and outlined a programme of work to improve the criminal justice system's response to rape. It is also why in July 2021, we published our cross-Government Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, and in March 2022 our Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan.

These aim to deliver wholesale changes in society's response to violence against women and girls, through pursuing perpetrators, supporting victims, prioritising prevention and strengthening the underlying system.

In the cross-Government Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy, we acknowledged the concerns about such abuses of the landlord-tenant relationship, and we committed to work across Government and with our partners in policing to better understand the effectiveness of the existing offences in tackling these abusive practices.

Concerns about this issue have grown in recent years, with increased interest from the public, Parliament, and the media. In 2021 and early 2022, significant concerns about it were during the passage of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The Government's position is that the offences in sections 52 and 53 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 are adequate to capture those seeking to explore or abuse others through sex-for-rent. In January 2021, the first successful prosecution of a landlord seeking to establish a sex-for-rent arrangement took place using those offences.

The Online Safety Bill includes sections 52 and 53 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 in a list of priority offences that internet companies will need to take proactive steps to tackle. The Bill will capture user-to-user sites, where the majority of sex-for-rent advertising takes place.

This call for evidence will explore the issue of sex-for-rent to better understand where and how exploitation is taking place and people are being harmed. It will also seek views on how to strengthen the response to any exploitation or harm. This will enable the

Government to understand what additional action might be needed to address this practice, including whether the legal framework needs to be reformed.

## Terminology

Violence against women and girls is an umbrella term which encompasses crimes that disproportionately – although by no means exclusively – affect women and girls. Crimes and behaviours covered by this term include rape and other sexual offences, domestic abuse, stalking, ‘honour’-based abuse (including female genital mutilation, forced marriage, and ‘honour’ killings), as well as many others, including offences committed online.

While we use the term ‘violence against women and girls’, this always refers to all victims of any of these offences. We recognise that men can also be victims of these crimes and that men may also engage in sex-for-rent arrangements on either side of the exchange.

**This call for evidence invites responses from all those with an interest in this issue, regardless of sex.**

## Relevant offences

There are existing offences in place which can be used to address sex-for-rent. The two most relevant criminal offences are sections 52 and 53 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.<sup>1</sup>

Section 52 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 makes it a crime for a person to cause or incite another person into prostitution for the first person’s or a third party’s gain. ‘Gain’ includes any financial advantage, including the removal of an obligation to pay or the provision of goods or services (including sexual services) for free or at a discount. To be a crime, the person doing the inciting or causing must actually want the prostitution take place. If it does take place, it must take place on the express or implied authority of that person.

This offence really aims to criminalise people who cause prostitution by fraud or persuasion.<sup>2</sup>

The practice of offering sex-for-rent’ (i.e., inciting or causing someone to discharge their obligation to pay rent by providing sexual services), could be caught by this offence where the victim is an identifiable person who is not already a sex worker. In 2021 an individual was convicted under this offence for inciting another person into a sex-for-rent arrangement.

Section 53 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 makes it a crime for one person to control intentionally another person’s prostitution for the first person’s or a third party’s gain in any part of the world.

To be a crime, there must be an element of control, which may be based on coercion, force and compulsion among other factors. A crime may have taken place even where a victim has acted in accordance with their own free will.

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<sup>1</sup> Depending on the circumstances of the case, charges for other sexual offences may also be available to reflect the absence of ‘free’ consent. This includes sexual assault and even – in the most serious cases – rape, but we do not go into detail about these offences here.

<sup>2</sup> You can read more about the section 52 and section 53 offences on the Crown Prosecution Service’s website: Prostitution and Exploitation of Prostitution | The Crown Prosecution Service (cps.gov.uk)

A person found guilty of these offences can face up to seven years in prison. Anyone that reports a crime under either of these offences is guaranteed anonymity by the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1992.

