



House of Commons

NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS

given on

Thursday 30 October 2014

*For other Amendment(s) see the following page(s) of Supplement to Votes:
551-52, 553-54 and 665-66*

CONSIDERATION OF BILL

MODERN SLAVERY BILL, AS AMENDED

- | | |
|---|-----|
| Mr David Burrowes
Fiona Bruce | 132 |
| <p>Clause 1, page 1, line 12, at end insert—</p> <p>‘(c) the person exploits another person within the meaning of section 3(4), (5) or (6) of this Act and the circumstances are such that the person knows or ought to know that the other person is being exploited.’</p> | |
| Mr David Burrowes
Fiona Bruce | 133 |
| <p>Clause 1, page 1, line 17, after “labour”, insert “or is being exploited”</p> | |
| Mr David Burrowes
Fiona Bruce | 134 |
| <p>Clause 3, page 2, line 30, at end insert—</p> <p>‘(1A) For the purposes of section (1) a person is exploited only if one or more of subsections (4), (5) or (6) of this section apply in relation to the person.’</p> | |
| Mr David Burrowes
Fiona Bruce | 135 |
| <p>Clause 1, page 1, line 12, at end insert—</p> <p>‘(1A) For the purposes of this Act—</p> <p>(a) it is irrelevant whether a child consents to being held in slavery or servitude; and</p> <p>(b) a child may be in a condition of slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour whether or not—</p> <p>(i) escape from the condition is practically possible; or</p> <p>(ii) the child has attempted to escape from the condition.’</p> | |

Modern Slavery Bill, continued

Mr David Burrowes
Fiona Bruce

136

Clause 1, page 1, line 12, at end insert—

‘(1A) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) it is irrelevant whether a person consents to being held in slavery or servitude; and
- (b) a person may be in a condition of slavery, servitude or forced or compulsory labour whether or not—
 - (i) escape from the condition is practically possible; or
 - (ii) the person has attempted to escape from the condition.”

Mr David Burrowes
Fiona Bruce
Sarah Teather

137

Clause 43, page 30, line 20, at end insert—

- ‘(e) for child trafficking advocates to assist the child to obtain legal or other advice, assistance and representation, including (whether necessary) the appointment and instructing of legal representatives to act on behalf of the child in their best interests; and
- (f) to require any person or body providing services or taking administrative decisions in relation to a child for whom a child trafficking advocate has been appointed to recognise, and pay due regard to, the functions of the child trafficking advocate and (to the extent otherwise permitted by law) provide the child trafficking advocate with access to such information relating to the child as will enable the child trafficking advocate to carry out his or her functions effectively.”

Mark Durkan

138

Clause 41, page 29, line 29, at end add—

“(9) A child is not guilty of an offence if—

- (a) he or she was under the age of 18 when the act which constitutes the offence was done; and
- (b) the offence was integral to or consequent on the trafficking, slavery or exploitation of which he or she was a victim.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment aims to ensure a child victim of trafficking is not obliged to prove they were compelled to commit an offence before being able to access the protection of the statutory defence in line with international standards.

Mark Durkan

139

Page 24, line 19, leave out Clause 34.

Mark Durkan

140

Page 24, line 39, leave out Clause 35.

Mark Durkan

NC12

To move the following Clause—

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

“Establishment of the Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner

- (1) There is to be an offence of Anti-slavery Commissioner (in this section “the Commissioner”).
- (2) The Commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of State, following a pre-appointment hearing by Parliament of the candidate proposed by the Secretary of State.
- (3) The Commissioner may appoint his own staff.”

