**Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 72nd session (18 February-8 March 2019)**

**Submission on the theme of the General Discussion on the Trafficking of Women and Girls in the Context of Global Migration**

1. **About Christian Action Research and Education**
   1. Christian Action Research and Education (CARE) is a well-established mainstream Christian charity in the UK providing resources and helping to bring Christian insight and experience to matters of public policy and practical caring initiatives across the country. CARE is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales Company No: 3481417, Charity No: 1066963, Scottish Charity No: SC038911
   2. We give permission for this submission to be published on the CEDAW website.
2. **Effective prevention measures for all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including an understanding of the different root causes: trafficking for sexual exploitation**

*Disproportionate levels of human trafficking of women and girls and of trafficking for sexual exploitation*

* 1. At the global level human trafficking disproportionately impacts women and girls who make up over 70% of victims detected worldwide.[[1]](#footnote-2) Trafficking for sexual exploitation is also the most prevalent form of human trafficking (59% of all victims) and this form of exploitation is primarily experienced by women and girls: 83% of adult female victims and 72% of girls under 18 identified as victims of trafficking had been trafficked for sexual exploitation.[[2]](#footnote-3)
  2. Trafficking for sexual exploitation is the most reported form of human trafficking in Europe (56% of all registered victims), where the majority of victims are also female (68% of all registered victims, 95% of all victims of sexual exploitation).[[3]](#footnote-4)
  3. In the UK, where CARE is located, sexual exploitation has consistently been one of the most prevalent forms of exploitation reported by potential human trafficking victims referred to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) since it was established in 2009. This is, especially the case for female victims. In each year from 2013-17 (the latest data available) between 55% and 66% of all female potential victims of human trafficking and modern slavery referred to the NRM had been a victim of sexual exploitation.[[4]](#footnote-5) Research by the UK Parliament’s All-Party Parliamentary Group on Prostitution and the Global Sex Trade published in 2018 demonstrated that *“the sexual exploitation of women by organised crime groups is widespread across the UK.”* [[5]](#footnote-6) This research echoed findings of earlier research in the city of Bristol by the Police Foundation think-tank that 77% of brothels in the city displayed links to organised crime and the majority of people providing sexual services were foreign nationals.[[6]](#footnote-7)

*Demand for prostitution as one of the root causes of trafficking for sexual exploitation*

* 1. Former UN Special Rapporteur Joy Ngozi Ezeilo told the Human Rights Council that *“Demands for sexual exploitation, for cheap labour and domestic workers, for organ removal and sale, for illicit adoption and forced marriages, for criminal activities or begging, or for the exploitation for armed groups, all constitute substantial contributing factors to human trafficking.”[[7]](#footnote-8)*
  2. Whilst not all people involved in prostitution are victims of human trafficking the two phenomena are intrinsically linked.[[8]](#footnote-9) The commercial sex industry is the market – the context – into which the majority of victims of sexual exploitation are trafficked.[[9]](#footnote-10) The demand for sexual services does not distinguish between those who have been trafficked and those who have not: research indicates that awareness of human trafficking and other forms of coercion and control does not dissuade men who pay for sexual services from doing so nor do the majority of these men report suspicions of trafficking to the authorities or actively seek to find out whether a person is ‘free to choose’.[[10]](#footnote-11)
  3. Evidence from Germany indicates that legalising prostitution leads to increased levels of prostitution and increased demand including so-called ‘sex tourism’.[[11]](#footnote-12) Academic studies have concluded that countries that have legalised or decriminalised prostitution have higher levels of human trafficking, than those that have not.[[12]](#footnote-13)

*Measures to supress human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation*