Other criminal offences can – again, depending on the particular circumstances of the case – be used to tackle sex-for-rent, for example:

- Under section 1 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, a person commits an offence if 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. Sex-for-rent could be covered here in circumstances where the victim has no choice but to accept the sex-for-rent arrangement, and as a result is held in slavery or servitude;
- Under section 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, a person commits an offence if the person arranges or facilitates the travel of another person with a view to that person being exploited. Sex-for-rent could be covered here in circumstances where an offender facilitates the travel of another, in order to facilitate sex-for-rent, in circumstances where sex-for-rent equates to sexual exploitation; and
- Section 3 sets out the definition of exploitation for the purpose of section 2<sup>3</sup>. Under section 3 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 describes a person as exploited only if one or more of the following apply in relation to the person: slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour; sexual exploitation; removal of organs; securing services by force, threats or deception; securing services from children and vulnerable persons.
- Under section 4 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, 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).

## The purpose of this call for evidence

The aim of this call for evidence is to enable us to understand the nature of the issue of sex-for-rent and the views of people that may be involved in any type of sex-for-rent arrangement, law enforcement; relevant statutory agencies and support service providers. We particularly want to hear about:

- sex-for-rent arrangements, including how they are facilitated and what they involve;
- the impact of such arrangements on those involved, particularly the person providing sexual relations;
- reasons why those who may be victims of crime do not report;
- the range of existing support for people who are being exploited or harmed through a sex-for-rent arrangements; and
- whether existing measures to prevent or detect these crimes and the support available to affected people are effective.

We are also using this call for evidence to seek a range of views about the existing criminal offences in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 and whether there is a case for change to the criminal law. Although the section 52 and 53 offences may apply to sex-for-rent, these offences were not originally designed to address this type of behaviour.

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<sup>3</sup> This is not an offence



The call for evidence responses will also be useful to inform policy making on the issue of sex-for-rent and the consideration of non-legislative measures.

We are keen to hear from the following groups through this call for evidence:

- people who have been involved in a sex-for-rent arrangement, both those that have provided accommodation and those providing sexual relations (whether they consider themselves to be a victim of sexual exploitation or not), who may exchange sexual services for accommodation without overt persuasion, deception or coercion;
- organisations that work with sex workers;
- law enforcement organisations such as the police and organisations associated with policing;
- civil society organisations that provide support to victims of crime types associated with sex-for-rent such as rape and sexual assault or other violence against women and girls crimes;
- statutory agencies and non-statutory organisations in the areas of housing, health, education and social services;
- adult services websites and internet companies that provide spaces for the advertising of accommodation, such as classified ads websites.

This call for evidence is open to those aged 16 and above.

We refer in this document to sex-for-rent, as it is a commonly recognised term. However, that term can imply any situation by which sexual relations were exchanged in return for accommodation.

If you or the people you are assisting cannot complete an online survey or would like an accessible version, please email [sexforrentcallforevidence@homeoffice.gov.uk](mailto:sexforrentcallforevidence@homeoffice.gov.uk) to request an accessible version of the survey.

## Guidance for those who have experienced sex-for-rent or related issues in the past

We are inviting people to share their experiences of sex-for-rent. This survey allows you to do so, but we recognise that completing it may be upsetting and/or distressing. All of the questions are optional, and you can choose not to respond to any of them or end the survey at any time.

We greatly appreciate you taking the time to respond with whatever you feel able to share.

The survey is anonymous and no-one else will know you participated other than the person supporting you to complete it if you are being supported to complete it.

The evidence gathered through this exercise will only be used to inform Government policy. It is not a route for the disclosure of criminal allegations or safeguarding risks. Any disclosure of criminal allegations or safeguarding risks will not be actioned.

If you need to report a crime and it is an emergency, please call 999 and ask for the police. In a non-emergency situation, you should contact your local police station by phone, calling 101, or going to the nearest police station with a front desk.

