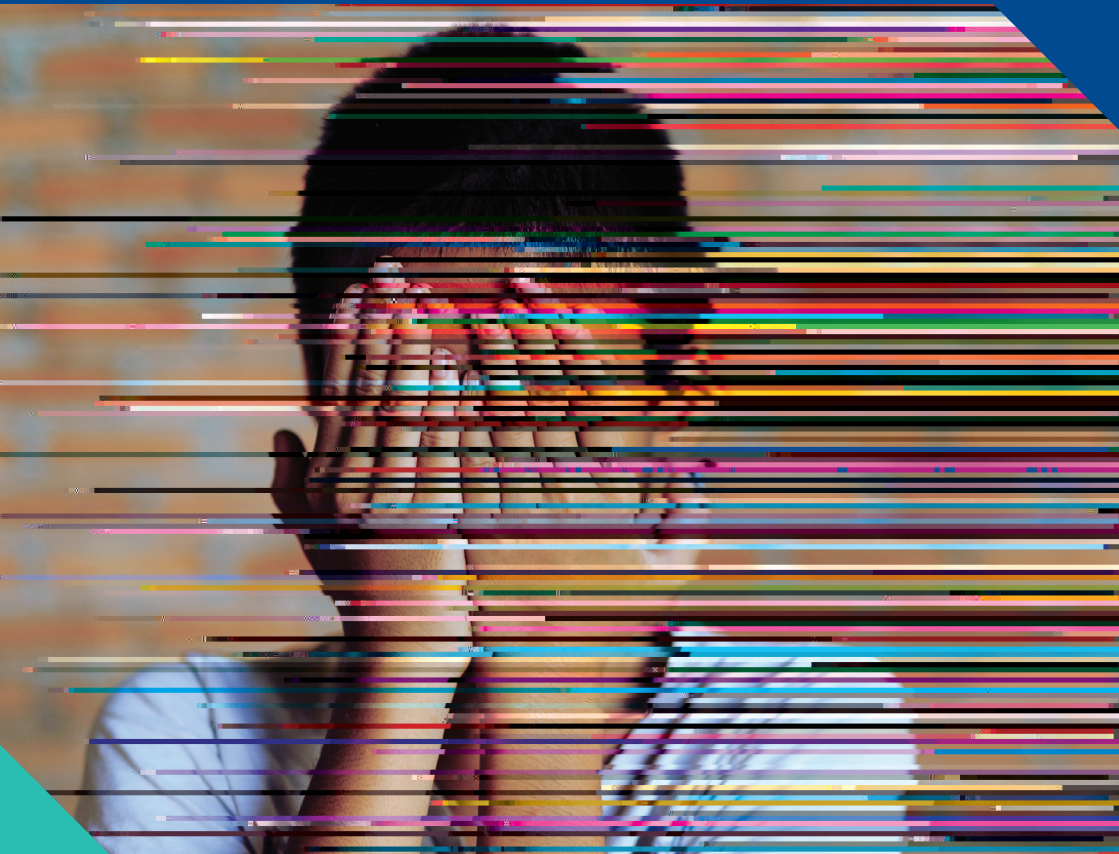


# Modern Slavery 'Ú Guidance





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recruitment or acquisition of a person/people of all ages.

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means ie, through the use of force, deception, or coercion.

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purpose ie, for the purpose of exploitation or forced labour.  
United Nations Palermo Protocol (UN, 2003)

- Modern Slavery Act 2015 (England and Wales)
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
- Human Trafficking and Exploitation Criminal Justice and Support for Victims Act (Northern Ireland) 2015



You can call 08000 121 700 to get confidential help, report a suspicion or seek advice. Or visit: [modernslaveryhelpline.org](https://modernslaveryhelpline.org)

# Why people are trafficked

- Domestic work.
- Rural work, farms and agricultural work, factories, construction, food processing, hospitality industries, plantations, fishing, beauty industry, shops.
- Sex workers/prostitutes.
- Criminal activity including cannabis cultivation, street crime, forced begging and benefit fraud.
- Forced or sham marriages.
- Organ removal.



# Signs of trafficking

- is accompanied by someone who appears controlling, who insists on giving information and speaking for them
- is withdrawn and submissive, seems afraid to speak to anyone in authority
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# The role of the nurse/midwife/ registered nursing associate

Trust and act on your professional instinct that something is not quite right. It is usually a combination of an inconsistent story and a pattern of symptoms that may cause you to suspect trafficking.

If you have any concerns about a child, young person or adult take immediate action to ask further questions and get additional information and support.

Remember:

- trafficked people may not self-identify as victims of modern slavery
- trafficking victims can be prevented from revealing their experience to health care staff through fear, shame, language



# What to do next

- Try to find out more about the situation and speak to the person alone and in private.
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