* 1. Demand reduction measures are mandated by international human trafficking instruments, for example:
* The Palermo Protocol requires: *“States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.”[[13]](#footnote-14)*
* The Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings requires states *“to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.”[[14]](#footnote-15)*
* The UN’s Human Rights Committee Resolution 32/3 *“Calls upon Governments to intensify their efforts to address, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters the trafficking of women and children for all forms of exploitation, and in this regard to put in place or to enhance preventive measures, including legislative and punitive measures, to deter exploiters of trafficked persons, and to ensure their accountability.”[[15]](#footnote-16)*
  1. Measures to reduce demand should take a variety of forms including education and raising public awareness of the risks of trafficking and should, as the Human Rights Committee acknowledges, include legislative measures where appropriate.
  2. CARE is clear that legalising prostitution is not a solution to reducing demand. Evidence from countries which have decriminalised or legalised the prostitution market shows that rather than reducing trafficking for sexual exploitation it appears to both increase the size of the prostitution market and rates of trafficking whilst also creating barriers to prosecution of traffickers and supporting victims:
* The decriminalisation of prostitution in New Zealand appears to have created a barrier to the identification and assistance of victims of trafficking because prostitution is now a legitimate business and police have less contact with and less intelligence on the sex industry.[[16]](#footnote-17) Few victims of trafficking are identified and few prosecutions are brought.[[17]](#footnote-18) It also appears that police are more likely to focus on issues of immigration rather than exploitation.[[18]](#footnote-19) The Prostitution Reform Act’s prohibitions on foreign and underage involvement in prostitution have been ineffective in preventing trafficking and sexual exploitation of women from South East Asia and young New Zealanders of Maori and Pacific Islander descent.[[19]](#footnote-20)
* Senior German police officers have spoken of an *"explosive increase in human trafficking from Romania and Bulgaria"* and described Germany as a “*centre for the sexual exploitation of young women from Eastern Europe, as well as a sphere of activity for organized crime groups from around the world.”* [[20]](#footnote-21)
* Similarly, reports indicate that trafficking victims continue to be exploited in both the regulated and illegal sex industry in the Netherlands.[[21]](#footnote-22) Moreover, academics assessing the challenges of addressing trafficking in the Dutch legalised prostitution sector concluded that “*the legalization and regulation of the prostitution sector has not driven out organized crime. On the contrary, fighting sex trafficking using the criminal justice system may even be harder in the legalized prostitution sector*.”[[22]](#footnote-23)
  1. In contrast, in countries which have criminalised the purchase of sexual services there appears to have been a deterrent effect on demand for sexual services which fosters human trafficking:
* The 2010 evaluation of the Swedish law against purchasing sex acts states *“according to the National Criminal Police, it is clear that the ban on the purchase of sexual services acts as a barrier to human traffickers and procurers considering establishing themselves in Sweden.”[[23]](#footnote-24)* There are also reports of intelligence gathered in Sweden from traffickers and their victims suggesting that it is recognised that the demand for prostitution has decreased, making it less lucrative for traffickers.[[24]](#footnote-25)
* The evaluation also concluded that sinceprostitution had increased in neighbouring Nordic countries but not in Sweden *“it is reasonable to assume that prostitution would also have increased in Sweden if we had not had a ban on the purchase of sexual services. Criminalisation has therefore helped to combat prostitution*.”[[25]](#footnote-26)
* Surveys in Sweden show a reduction in the number of men reporting that they had ever purchased sexual acts with 13.6% in 1996 (before the change in the law), 8% in 2008 and 7.5% in 2014.[[26]](#footnote-27)
* An official evaluation of the law in Norway concluded the ban of purchasing sexual services had *“reduced the extent of human trafficking in Norway in comparison to a situation without a law”* and *“has reduced demand for sex and thus contribute[d] to reduce the extent of prostitution in Norway*.”[[27]](#footnote-28)
  1. In the light of the evidence from the Nordic countries the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly and the European Parliament have both endorsed this approach as a key way to address trafficking for sexual exploitation:
* European Parliament Resolution P8\_TA(2016)0227 (2016) *“Emphasises the data which confirm the deterrent effect that criminalisation of the purchase of sexual services has had in Sweden; highlights the normative effect of this model of regulation and its potential to change social attitudes in order to reduce overall demand for the services of victims of Trafficking in Human Beings”* and “*calls on the Commission and the Member States to propose guidelines on the punishment of the client based on the Nordic Model, while raising awareness about all forms of THB, especially sexual exploitation”*.[[28]](#footnote-29)
* European Parliament Resolution P7\_TA(2014)0162 (2014) *“Recognises that prostitution, forced prostitution and sexual exploitation are highly gendered issues and violations of human dignity, contrary to human rights principles, among which gender equality*”, and affirms criminalisation of the purchase of sexual services as a way of *“combating the trafficking of women and under-age females for sexual exploitation and improving gender equality”*.[[29]](#footnote-30)
* Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly Resolution 1983 (2014) recommends *“criminalising the purchase of sexual services, based on the Swedish model, as the most effective tool for preventing and combating trafficking in human beings”*.[[30]](#footnote-31)
  1. Since Sweden criminalised the purchase of sexual services in 1999, this approach has now been adopted in Norway, Iceland, Canada, Northern Ireland, France, the Republic of Ireland, and most recently in Israel in December 2018.[[31]](#footnote-32)
  2. We recognise that criminalising the purchase of sex in these countries goes beyond simply criminalising the purchase of the services of exploited persons. However, we consider this to be a proportionate response both to address the demand for commercial sexual services which fosters trafficking and in the light of evidence that legislation prohibiting the purchase of sexual services from exploited persons only has proved to be ineffective:
* In England and Wales since 2010 it has been an offence to purchase sexual services from individuals who have been subject to force, threats, coercion or deception under section 53A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 with a penalty of a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (£1,000).[[32]](#footnote-33) However, this offence has proven difficult to use[[33]](#footnote-34) and there have been few prosecutions (with just two since 2013).[[34]](#footnote-35)
* Northern Ireland had an offence similar to Section 53A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 between 2010 and 2015 under which there were no arrests or convictions in Northern Ireland.[[35]](#footnote-36) This was repealed in 2015 in Northern Ireland’s new human trafficking legislation and replaced with a new offence, which specifically seeks to reduce the market into which people are trafficked for prostitution by making it a criminal offence to pay for sexual services in all circumstances (extending beyond those trafficked for sexual services).[[36]](#footnote-37) This offence is proving more effective than its predecessor. In the period 1 June 2015 – 5 February 2018 there have been 12 arrests for the new offence. These arrests have resulted in 7 cautions, 6 discretionary disposals, and one charge.[[37]](#footnote-38) A further three cases have been challenged in court, with two that have resulted in convictions for the attempt to pay for sexual services.[[38]](#footnote-39) The third case is still before the courts.[[39]](#footnote-40) Alongside the new offence, the existing offence of soliciting or loitering in public by individuals involved in prostitution was repealed.[[40]](#footnote-41) Although the offence has already been more effective than its predecessor, effective implementation is hindered by the lack of any prosecutorial guidance for this offence.
* The limitations of offences targeted narrowly at those who purchase sex from trafficking victims such as that in England and Wales has been recently documented by a comparative analysis of six countries across Europe.[[41]](#footnote-42) The authors of that research concluded that *“criminalising the purchase of sex only where there is proof the person is a victim of trafficking or procuring is inoperable from an enforcement point of view and ineffective in relation to the wider goal of acting as a deterrent and reducing demand”* and recommended states *“should introduce a criminal offence for buying a person for sexual acts as the only effective means to reduce demand for victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.”*[[42]](#footnote-43)
  1. **Recommendation: CARE suggests that the General Recommendation should urge states to criminalise the purchase of sex in order to discourage the demand for commercial sexual services which fosters human trafficking for sexual exploitation.**