If you have been affected by any of the issues raised in this call for evidence (or more broadly) and require help or support, information about available services for those affected by violence against women and girls crimes is available here: [How to get support | VAWG \(campaign.gov.uk\)](https://www.campaign.gov.uk/how-to-get-support/). If you are in immediate danger or want to report a crime, call 999 and ask for the police.

# Guidance for respondents on personal information

We are inviting people to share their personal experiences in this survey. We are grateful for anything you feel able to share.

However, we would like to ask you not to share any information that may identify you or another person. This includes information that may directly identify people such as your or their names and addresses. It also includes information that may allow people to be indirectly identified, such as descriptions of where they live or spend their time, what they do for work, their educational and health histories. This is not an exhaustive list; please review your contribution and use your judgement to determine whether it contains identifying information.

# Questionnaire

**Q1. Sex-for-rent is defined as landlords offering or providing accommodation for reduced rent in exchange for sexual services. Do you think that this description reflects sex-for-rent? (Yes/No/Unsure)**

**a) Please briefly explain your answer**

**Q2. Which of the following scenarios do you think would be a crime? Presume that the person providing sexual relations is not otherwise engaged in sex work. (Yes/No/Unsure)**

- A person offering accommodation concealingly advertises a shared one-bedroom flat on a website and then an individual accepts the advert, without realising they are expected to share a room.

Yes/No/Unsure. Please briefly explain your answer.

- A landlord advertises a room for reduced rent and an individual is then persuaded to provide sexual services for no rent.

Yes/No/Unsure. Please briefly explain your answer.

- A landlord openly offers a situation of sexual services being exchanged for accommodation, and a tenant accepts.

Yes/No/Unsure. Please briefly explain your answer.

- A tenancy agreement is already in place, but a change of circumstances causes the tenant to offer alternative arrangements, including sexual relations which the landlord accepts.

Yes/No/Unsure. Please briefly explain your answer.

- If a landlord threatens eviction unless sexual services are provided.

Yes/No/Unsure. Please briefly explain your answer.

**Q3. What do you know about the characteristics and/or circumstances of tenants that are typically subject to sex-for-rent arrangements? (e.g., employment status, family status, immigration status, financial circumstances)?**

**Q4. What do you know about the characteristics and/or circumstances of people providing accommodation that are typically involved in exchanging sexual relations for accommodation? (e.g., relationship status, financial status)**

**Q5. What do you know about the circumstances in which exchanging sexual relations for accommodation takes place?**

**a) Do you think these factors have changed recently? (Yes/No/Unsure)**

**b) If so, how?**

**Q6. The Crown Prosecution Service's legal guidance states that the provision of accommodation in return for sex may be captured by the following legislation – section 52 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (causing or inciting prostitution for gain)**

and section 53 of the Sexual Offences Act (controlling prostitution for gain). In certain circumstances, the placing of an advert seeking to attract someone into a sex-for-rent arrangement may also be an offence under section 52.

a) What, if any, changes to the criminal legislation do you think are needed to tackle exchanging sexual relations for accommodation?

c) What concerns, if any, do you have about possible changes to the criminal law in this area?

**Q7. Section 54 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 defines a ‘prostitute’ as a person (A) who, on at least one occasion and whether or not compelled to do so, offers or provides sexual services to another person in return for payment or a promise of payment to A or a third person; and ‘prostitution’ is to be interpreted accordingly. In subsection (2) and section 53A, ‘payment’ means any financial advantage, including the discharge of an obligation to pay or the provision of goods or services (including sexual services) gratuitously or at a discount.**

a) Do you think there is a need to change this aspect of the criminal law? If so, please provide details on how.