Mark Durkan

NC13

To move the following Clause—

“General function and powers of the Independent Commissioner

- (1) The Commissioner shall—
 - (a) monitor trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour, the fulfilment of international obligations and the effectiveness of national legislation and policy;
 - (b) issue proposals, recommendations, statements, opinions and advice relevant to the fight against trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude, forced or compulsory labour and to the realisation of the rights of victims;
 - (c) engage with international organisations on trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude, forced or compulsory labour, child protection, and other relevant issues;
 - (d) report annually, to both Houses of Parliament on trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude, forced or compulsory labour, and related issues;
 - (e) periodically review the offences and related policy of trafficking and slavery to ensure that they reflect the UK’s obligations under the Trafficking Convention and Trafficking Directive and other international instruments and consistently applied to all trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons;
 - (f) periodically review public authorities’ compliance with their duties under international and national legislation and policy in relation to trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude and forced and compulsory labour; and
 - (g) provide an impact assessment on the trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour implications for government trade deals and trade and aid policy.
- (2) The Commissioner is responsible for reviewing the practical implementation of the non-prosecution and non-punishment of trafficked, enslaved and/or exploited persons, and in doing so must have particular regard to women and children.
- (3) The Commissioner shall, specifically in respect of victims—
 - (a) encourage persons exercising functions or engaged in activities affecting trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons to take account of the views and interests of victims;
 - (b) consult with and advise the Government on the views and interests of trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons;
 - (c) consider the operation of complaints procedures relating to trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons;
 - (d) consider any other matters relating to the services for, and interests and outcomes of trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons;
 - (e) be responsible for reviewing the practical implementation of the provision in this Bill for the non-prosecution of and non-application of

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

- penalties to trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons and victims of forced or compulsory labour, and in doing so must have particular regard to women and children; and
- (f) publish a report on any matter in connection with trafficking, slavery, exploitation, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour considered by the Commissioner, which may include recommendations.
- (4) The Commissioner must take reasonable steps to involve trafficked, enslaved and/or exploited persons in the discharge of his/her function under this section, and in particular to—
- (a) ensure that trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons are made aware of the Commissioner’s function and how they may communicate with the Commissioner; and
- (b) consult trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons, and organisations working with them on the matters the Commission proposes to consider.
- (5) The Commissioner is not obliged under this section to conduct an investigation of the case of an individual trafficked, enslaved or exploited person. The Commissioner may, however—
- (a) investigate a particular case and/or intervene as a third party in a particular case where the case raises issues of public policy of relevance to other trafficked, enslaved or exploited persons; or
- (b) investigate any decision or recommendation made, or any act done or omitted, in respect of any trafficked, enslaved or exploited person.
- (6) All public authorities must supply the Commissioner with such information in that person’s possession or control relating to those functions as the Commissioner may reasonably request for the purposes of his function under this section (provided that the information is information which that person may, apart from this section (6), lawfully disclose to the Commissioner).
- (7) Where the Commissioner has published a report under this section containing recommendations in respect of any person exercising functions under any enactment, he may require that person to state in writing, within such period as the Commissioner may reasonably require, what action the person has taken or proposes to take in response to the recommendations.
- (8) The Secretary of State must not take steps or impose measures that may impair, or may appear to impair, the Commissioner’s independence and shall ensure that the Commissioner is, to the extent the Commissioner is able, to determine, without limitation (other than as prescribed in this Bill)—
- (a) the Commissioner’s activities;
- (b) the Commissioner’s timetables;
- (c) the Commissioner’s priorities; and
- (d) the Commissioner’s resources and funding.”

Mark Durkan

NC14

To move the following Clause—

“Ban on importation of goods produced by slavery or forced labour

- (1) The Secretary of State shall have the power to prohibit the import at any point of entry to the United Kingdom of any good, ware, article, or product mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country that can be demonstrably shown to have been produced by slavery, forced labour, child labour or with the involvement of human trafficking.
- (2) The Secretary of State shall—

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

- (a) prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision;
 - (b) co-ordinate with and issue guidance to the Treasury, HMRC, devolved authorities and any other relevant public authority in relation to the exercise by them of their powers and responsibilities under this Clause; and
 - (c) have a duty to publish and maintain information on banned goods including a publicly available list of products which there is a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured in the circumstances described in section (1).
- (3) The Secretary of State shall establish a process whereby a petition can be made by any person, public authority or organisation who has reason to believe that goods produced in the circumstances in section (1) are being or are likely to be imported into the UK to communicate these concerns to the relevant authority. Every such communication shall contain—
- (a) a full statement of reasons for the claim;
 - (b) a detailed description or example of the product; and
 - (c) all relevant information regarding the production of the good.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This would allow for the banning of the import of any product produced by slavery, convict, forced or indentured labour, including child labour.

