



Modern Slavery /Human Trafficking Exploitation & Organised Immigration Crime

Detective Sergeant Chris Perry



Protect vulnerable people



Prevent crime



Deal with those who cause most
harm



Bring people to justice



Innovate and
continuously improve

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

- Overview
- Data 2020-2023
- Numbers of reported incidents recorded
- Information sources – How are the crimes reported
- The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Single Competent Authority (SCA)
- Challenges
- Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Modern Slavery Encompasses Human Trafficking and /or cases of slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour

It can happen anywhere in the world.

Indicators

Alcohol/drug misuse

Mental health

Poor education or additional learning needs

Homeless/ Malnourished

Debt bonded

Control of ID Documents – Very common indicator

Control of finances/financial difficulties

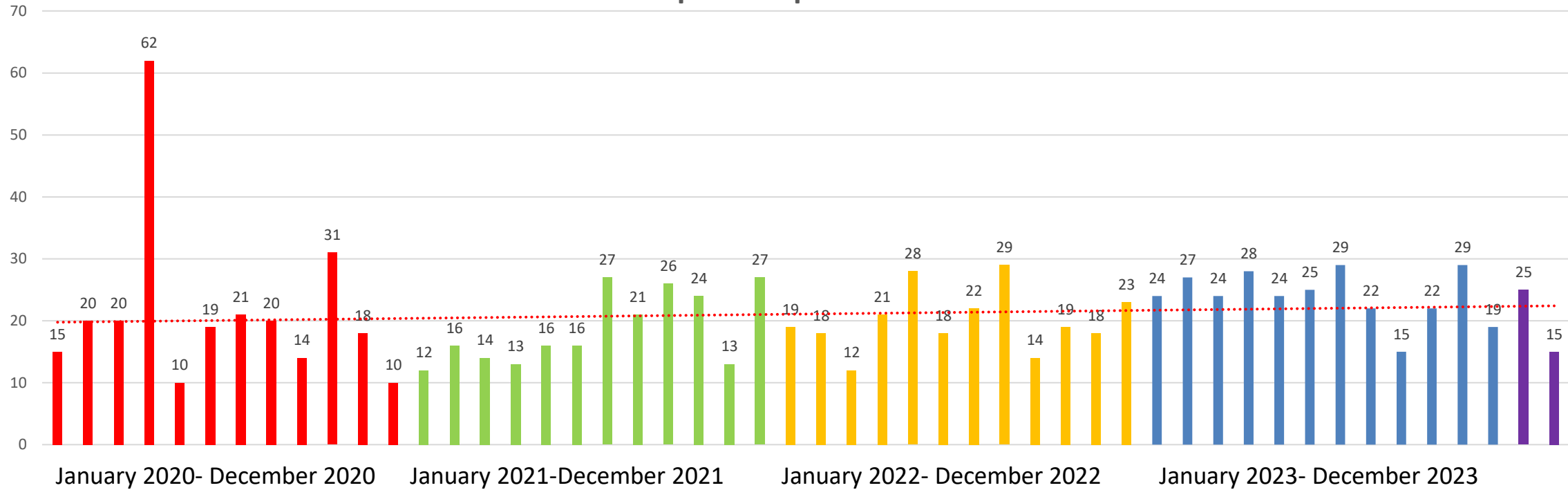
Extremely frightened/traumatised

Don't often perceive themselves as victims



Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Number of reports to police from 2020-2023



16

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Enforcement Work (Potential Victim Of Crime)	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24
PVOT engaged with	8	8	6	7	8	6	5	11	4	4	3	4	3	2	2	4	5
PVOT liberated	2	1	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	3
S45 defence assistance	6	8	8	7	7	35	15	10	11	15	16	10	10	21	12	11	9
Modern Slavery Team	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24
Total NRM occurrences	17	28	18	13	13	21	12	17	19	19	21	23	15	18	11	6	18

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Information sources – How are the crimes reported

Modern Slavery	2020	2021	2022	2023
101	143	135	154	165
999	62	106	131	125
In person	3	4	4	6
Contact Record	1	2	4	7
Direct	1	0	0	0
Facebook	3	1	3	5
EMAS	1	2	4	6
LFRS	1	0	0	0
Cambs	0	2	0	0
Northants	0	0	1	3
Radio	11	10	8	12
Alarm	0	3	9	0
E-Mail	44	20	26	31
SMS	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	270	285	344	361