**Q8. What, if any, additional protective or preventative measures do you think are necessary to prevent the exploitation and harm associated with the exchange of sexual relations for accommodation?**

**Q9. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?**

*The level of support available for people who have exchanged sexual relations for accommodation is adequate.*

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree

**a) Please describe the support you are aware of for those involved in sex-for-rent exchanges.**

**Q10. Are you representing an organisation? (Yes/No)**

**Q11. If you answered 'yes' to question 10, please select which category best reflects the organisation you are representing.**

- Housing Association
- Law enforcement agency (police, policing body, CPS]
- Healthcare
- Local Authority
- Education or student body
- Sex Worker Charity
- Violence Against Women and Girls Charity
- Tech company
- MP/Peer/All Party Parliamentary Groups
- Other not listed above



# Questions for Organisations

The following questions are for **representatives of organisations only**. If you are an individual not representing an organisation, please skip the following section and go to question 14.

**Q12. What is the name of the organisation that you are responding on behalf of?**

**Q13. Have you provided direct support to people who have exchanged sexual relations for accommodation? (Yes/No/Unsure)**

**a) If so, what support did you provide?**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Housing Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	Referral to counselling support services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Police Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal Aid
<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Aid
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

**b) Please provide more detail about that support, including:**

- i. the appropriateness of the support;**
- ii. the frequency that you are asked to provide support;**
- iii. Any other information you think is important.**

**Q14. Have you engaged with any other statutory (e.g. police, local authority, health and housing) or non-statutory organisations (e.g. civil society organisations) on the issue of sex-for-rent? (Yes/No/Unsure)**

- a) If so, please provide details on that engagement, including:**
  - i) The sector that organisation was in;**
  - ii) The purpose of the engagement;**
  - iii) If it was to coordinate support for victims, the effectiveness of that support.**

**The following questions are for individuals only. If you are a representative of an organisation, please skip the following section and go to question 22.**

# Questions for Individuals

The following questions are for individuals only. If you are a representative of an organisation, please skip the following section and go to question 22.

*As a reminder, all of the questions below are optional. Please fill in and return whatever you feel comfortable sharing. Your responses will be anonymous and will not be shared with anyone beyond those considering the call for evidence responses.*

**Q15. Have you ever personally been involved in exchanging sexual relations for accommodation? (Yes/No)**

**Q16. If no, do you have a personal experience of sex-for-rent from a different perspective, if so, please describe it.**

**Q17. If you answered 'yes' to Question 15 above, did you consider yourself to be a sex worker at the time? Please explain why.**

**Q18. How would you define the basis on which you exchanged sexual relations for accommodation?**

'Sex Worker'

*Individuals who are selling sexual services and engaged in sexual entertainment as a temporary, intermittent or permanent way to earn or supplement income.*

'Sexual Entrepreneurship'

*Individuals who are registered as self-employed, or have developed a web presence, developing a career around sex work.*

'Sex work is necessary to meet basic needs' e.g. shelter/food

*Individuals who are in vulnerable situations or constrained economically and may have made the choice to participate in sex work due to structural constraints.*

'Sexual Exploitation'

*Individuals who have been forced or coerced into engaging in paid, or unpaid, sexual services.*

Other

**a) Any additional comments?**

**Q19. Please provide details about your own (or others') circumstances that led to exchanging sexual relations for accommodation?**

- a) How was the arrangement brought about / facilitated? (e.g., was it through a website or online forum, an advert or an intermediary such as a mutual friend?)
- b) If you feel comfortable doing so, can you provide any detail about the terms of the arrangement? (e.g., the services you provided and whether that included non-sexual services such as cleaning or cooking; the frequency of the obligation, level of discount provided)

**Q20. If you provided sexual relations for accommodation, did you ever consider yourself to be a victim of crime; and if not, why not?**

**Q21. If you have accessed support, what can you tell us about the support you received? (e.g. engage the police, local authority, counselling services, sexual violence or domestic abuse charity).**

**a) If you did not access support, why not?**

**Q22. Like all questions, the following question is optional and not a method of reporting a crime. If you would like to report a crime, please contact the police using the information below.**

**We are asking the question to understand how exchanging sexual relations for accommodation may link to other crime types. If you feel comfortable, have you previously been a victim of any of the following crime types?**

- Rape
- Sexual assault such as groping
- Stalking
- Domestic abuse
- Forced marriage
- So called 'honour abuse' abuse
- Sharing of (or threatening to share) personal intimate images also known as revenge porn
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Grooming

Sexual harassment

Online harassment, for example, being sent unwanted images

Other

# Demographics

The following questions ask about your personal characteristics. This information will help us to see whether different people have different views and experiences. All these questions are optional, and you do not have to provide any of the information if you do not want to.

