

## What is Trafficking

All 3 of the following must be present in order to meet the definition of trafficking, unless the person trafficked is under 18, in which case 'the means' is irrelevant.

### The Act (What is done)

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt

### The Means (how it is done)

Threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.

### The purpose (why it is done)

For the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploiting the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs or body tissue

Human Trafficking offences are classed as 'lifestyle' offences so POCA should be considered. Suspects in a criminal case may also be victims of trafficking

## VICTIM CARE:

Many victims are referred to police by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as BAWSO and New Pathways. Use the NGO to maintain a trusting relationship – obtain details of any 'first account' that may already have been obtained from the PVoT. Comply with the **Wales Victim Response Pathway** which incorporates medical examination and MARAC process. Seek advice on feeding when malnutrition is suspected.

## BAWSO (24 hour helpline)

Tel: 0800 731 8147

## New Pathways

Tel: 01685 379 310

## LOCATION / SCENE:

The time, date and exact location where the victim/complainant has been found or been held. Consider scene preservation. Are there other Potential Victims of Trafficking (PVoTs) at the location found or where they have come from? Separate adult victims but don't isolate them.

## INTERVIEW / FIRST ACCOUNT:

PVoTs should be ABE interviewed by trained staff away from the scene of exploitation. This should not prevent early engagement in order to establish initial information. Understand it may take some time for a PVoT to make a full disclosure of their exploitation as they are likely to mistrust authority and law enforcement. Ensure NGO representative / support worker is present at ABE interview.

## INTERPRETERS:

Use independent, professional interpreters (WITS). Care should be taken with the use of an unknown appropriate adult as a person claiming a relationship with the PVoT may be exploiting them. Professionals of the same gender should be used wherever possible.

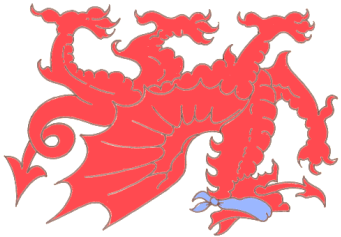
## National Referral Mechanism (NRM)

Think 'NRM' – you are a 'First Responder'. Referral into the NRM is compulsory for child PVoTs and consensual for adults. Seek the assistance of the relevant NGO Support Worker in the process.

## Do You Speak .....? Look for a response to indicate language

Afghani (Pashto)	Aya ta pa pakhto khabarey kawalai shey?
Albanian	A fisni shqip?
Bengali	Apni Bangla bolte paren?
Chinese (Cantonese)	Neih sikmhsik gong gwongdungwa?
Chinese (Mandarin)	Ni huibuhui jiang guoyu
Czech	Mluvite Czesky?
Ethiopian (Amharic)	Amarenay techelalleh (m) tech-iyallesh? (f)
Hungarian	Beszel magyarul?
Latvian	Vai Jus runajat latviski?
Lithuanian	Ar kalbate lietuviskai?
Punjabi	Tuhanu Panjabi aundi he?
Polish	Czy mowi pan/pani (m/f) po polsku?
Romanian	Vorbiti romaneste?
Slovakian	Viete po slovensky?

## Welsh First Responders to Modern Slavery



General Indicators - People who have been trafficked may:

- Be distrustful of the authorities
- Be threatened with being handed over to the authorities
- Be afraid of revealing their immigration status
- Not be in possession of their passports or other travel or identity documents, as those documents are being held by someone else
- Have false identity documents
- Be found in or connected to a type of location likely to be used for exploiting people
- Be unfamiliar with the local language
- Have limited contact with their families or with people
- Be unable to communicate freely with others
- Be under the perception that they are bonded by debt
- Be in a situation of dependence
- Come from a place known to be a source of human trafficking
- Have had the fees for their transport to the country or destination paid for by facilitators, whom they must payback by working or providing services in the destination

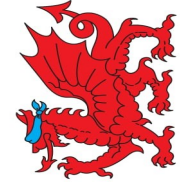
General Indicators - People who have been trafficked may:

- Not know their home or work address
- Allow others to speak for them when addressed directly
- Act as if they were instructed by someone else
- Be forced to work under certain conditions
- Be disciplined through punishment
- Be unable to negotiate working conditions
- Receive little or no payment
- Have no access to their earnings
- Work excessively long hours over long periods
- Not have any days off
- Live in poor or substandard accommodation
- Have no access to medical care
- Have limited or no social interaction
- Believe that they must work against their will
- Be unable to leave their work environment
- Show signs that their movements are being controlled
- Feel that they cannot leave
- Show fear or anxiety
- Be subjected to violence or threats of violence against themselves or against their family members and loved ones
- Suffer injuries that appear to be the result of an assault

## 'Na' i gaethwasiaeth yng Nghymru

Os gwelwch chi rywbeth, rhanwch ef!