Mark Durkan

NC15

To move the following Clause—

“Legal liability for the beneficiaries of slavery

- (1) The Secretary of State shall within six months of this Act coming into force bring forward regulations to ensure that a person benefiting from an offence under section 1 or 2 of this Act committed by a third party shall have committed an offence where—
 - (a) the third party acted for that person’s benefit; and
 - (b) their lack of supervision or control made possible for committing of the offence by the third party.
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1) shall not be made unless a draft has been laid before and approved by both Houses of Parliament.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new Clause requires the Secretary of State to bring forward measures along the lines set out in EU Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing trafficking in human beings.

Mark Durkan

141

Clause 13, page 10, line 11, at end add “and all territorial waters of the United Kingdom including its dependencies and territories.”

Mark Durkan

142

Clause 13, page 11, line 3, at end add—

- ‘(10) The Secretary of State shall, by way of Regulations—
 - (a) establish means to ensure that trends in maritime trafficking and forced labour in UK and international waters are identified and tracked;

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

- (b) establish means to ensure that intelligence and information on maritime trafficking and forced labour are communicated to the enforcement officers set out in this provision;
- (c) establish means to ensure that co-ordination and intelligence sharing in relation to maritime trafficking and forced labour occurs between agencies responsible for the enforcement officers as set out in this provision;
- (d) establish means to ensure that enforcement officers set out in this provision are aware of their responsibilities to potential and actual victims of trafficking and forced labour;
- (e) receive bi-annual reports from the agencies responsible for the enforcement officers in relation to their attempts to identify and disrupt maritime trafficking and forced labour, and to assist the victims.”

Mark Durkan
Stephen Barclay

143

Clause 1, page 2, line 3, at end add—

- “(5) The consent or apparent consent of a person to the acts referred to in subsections 1(1)(a) or 1(1)(b) shall be irrelevant.”

Sarah Teather

144

Clause 52, page 33, line 19, leave out “and (3)” and insert “, (3) and (4)”.

Sarah Teather

145

Clause 52, page 33, line 21, at end insert—

- “(3) Section 40 shall come into force on a day to be appointed, that day being no earlier than the day on which an order made by the Lord Chancellor under section 9(2)(a) of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 in respect of civil legal services for victims of slavery and victims of human trafficking comes into effect.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that until an order made by the Lord Chancellor regarding the provision of civil legal aid for victims of slavery or human trafficking comes into effect, the Anti-Slavery Commissioner will be able to exercise its functions in relation to individual cases.

Fiona Bruce

146

Clause 43, page 30, line 2, leave out from “may” to end of line 23 and insert “must in accordance with this section, make arrangements to enable a person (“child trafficking advocate”) to be appointed to represent and support any child who there is reason to believe may be a victim of human trafficking or slavery if the person who has parental responsibility for the child fulfils any of the conditions in subsection (5).

- (2) The child trafficking advocate will act in the best interest of the child and be appointed as soon as any public authority or relevant body has a reasonable suspicion to believe the child is such a victim.
- (3) The child trafficking advocate will have powers to appoint and instruct legal representatives on behalf of the child in all matters relevant to the interest of the child.
- (4) The child trafficking advocate shall at a minimum have responsibilities to—
 - (a) advocate that all decisions relating to the child are made in the child’s best interest;