1. **The provision of appropriate assistance and services to victims of trafficking, including both short term as well as comprehensive, survivor-centred, long term services.**

*Gender-specific support*

* 1. The Palermo Protocol emphasises the importance of providing assistance to victims of human trafficking to aid their *“physical, psychological and social recovery.”*[[43]](#footnote-44) The Protocol also recognises that a victim’s age, gender or other special needs should be taken into account when support and assistance is provided to victims. This is reinforced by the Human Rights Committee in Resolution 32/3 which *“urges Governments to ensure that the prevention of and responses to trafficking in persons continue to take into account the specific needs of women and girls.”*[[44]](#footnote-45)
  2. A 2016 European Parliament resolution “*urges the Member States to ensure gender-specific provision of services to victims of [trafficking in human beings] that is appropriate to their needs, recognising any needs that may be specific to the form of trafficking to which they have been subjected”* and “u*nderlines the need to ensure adequate funding for independent NGOs and gender-specific refuges to adequately meet needs at all points of the victim pathway in destination countries and to work preventatively in relevant source, transit and destination countries.”*[[45]](#footnote-46)
  3. Some of these gender-specific needs include provision of single-sex accommodation, the option to receive support from a person of the same gender and provision of support in pregnancy and following the birth of children.
  4. Female victims who have suffered sexual exploitation and rape have a particular need for support that is sensitive to the gender dimensions of the exploitation they experienced. Evidence from the UK suggests around a quarter of adult female victims are pregnant when referred to the authorities.[[46]](#footnote-47) Going through pregnancy as a result of rape or sexual violence can be traumatic and may even hinder a victim’s recovery so these additional traumas need to be taken into account in the care and support offered to victims. [[47]](#footnote-48) CARE is concerned by evidence in the UK that although there are examples of good practice among support providers and other agencies the special support needs of victims who are pregnant or caring for children are not addressed in a strategic way through national policies for victim care.[[48]](#footnote-49) Research by the charity Hestia providing support to victims in London under a government contract found that many victims have received no antenatal care prior to being identified as a possible victim of trafficking which is often in the latter stages of their pregnancy and so the care they receive once identified must take account of this; the majority of victims had symptoms of anxiety and depression with others experiencing more serious mental health issues (including suicidal thoughts and self-harm) however victims struggle to access special mental health services during pregnancy despite the trauma they have experienced; victims report having to rely on charities to provide clothes and other basic needs for their babies.[[49]](#footnote-50) Some female victims in the UK have found themselves sharing mixed-sex asylum-seeker accommodation or in shared accommodation with male visitors at all hours of the day, both of which can be distressing for victims of sexual exploitation.[[50]](#footnote-51)
  5. **Recommendation: CARE suggests that the Committee includes in the General Recommendation the need for gender-specific support for victims of human trafficking, including provision of single-sex accommodation and access to specialist support for pregnant women and those caring for dependent children.**

