



NCS Trust Modern Slavery Prevention and Reporting Procedure

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1.0	Introduction of procedure	Debra Cook	May 2017	May 2018



Modern Slavery

The following pieces of legislation are relevant to this procedure:

Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015; Modern Slavery Act 2015; Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003; Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004; Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010

Modern Slavery encompasses many different types of behaviours and abuse, perpetrated against individuals from any background and of any age. Modern Slavery is abuse and therefore is included in the [NCS Trust Safeguarding Policy](#)

The different types of abuse that come under the umbrella term of Modern Slavery are:

- Slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour (s.1 MS Act)
- Human Trafficking (s.2 MS Act)

(the purposeful movement of a person for exploitation in whatever form. There is no minimum or maximum distance (i.e. it can be from one room to another)

Exploitation can include (in addition to the above):

- Sexual exploitation (i.e. forced into prostitution, regardless of age of the individual being exploited)
- Removal of organs
- Securing services by force, threats or deception (in particular if the individual being exploited is a child or an adult at risk). This can also include an individual being forced into committing criminal acts against their will as a possible debt-bondage process

Child Sexual Exploitation is a named type of abuse in its own right. This is the specific targeting of children (anyone under the age of eighteen) in order to exploit them sexually. Typically this occurs with gangs of perpetrators, who may use drugs, alcohol and/or gifts to groom the child. It is important to note that with all cases of child sexual exploitation, a child is unable to consent to their own abuse.

Indicators of modern slavery include:

- Individuals not being paid for the work they undertake
- Individuals being held in debt-bondage (being told they “still” owe money after having paid off a previous debt)
- An individual’s passport being held by their “employer” in order to keep the individual at work
- Multiple benefit claimants having their benefits being paid into the same account
- An individual not having freedom of movement (i.e. Passport being taken)
- Clear exploitation of an individual by another for financial or sexual gain.



Under the Modern Slavery Act 2015, we are required to ensure we do not have any aspect of modern slavery within our own organisation and within our supply chain. As such, we have to issue a statement, published on our website, which clearly reflects this and the actions we have taken and will continue to take, in order to address this.

Responding to concerns about modern slavery

If any staff member or volunteer within NCS Trust has any suspicions or concerns that any aspect of modern slavery may be occurring, they must take appropriate actions. Relevant procedures for doing this are detailed below.

Internal NCS Trust staff or volunteer working with service users

- 1) Concern is identified: this could be a service user is a victim or perpetrator, or a service user informs us of a concern they have
- 2) Staff member discusses this with their line manager (where appropriate) and the Safeguarding Lead immediately (See NCS Trust [Key Safeguarding Contacts](#) details)

Please note, if an individual is, or group of people are, in immediate risk of danger or harm, the police must be immediately notified on 999

Next steps

According to the nature of the concern, the Safeguarding Lead will lead on the next actions that are to be taken. This will be on a case-to-case basis. Next steps could include:

- Notifying the police
- Contacting the Modern Slavery helpline (0800 0121 700)
- With the individual's consent, completing a referral to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) (national framework for identifying potential victim of human trafficking and modern slavery and providing appropriate care) (England and Wales/Scotland/Northern Ireland)
- Referral to an external agency

Modern slavery concern connected to a supply chain delivery partner

If there are any identified concerns about any supply chain partner and the possible occurrence of modern slavery, the following actions must be taken:

- 1) Concern is identified within the supply chain



2) This is discussed with the relevant Regional Delivery Partner, who will immediately alert the Safeguarding Lead

3) Safeguarding Lead will take appropriate action

Please note, if an individual is, or group of people are, in immediate risk of danger or harm, the police must be immediately notified on 999.

According to the nature of the concern, the Regional Delivery Partner will lead on the next actions that are to be taken. This will be on a case-to-case basis. Next steps should include:

- Notifying the police
- Contacting the Modern Slavery helpline (0800 0121 700)
- With the individual's consent, completing a referral to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) (national framework for identifying potential victim of human trafficking and modern slavery and providing appropriate care) (England and Wales/Scotland/Northern Ireland)
- Referral to an external agency
- Suspending our contract with the supply chain delivery partner
- Undertaking our own investigation into the safeguarding of our service users while participating in supply chain partner activities
- Taking a final decision regarding the resuming or termination of our contract with the supply chain partner.

Any identified concerns connected to Modern Slavery will also be shared with the NCS Trust Incident Response Team and managed in line with the NCS Trust Incident Handling Process