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

- (b) ascertain the child’s wishes and feelings in relation to those decisions;
 - (c) advocate for the child to receive appropriate care, safe accommodation, medical treatment, including psychological assistance, education, translation and interpretation services as required;
 - (d) assist the child to access legal and other representation where necessary;
 - (e) consult with, advise and keep the child informed of legal rights;
 - (f) keep the child informed of all relevant immigration, criminal, compensation, community care, public law or other proceedings;
 - (g) contribute to identification of a plan to safeguard and promote a durable solution for the child based on an individual assessment of that child’s best interests;
 - (h) provide a link between the child and various statutory and other bodies who may provide services to the child, accompanying the child to any relevant meetings;
 - (i) assist in establishing contact with the child’s family, where the child so wishes and it is in the child’s best interests;
 - (j) liaise with all professionals handling the child’s case including immigration, police, social welfare, health, education and support services; and
 - (k) accompany the child wherever it is deemed appropriate to do so.
- (5) Subsection (1) shall apply if the person who has parental responsibility for the child—
- (a) is suspected of taking part in the trafficking of human beings;
 - (b) has another conflict of interest with the child;
 - (c) is not in contact with the child;
 - (d) cannot be identified;
 - (e) is in a country outside the United Kingdom; or
 - (f) is a local authority.
- (6) A child trafficking advocate must have completed the training required in subsection (10) and may be—
- (a) an employee of a statutory body except for an employee of a local authority;
 - (b) an employee of a recognised charitable organisation; or
 - (c) a volunteer for a recognised charitable organisation.
- (7) A person discharging duties as a child trafficking advocate shall not discharge any other statutory duties in relation to a child for whom they are providing assistance under this section.
- (8) The child trafficking advocate may request a public authority or relevant body to co-operate with them in any way that the advocate considers necessary and that is in the best interest of the child. A public authority or relevant body must so far as reasonably practicable comply with a request made to it under this section.
- (9) In subsection (8) a “relevant body” means a person or organisation—
- (a) which provides services to the child; or
 - (b) to which a child makes an application for services; or
 - (c) to which the child needs access in relation to being a victim of human trafficking; or
 - (d) any court or tribunal that a child engages with.
- (10) The Secretary of State shall by order—
- (a) set out the arrangements for the appointment of a child trafficking advocate immediately after a child is identified as a potential victim of trafficking in human beings;

Modern Slavery Bill, continued

- (b) set out requirements for the training courses to be completed before a person may exercise functions as a child trafficking advocate;
 - (c) set out the arrangements for the supervision of persons discharging duties as a child trafficking advocate;
 - (d) set out the arrangements for the provision of support services for persons discharging duties as a child trafficking advocate; and
 - (e) designate organisations as a “recognised charitable organisation” for the purpose of this section.
- (11) A person’s appointment as a child trafficking advocate for a particular child under this section shall come to an end if—
- (a) the child reaches the age of 21; or
 - (b) a durable solution for the child has been found based on an individual assessment of the best interests of the child.”

Stephen Barclay

NC16

To move the following Clause—

“Accommodation operated by gangmasters

- (1) The Secretary of State shall within one year of this Act being passed bring forward regulations to require gangmasters providing, or soliciting a third party to provide, accommodation to a worker to—
- (a) agree and keep of a copy of a tenancy agreement with the worker;
 - (b) provide and keep copies of receipts for any rent paid by the worker to them; and
 - (c) keep a rent book recording rent due and paid.
- (2) In section 7 of the Gangmaster (Licensing) Act 2004 after subsection (5) insert—
- “(6) It shall be a condition of holding a license under this section that the gangmaster provide on request to the Authority or a local authority the documents required under regulations made under section (Accommodation operated by Gangmasters) of the Modern Slavery Act 2014.”
- (3) The Authority and police shall have the right of inspection of tenancy agreements held by letting agencies where there are reasonable grounds to suspect a number of properties are let or sub-let by the same individual to multiple workers.”