## 23. Which of the following age groups are you in?

- Under 16
- 16-17
- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-74
- 75-84
- 85 and over
- Prefer not to say

## 24. What is your sex?

- Male

Female

Prefer not to say

**25. Is the gender you identify with the same as your sex registered at birth?**

Yes

No

Prefer not to say

**26. What is your ethnicity?**

**White**

English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British

Irish

Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Other White Background

**Asian or Asian British**

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Chinese

Any other Asian background

**Mixed/multiple ethnic groups**



White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other mixed background

**Black or Black British**

Caribbean

African

Any other black background

**Other Ethnic Group**

Arab

Any other Ethnic Group

Prefer not to say

If you have selected any other background please specify:


**27. What is your religion?**

Buddhist

Christian

Hindu

Jewish

Muslim

Sikh

Other (please specify):

No religion

Prefer not to say

**28. Which of the following best describes your sexual orientation?**

Straight/Heterosexual

Gay

Lesbian

Bisexual

Prefer not to say

Other (please specify):

**29. Do you have any long-term illness or disability?**

Yes

No

Prefer not to say

**30. Where do you live?**

North East

North West

Yorkshire and The Humber

West Midlands

East Midlands

East of England

South West

South East

Greater London

Wales

Prefer not to say

Other (please specify):


# About you

Please use this section to tell us about yourself – **this section is optional**

<b>Full name</b>	
<b>Job title</b> or capacity in which you are responding to this call for evidence exercise (for example, member of the public)	
<b>Date</b>	
<b>Company name/organisation</b> (if applicable)	
<b>Address</b>	
<b>Postcode</b>	
If you would like us to acknowledge receipt of your response, please tick this box	<input type="checkbox"/> (please tick box)
Address to which the acknowledgement should be sent, if different from above	

**If you are a representative of a group**, please tell us the name of the group and give a summary of the people or organisations that you represent.

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# Contact details and how to respond

## Responses can be submitted online:

<https://www.homeofficesurveys.homeoffice.gov.uk/s/6VNPT5/>

## Enquiries (including requests for the paper in an alternative format) to:

**Email:** [sexforentcallforevidence@homeoffice.gov.uk](mailto:sexforentcallforevidence@homeoffice.gov.uk)

**Or by post to:** Sex-for-rent Call for Evidence, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF

## Help and support

The purpose of this call for evidence is to gather information and evidence about the issue of sex-for-rent. If you have been affected by any of the issues in this call for evidence and require help or support, information about available services is available here: [How to get support | VAWG \(campaign.gov.uk\)](#). If you are in immediate danger or want to report a crime, call 999 and ask for the police.

## Complaints or comments

If you have any complaints or comments about the call for evidence process, you should contact the Home Office at the above address.

## Alternative formats

To view this consultation in Welsh or British Sign Language please email [sexforrentcallforevidence.gov.uk](mailto:sexforrentcallforevidence.gov.uk).

## Publication of response

A paper summarising the responses to this call for evidence will be published on GOV.uk in due course.

## Representative groups

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent when they respond.

## Confidentiality

Information provided in response to this call for evidence, including personal information, may be published, or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes

(these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA), the UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Home Office.

The Home Office will process your personal data in accordance with the DPA and in the majority of circumstances, this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties.

# Call for evidence principles

The principles that government departments and other public bodies should adopt for engaging stakeholders when developing policy and legislation are set out in the call for evidence principles.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/call-for-evidence-principles-guidance>







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