*Support towards recovery*

* 1. As mentioned above the Palermo Protocol urges states to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking to aid their recovery.[[51]](#footnote-52)
  2. The use of the term ‘recovery’ in both the Palermo Protocol highlights the importance not only of protecting a victim from immediate harm and treating injuries apparent when they are first identified, but also of helping a victim on the pathway to full recovery which is a much longer process.
  3. Analysis by the IOM of its data in 2010 found that “*trafficked persons are vulnerable to re-trafficking relatively soon after exiting a trafficking situation”*[[52]](#footnote-53)and that *“victims of trafficking are frequently re-trafficked within two years or less of having exited a trafficking situation.”*[[53]](#footnote-54) The research emphasised that this can be especially true where victims return to their home country without adequate support as “*trafficked persons, on return to their countries of origin, are often met by similar economic and social situations which made them vulnerable to trafficking in the first instance*.”[[54]](#footnote-55)
  4. CARE is concerned that in the UK although measures are in place to provide protection, support and assistance to victims when they are first identified as possibly having been trafficked, support is limited to this immediate period and victims are not adequately supported onto a pathway towards longer term recovery.[[55]](#footnote-56)
  5. This is largely due to the fact that a decision by the authorities confirming a person has been a victim of human trafficking has no legal status and does not give the victim any entitlement to support, assistance or the right to remain in the UK*.*[[56]](#footnote-57) There is significant evidence of individuals who are conclusively confirmed to be victims by the NRM being left homeless and destitute and thus at risk of re-trafficking at the end of the NRM process.[[57]](#footnote-58)
  6. The UK Government has recognised some of these challenges, announcing in October 2017 plans to increase the support available to victims after the NRM process.[[58]](#footnote-59) However, CARE is deeply concerned that the October 2017 proposals are wholly inadequate to address many of the problems:
* The extension of the ‘move on period’ (ie the time allowed for victims to prepare for life outside the victim care services) following a positive conclusive grounds decision from 14 days to 45 days provides insufficient time for victims to even begin to address the trauma they have experienced or to establish a stable foundation and living situation for the future. This will continue to mean many do not have the confidence to engage with police enquiries, are at risk of being re-trafficked and are not able to build a safe independent life. In particular, 45 days is not long enough for non-UK nationals to apply for and be granted discretionary leave to remain (DLR), which is the only channel specifically enabling victims of human trafficking to remain in the UK following conclusive determination and which can give victims stability through access to housing, benefits and other services for a period of 12 to 30 months. The 45 day move on period will likely just postpone the point at which a victim faces homelessness not prevent it, as there is no guarantee that support being provided to a victim will be extended while a DLR decision is pending.[[59]](#footnote-60)
* Plans to offer up to six months’ drop-in support and improve local authorities’ response to victims will only meet the needs of victims who have the right to remain in the UK and who have recourse to public funds. This will significantly limit their availability. Little detail has yet been published about the proposed drop-in services, but CARE is expecting them to be inadequate for victims with multiple complex needs, who need more proactive advocacy support than can be provided through a drop-in service.[[60]](#footnote-61)
  1. Access to permission to remain in the UK through the DLR mechanism is complex, treats some victims differently than others, and victims must prove additional needs in order to qualify.[[61]](#footnote-62) In summary, this leaves most victims without access to this support.
  2. Charities that provide support to victims of human trafficking in the UK argue that victims need a minimum of 12 months’ support in the UK following formal identification as a victim to enable them to begin a process of recovery and reintegration in society whether in the UK or in their country of origin.[[62]](#footnote-63) This was also recommended by the UK Parliament’s Work and Pensions Committee in 2017.[[63]](#footnote-64) CARE has been supporting a proposal from parliamentarians that is currently before the UK Parliament to give confirmed victims of human trafficking the ability to remain in the UK for 12 months and give them access to accommodation, welfare benefits, the ability to work, medical care and counselling.[[64]](#footnote-65)
  3. **Recommendation: CARE suggests that the Committee includes in the General Recommendation the need for longer term support, including rights to remain in the country in which they have been identified as a victim for a period of at least one year following formal identification to allow the victim to begin a pathway towards recovery and protect them from re-trafficking.**