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

Challenges

Outcome	2020	2021	2022	2023
1: Charged	10	2	2	2
1: Summoned/postal requisition	0	0	0	0
10: Police - formal action not in public interest	1	0	0	0
13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill	0	0	0	0
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	39	47	37	29
15: CPS - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	4	2	1	3
15: Police - named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	16	11	8	18
16: Victim declines/withdraws support - named suspect identified	15	12	23	17
18: Investigation complete no suspect identified	60	65	73	59
20: Other body/agency has investigation primacy	13	17	12	18
21: Police - named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	2	1	1	0
22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity, not in public interest to take further action	8	0	0	0
Cancelled / Transferred	14	22	13	9
Unknown	31	59	84	61
UU unresolved	7	7	24	34
Grand Total	220	245	278	250

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and Single Competent Authority (SCA)

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) was introduced in 2009 as a framework for identifying and referring potential victims of MSHT in the UK. The core of every country's NRM is ensuring victims receive the appropriate protection and support.

The NRM establishes a victim's eligibility for protection and support as a trafficked person. For adults, referrals can only happen if the person gives their consent, no consent is required to refer a potential victim who is a child.

The Single Competent Authority (SCA) was launched on 29th April 2009 and is responsible for making decisions about victims referred to the NRM. The SCA will assess the circumstances of the referral and make an initial reasonable grounds decision.

Police Officers provide additional information from their investigations to the SCA.



Types of Exploitation



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Exploitation

- Criminal exploitation occurs in many types of criminality, it will be referenced in Crime Types such as,
- County Lines Drug Dealing
- Cuckooing
- Child Criminal Exploitation
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Human Trafficking
- Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

County Lines Drug Dealing

County Lines is where illegal drugs are transported from one area to another, often across police and local authority boundaries (although not exclusively), usually by children or vulnerable people who are coerced into it by gangs.

The 'County Line' is the mobile phone line used to take the orders of drugs. Importing areas (areas where the drugs are taken to) are reporting increased levels of violence and weapons-related crimes as a result of this trend.

A feature in county lines drug supply is the exploitation of young and vulnerable people. The dealers will frequently target children and adults - often with mental health or addiction problems - to act as drug runners or move cash so they can stay under the radar of law enforcement.



Cuckooing

The County Lines drug dealing model often involves cases where the dealers will take over a local property, normally belonging to a vulnerable person, and use it to operate their criminal activity from. This is known as cuckooing.

Dealing from these locations is also known as “Trappin”, Locations used to sell drugs from are often referred to as “Trap Houses”

People exploited in this way will quite often be exposed to physical, mental and sexual abuse, and in some instances will be trafficked to areas a long way from home as part of the network's drug dealing business.

The reality is this is happening in every large town and city in the UK, including market towns.

Child Criminal Exploitation

Children often don't see themselves as victim or realise they have been groomed to get involved in criminality.

It's important that we all play our part to understand county lines and speak out if we have concerns.

What to do if you have concerns

The best advice is to trust your instincts.

Even if someone isn't involved in county lines drug dealing, they may be being exploited in some other way, so it's always worth speaking out.

You can speak to your local police by dialling 101, or in an emergency 999.

If you would rather remain anonymous, you can contact the independent charity Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111.



Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

What is Organised Immigration Crime

- OIC is the illegal facilitation of migrants across borders by organised crime groups (OCGs). It covers a broad range of criminal activity, including:
- Clandestine people smuggling,
- Production and supply of false/fraudulently obtained genuine documents,
- Abuse of legitimate means to enter or remain in a third country (Boats across the Channel)
- Facilitation of other illegal immigration (including air travel on false or fraudulently obtained documents)

Smuggling vs Trafficking

- People smuggling is a crime against the state where willing persons may pay considerable sums of money to have their entry to the UK facilitated.
- People trafficking is the movement of people by persons exercising control over them for the purpose of exploitation.

Organised Immigration Crime (OIC)

Op Melrose Essex 2019

- October 23, 2019, Grays Essex. Lorry driver Maurice Robinson makes a 999 call to the East of England Ambulance Service to say he had 39 people dead in the back of his Bulgarian-registered lorry on an industrial estate in Essex. Officers attend and Op Melrose begins.
- Over £4 million in cost to the public purse.
- 1500 officers working on the op at one point.
- **It can happen anywhere!**



Questions ?



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Our Duty

is to protect our communities



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