Mewn argyfwng: 999  
Heb fod mewn argyfwng: 101  
Crimestoppers: 0800 555111  
Llinell gymorth caethwasiaeth  
Modern: 08000 121 700



## Say no to slavery in Wales

If you see it, report it!

In an emergency: 999  
Routine: 101  
Crimestoppers: 0800 555111  
Modern Slavery Helpline: 08000 121 700

cymru.gov.uk/gwrthgathwasiaeth

wales.gov.uk/anti-slavery

### Labour exploitation

People who have been trafficked for the purpose of labour exploitation are typically made to work in sectors such as: agriculture, construction, entertainment, service industry, and manufacturing (in sweatshops)

People who have been trafficked for labour exploitation may:

**Live in groups in the same place where they work and leave**

Live in degrading, unsuitable places, such as agricultural or industrial buildings

**Not be dressed adequately for the work they do: for example, they may lack protective equipment or warm clothing**

Be given only leftovers to eat

Have no access to their earnings

Lack basic training and professional licences

Be subjected to insults, abuse, threats or violence

Have no labour contract

Work excessively long hours

Depend on their employer for a number of services, including work, transportation and accommodation

Have no choice of accommodation

Never leave the work premises without their employer

Be unable to move freely

Be subject to security measures designed to keep them on the work premises

Be disciplined through fines

### Sexual exploitation - People trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation may:

Move between brothels.

Be escorted whenever they go

Have tattoos / marks indicating "ownership"

Have no cash of their own

Be unable to show any identity documents

Work long hours or have few days off

Sleep where they work/ Have very few items of clothing

Live or travel in a group, sometimes with other women who do not speak the same language

Only know sex-related words in the local language

Show signs (such as infection) of having been subjected to having unprotected sex

Show signs of having been subjected to forced or violent sex

Show evidence that a person has been bought and sold

Show that groups of women are under control of others

Be mindful of advertisements for brothels offering the services of women of a particular ethnicity or nationality; or offering services to clients of a particular nationality or ethnicity.

### Criminal Exploitation

People committing crime e.g. begging, shoplifting, pick pocketing etc.

**Be children, elderly persons or disabled migrants who tend to beg in public places and on public transport**

Be children carrying and/or selling illicit drugs

Have physical impairments that appear to be the result of mutilation

Be children of the same nationality or ethnicity who move in large groups with only a few adults

Be unaccompanied minors who have been "found" by an adult of the same nationality or ethnicity

Move in groups while travelling on public transport

Be part of large groups of children who have the same adult guardian

Be punished if they do not collect or steal enough

Live with members of their gang

Live, as gang members, with adults who are not their parents

### Domestic Servitude

People who have been trafficked for the purpose of domestic servitude may:

Live with a family

Not eat with the rest of the family

Have no private space

Sleep in a shared or inappropriate space

Be reported missing by their employer even though they are still living in the employer's house

Never or rarely leave the house for social reasons

Never leave the house without their employer

Be given only leftovers to eat

### Children - Children who have been trafficked may:

**Have no access to their parents or guardians**

Look intimidated and behave in a way that does not correspond with their behaviour typical of children their age

Have no friends of their own age outside of work

Have no access to education

Have no time for playing

Eat apart from other members of the "family"

Be given only leftovers to eat

Be engaged in work that is not suitable for children

Travel unaccompanied

Travel in groups with persons who are not relatives

Live apart from other children and in substandard accommodation

Be mindful of children's possessions, toys and clothing being present in inappropriate places where you would not expect a child to be (factories/ brothels etc.)

### Section 1 Modern Slavery Act 2015: The Offence of Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

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.

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.

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.

Forced or compulsory labour includes any work or services provided by the person including any work or services provided in circumstances that amount to exploitation such as anything which involves the commission of the following offences / behaviour;

sexual offences (including indecent photographs of children)

removal of organs

securing services by force, threats or deception (i.e. begging or pick pocketing)

securing services from children and vulnerable persons

Summary	- 6 months imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.
Indictment	- life imprisonment.

### Section 2 Modern Slavery Act 2015: The Offence of Human Trafficking

Where a person arranges or facilitates the travel of another person with a view to that other person being exploited. It is irrelevant whether or not the victim consents to the travel.

Exploitation includes;

slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

sexual exploitation

removal of organs

securing services by force, threats or deception (i.e. begging or pick pocketing)

securing services from children and vulnerable persons

A UK national may commit this offence 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.

Summary	- 6 months imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.
Indictment	- life imprisonment.

### Section 4 Modern Slavery Act 2015: The Intention to commit section 2 offence of human trafficking

Any intention to commit human trafficking.

(i.e. supplying false documents with the intention that those documents would be used to facilitate human trafficking.)

Summary	- 6 months imprisonment and/or an unlimited fine.
Indictment	- 10 years imprisonment or life (if the offence involves false imprisonment or kidnapping).