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1. UN Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018 page 25 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. *Ibid.*  pages 28-29 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. European Commission Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU 2018, page 14 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Calculated from data published in National Crime Agency NRM Statistics End of Year Summaries for 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. It should be noted that referral to the NRM is voluntary for adults and police believe there are many more victims who do not come to the attention of the authorities or enter the NRM and that even previous estimates of 10,000-13,000 victims are just the “tip of the iceberg” (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-40885353>) . [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. All Party Parliamentary Group on Prostitution and the Global Sex Trade, Behind Closed Doors, 2018. <https://appgprostitution.uk/publications/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Skidmore, M. Garner, S. Crocker, R. Webb, S. Graham, J. &Gill, M. The role and impact of organised crime in the local off-street sex market, Police Foundation, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. 2 July 2013, https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Demandfostershumantrafficking.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. See Resolution 1983 (2014) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on Prostitution, trafficking and modern slavery in Europe paragraph 3 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Rachel Moran, survivor and author of the book 'Paid for: my journey through prostitution', speaking at the event of the Swedish Permanent Representation to the EU, on 30 Sept. 2013 in Brussels. Together with the European Women's Lobby, and CAP International (Coalition for the Abolition of Prostitution). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9fjnNXAysII> Accessed 11/02/2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
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11. European Parliament Directorate-General for Internal Policies Study: Sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality PE 493.040  2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Cho, S-Y. Dreher, A. & Neumayer, E. Does legalized prostitution increase human trafficking? World Development Volume 41, 2013; Jakobsson, N.& Kotsadam, A. The Law and Economics of International Sex Slavery: Prostitution laws and trafficking for sexual exploitation, Working Papers in Economics No 458, University of Gothenburg, June 2010, Revised May 2013, pages 16-17; Hedlin,S. Can Prostitution Law Reform Curb Sex Trafficking? Theory and Evidence on Scale Substitution, and Replacement Effects, U. Mich. J. L. Reform Vol.50 Issue 2. 329 (2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Article 9(5), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Article 6, Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings 2005 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Resolution A/HRC/RES/32/3 Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: protecting victims of trafficking and persons at risk of trafficking, especially women and children in conflict and post-conflict situations 30 June 2016, paragraph 9 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. New Zealand Ministry of Justice, Report of the Prostitution Law Committee on the Operation of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003, May 2008 page 101 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. US Department of State Trafficking in Persons Report 2018, pages 322-323 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. *Ibid.* See also <http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10663446> ; <http://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2018/05/immigration-admits-underreporting-migrant-sex-work-complaints.html>; <http://www.radionz.co.nz/news/national/15294/brothel-workers-victims-of-human-trafficking-lawyer> Accessed 11/02/2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. US Department of State 2018 *Op.Cit.* page 323 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Wilhelm Schmidbauer and Manfred Paulus quoted in Der Speigel 30 May 2013 parts 2 and 3 <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/human-trafficking-persists-despite-legality-of-prostitution-in-germany-a-902533.html> Accessed 11/02/2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Huismann, W. & Kleemans, E R. The challenges of fighting sex trafficking in the legalized prostitution market of the Netherlands, (2014) Crime, Law and Social Change, Springer [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Swedish Government Report SOU 2010:49 The Ban against the Purchase of Sexual Services. An evaluation 1999-2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Ekberg, G. The Swedish Law that Prohibits the Purchase of Sexual Services: Best Practices for Prevention of Prostitution and Trafficking in Human Beings. *Violence Against Women*, 2004 10(10), 1187-1218. – updated. Available at <https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/uncategorized/international_law/ekberg_articlevaw_updated0504271.authcheckdam.pdf> accessed 11/02/2019; Waltman, M. Women's Studies International Forum 34 (2011) 449–474 [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Swedish Government Report SOU 2010:49 *Op.Cit.* page 36 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Holmström & Skilbrei eds. Prostitution in the Nordic Countries Conference report 2009 page 29; County Administrative Board of Stockholm Prostitution in Sweden 2014 The extent and development of prostitution in Sweden, 2015 page 24 [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Rasmussen, I. Strøm, S. Sverdrup, S. & Hansen, V. Evaluering av forbudet mot kjøp av seksuelle tjenester Vista Analyse 2014 pp 11-14 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. European Parliament resolution of 12 May 2016 P8\_TA(2016)0227 on implementation of the Directive 2011/36/EU of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims from a gender perspective 2015/2118(INI)) paras 50 & 48 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. European Parliament resolution of 26 February 2014 P7\_TA(2014)0162 on sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality (2013/2103(INI)) paragraphs 1 and 29 [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Prostitution, trafficking and modern slavery in Europe, Resolution 1983 (2014), 8 April 2014, paras 3, 6 & 12.1.