Stephen Barclay

NC17

To move the following Clause—

“Gangmasters: offences, financial transactions

In the Gangmaster Licensing Act 2004 after section 13 (Offences: payments to or by gangmasters) insert—

“13A Offences: gangmasters, financial transactions

- (1) This section applies to a person who is acting as a gangmaster in respect of a worker (“W”).
- (2) The person commits an offence if whilst acting as set out in subsection (1) they make a payment to W that is not made either—

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

- (a) by a cheque which under section 81A of the Bills of Exchange Act 1882 is not transferable, or
- (b) by an electronic transfer of funds (authorised by credit or debit card or otherwise), or
- (3) The person commits an offence if—
 - (a) whilst making a payment to W in respect of work they do not keep a record of the payment and the hours worked for which the payment is due, or
 - (b) if they do not produce such a record when required to by either the Gangmasters Licensing Authority or the police.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend subsection (2) to permit other methods of payment.
- (5) In this section making a payment includes payment in kind (with goods or services).
- (6) If a gangmaster pays a worker in breach of subsection (2), each of the following is guilty of an offence—
 - (a) the gangmaster;
 - (b) if the payment is made with the knowledge of the person to whom the gangmaster is supplying W, that person; and
 - (c) any person who makes the payment acting for the gangmaster.
- (7) It is a defence for a person within subsection (4)(a) or (b) who is charged with an offence under this section to prove that the person—
 - (a) made arrangements to ensure that the payment was not made in breach of subsection (1), and
 - (b) took all reasonable steps to ensure that those arrangements were complied with.
- (8) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.”

Stephen Barclay

NC18

To move the following Clause—

“Provision of fixed penalty notices for gangmasters

- (1) The Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 12 (Offences: acting as a gangmaster, being in possession of false documents etc.) after subsection (4) insert—
 - “(4A) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for fixed monetary penalties to be applied for an offence under this Act where—
 - (a) the offence is of a lower level of severity, and
 - (b) slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour is not a contributory factor in the offence.
 - (4B) Regulations made under subsection (4A) shall be made by statutory instrument and may not be made unless laid before in draft and agreed by both Houses of Parliament.””

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

Stephen Barclay

NC19

To move the following Clause—

“Investigation of modern slavery offences by Gangmasters Licensing Authority

- (1) In section 1 (The Gangmasters Licensing Authority) after “holding licences under this Act,” insert—
 - “(c) investigate offences under section 1 of the Modern Slavery Act 2014, and related offences of fraud, where those offences involve gangmasters,
 - (d) investigate offences under section 1 of the Modern Slavery Act 2014, and related offences of fraud, where those offences are alleged to have been committed by a person licensed under this Act, whether or not the offence was committed in their capacity as a gangmaster.”
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations confer powers on the Gangmasters Licensing Authority in order to investigate offences under this Act.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (2) shall include provision to require financial institutions to disclose details of financial holdings to the Gangmasters Licensing Authority or the police in pursuit of an investigation of an offence under this Act.
- (4) Regulations under this section shall be made by statutory instrument and may not be made unless they have been laid before in draft, and approved by, both Houses of Parliament.”

Stephen Barclay

147

Clause 36, page 26, line 19, after “as the” insert “independent”

Stephen Barclay

148

Clause 37, page 27, line 1, at end insert—

- “(c) the assessment of policies relating to modern slavery and compliance in other international jurisdictions.”

Stephen Barclay

149

Clause 37, page 27, line 12, at end insert—

- “(g) providing benchmarking data in respect of the UK against international standards relating to modern slavery.”

Stephen Barclay

150

Clause 38, page 28, line 12, at end insert—

- “(d) a statement in respect of the outcome of those who have been admitted and released from the Trafficking Victim Support Scheme.”

Stephen Barclay
Mr Frank Field

NC20

To move the following Clause—

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

“Control of assets related to modern slavery offences

- (1) In section 40 (Restraint orders) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 after subsection (9) insert—
 - “(10) In the case of an investigation or prosecution under the Modern Slavery Act the court shall presume that the alleged offender will dissipate his assets unless restrained.”
- (2) The Secretary of State shall within six months of this Act coming into force bring forward regulations to—
 - (a) presume a freezing order will be granted within 24 hours in respect of assets where the court is satisfied that—
 - (i) there are reasonable grounds to suspect that some of those assets have been obtained as a result of an offence under this Act, and
 - (ii) those assets are over and above those reasonably required for living and business expenses.
 - (b) confer on the police power to issue a notice on financial advisers and institutions placing a duty of care on those institutions in respect of movement of assets that might hinder an investigation into an offence under this Act.
- (3) The Chancellor of the Exchequer shall within six months of this Act coming into force bring forward regulations to provide that assets recovered in respect of an offence under this Act shall be paid to one or more of—
 - (a) the police and/or,
 - (b) the Gangmasters Licensing Authority, and
 - (c) the victim or victims of the offence.
- (4) The court will require an asset declaration from anyone subject to a restraint order within 24 hours in respect of any financial interests in assets held in whole or in part in the United Kingdom and in overseas territories. In the event of a false declaration, this will be treated as an aggregated factor in the setting of any future penalty.
- (5) Regulations under this section shall be made by statutory instrument and shall not be made unless laid before in draft and approved by both Houses of Parliament.”