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. https://www.timesofisrael.com/knesset-approves-penalties-for-prostitution-clients/ [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/section/53A>; Fine levels set in <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1982/48/part/III/crossheading/introduction-of-standard-scale-of-fines> [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Crown Prosecution Service Violence against Women and Girls Crime Report 2014-2015 July 2015 page 91; All Party Parliamentary Group on Prostitution and the Global Sex Trade Shifting the Burden 2014 pages 24-25 [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Written Answer to Parliamentary Question number HL7173 answered on 8 May 2018 <https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-04-23/HL7173/> and number HL9088 answered on 12 July 2018 <https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2018-06-28/HL9088/> [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. PSNI FOI Reference number F-2014-00055 available at https://www.psni.police.uk/globalassets/advice--information/our-publications/disclosure-logs/2014/crime/sexual\_offences-2.pdf  [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Section 15 Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. PSNI FOI Reference number F-2018-00229 available at <https://www.psni.police.uk/globalassets/advice--information/our-publications/disclosure-logs/2018/crime/m-r/paying-for-sexual-services-of-a-person.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-northern-ireland-46840981>; <https://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/news/man-26-who-tried-to-pay-for-child-sex-misses-court-37605598.html>; [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. <https://www.irishnews.com/news/northernirelandnews/2018/11/23/news/man-charged-with-paying-for-sexual-services-1491498/> [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. Section 15(4) Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Immigrant Council of Ireland Comparative Report: Disrupt Demand November 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. *Ibid.* pages 29 and 30 [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Article 6(3), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000 [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Article 6(4) Human Rights Committee Resolution A/HRC/RES/32/3 *Op.Cit.* paragraph 12 [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. European Parliament resolution of 12 May 2016 P8\_TA(2016)0227 *Op.Cit.* paragraphs 68 and 66 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Hestia Underground Lives: Pregnancy & Modern Slavery March 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group Time to deliver February 2016; Hestia Underground Lives: Pregnancy & Modern Slavery March 2018 [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group Time to deliver February 2016; Hestia March 2018 *Op.Cit.* [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
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50. Hestia March 2018 *Op.Cit.* [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. Article 6(3), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000 [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. The Causes and Consequences of Evidence from the IOM Human Trafficking Database, IoM, 2010, page 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. *Ibid.* page 11 [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. *Ibid*. page 38 [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. House of Commons, Work and Pensions Committee, Victims of Modern Slavery HC803 30 April 2017 paragraph 80 [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. National Audit Office Reducing Modern Slavery HC 630 Session 2017–2019 15 December 2017 Paragraph 3.6 [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. Human Trafficking Foundation Life Beyond the Safe House for Survivors of Modern Slavery in London July 2015; Human Trafficking Foundation Day 46 – Is there a life after the safe house for survivors of modern slavery? October 2016; Anti-Trafficking Monitoring Group Hidden in Plain Sight October 2013; Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) Report concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the United Kingdom Second Evaluation Round 7 October 2016; Helen Bamber Foundation Clinical Links between Human Trafficking and Torture in Trafficking in Human Beings Amounting to Torture and other Forms of Ill-treatment, Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings OSCE 2013, at page116; House of Commons, Work and Pensions Committee, Victims of Modern Slavery HC803 30 April 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sarah Newton MP), House of Commons Official Report 26 October 2017 Vol.630 Col. 512 [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. The House of Commons’ Work and Pensions Committee received evidence of the Home Office refusing to grant an extension to allow a victim to stay in safe house accommodation whilst awaiting a decision on discretionary leave. April 2017 *Op.Cit*. paragraph 38 [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. Murphy, C. A Game of Chance? Long-term support for survivors of modern slavery St Marys University, Twickenham June 2018; Oral Evidence from Lara Bundock of the Snowdrop Project to the Home Affairs Select Committee: Home Affairs Committee Oral evidence: Modern Slavery, HC 1460 Tuesday 6 November 2018 Q120 [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Home Office guidance makes clear that *“A person will not qualify for discretionary leave (DL) solely because they have been identified as a victim of modern slavery – there must be reasons based on their individual circumstances to justify a grant of DL where they do not qualify for other leave such as asylum or humanitarian protection.” (*Home Office Discretionary leave considerations for victims of modern slavery Version 2.0 September page 6) [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. Human Trafficking Foundation et al March 2017 Supporting Adult Survivors of Slavery to Facilitate Recovery and Reintegration and Prevent Re- Exploitation March 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. House of Commons, Work and Pensions Committee *Op.Cit.* April 2017 paragraph 44 [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. A Private Members Bill put forward by Lord McColl of Dulwich and Rt Hon Iain Duncan Smith MP

    https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2017-19/modernslaveryvictimsupport.html [↑](#footnote-ref-65)