Paul Blomfield

NC21

To move the following Clause—

“Civil remedy

- (6) An individual who is a victim of an offence under section 1, 2 or 4 may bring a civil action against the perpetrator in the County Court and may recover damages and reasonable legal costs.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (1) “damages” shall include the greater of the gross income or value to the defendant of the victim’s services or labour or the value of the victim’s labour as guaranteed under the national minimum wage guarantees of the National Minimum Wage Act 1998.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This provision creates a civil remedy for victims of trafficking, to allow victims to pursue a civil claim for compensation directly from the trafficker in the absence of a criminal prosecution.

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

Yvette Cooper
 Diana Johnson
 Mr David Hanson
 Phil Wilson

NC22

To move the following Clause—

“Prostitution and sexual exploitation

- (1) The Secretary of State must undertake a review of the links between prostitution and human trafficking and sexual exploitation in England and Wales.
- (2) The review under subsection (1) must consider—
 - (a) the extent to which the current legislation governing prostitution in England and Wales acts as an effective deterrent to demand for sexual services from exploited persons;
 - (b) the extent to which the current legislation governing prostitution in England and Wales enables effective enforcement action against those trafficking people for sexual exploitation; and
 - (c) the extent to which alternative legal frameworks for governing prostitution adopted by other countries within the European Union, including Northern Ireland, have been effective at reducing sexual exploitation and the number of people trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- (3) The review under subsection (1) must be completed and a copy must be laid before Parliament within six months of Royal Assent.”

Yvette Cooper
 Diana Johnson
 Mr David Hanson
 Phil Wilson

NC23

To move the following Clause—

“Consultation on prostitution, sexual exploitation and trafficking

- (1) The Secretary of State must initiate a statutory consultation on the introduction of legislation prohibiting the procurement of sex for payment.
- (2) The consultation in subsection (1) must seek to ascertain the degree to which the prohibition of sex for payment would—
 - (a) reduce the number of people sexually exploited in England and Wales;
 - (b) reduce demand for sexual services from sexually exploited persons in England and Wales;
 - (c) reduce the number of people trafficked into England and Wales for the purposes of sexual exploitation.
- (3) In undertaking the consultation in subsection (1) the Secretary of State must—
 - (a) seek the views of those who work with trafficked and exploited persons in England and Wales;
 - (b) seek the views of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Association of Chief Police Officers; and
 - (c) allow submissions from members of the public.
- (4) The consultation must be completed and a summary of the results laid before Parliament within six months of the date of Royal Assent.”

Modern Slavery Bill, *continued*

Paul Blomfield

NC24

To move the following Clause—

“Human trafficking

- (1) Any person who for the purpose of exploiting a person or persons—
 - (a) recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or receives a person including by exchange or transfer of control over that or those persons; and
 - (b) by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or abuse of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, or commits an offence of human trafficking.
- (2) The consent or apparent consent of a person to the acts referred to in subsection 2(1)(a) or to the exploitation shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subsection 2(1)(b) have been used.”

Mr Frank Field
Stephen Barclay

151

Clause 7, page 4, line 30, at end insert—

“Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

In section 69, subsection (2) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, after “debt owned by the Crown”, insert—

- “(e) in the case of an investigation or prosecution under the Modern Slavery Act the court must presume that the alleged offender will dissipate his assets unless restrained.””

Paul Blomfield

152

Page 2, line 4, leave out Clause 2.
