FACTS ABOUT MODERN SLAVERY SUPPLY CHAINS

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 includes a ‘Transparency in Supply Chains’ (TISC) clause which requires UK businesses with an annual turnover over £36 million to publish a ‘slavery and human trafficking statement’. The statement should explain the company’s actions in preventing slavery in their supply chain.

Only 720 out of 12,000+ companies have so far published a statement explaining their actions to prevent modern slavery in their supply chains.

1. Supply chains are often very large and involve numerous sub-contractors which makes detecting slavery difficult.
2. Just recently, Syrian refugee children in Turkey were found to be making clothes for prominent UK high-street stores.
3. Clearly, transparency is needed but there are no monetary or criminal sanctions for companies which do not publish the report.
4. Even if a report is published, companies are not required to follow up on their findings and act upon instances of modern slavery.
5. The TISC clause is a key step in putting slavery high on the agenda, however it must now be built upon to ensure that companies are being proactive in ensuring that slavery does not form any part of their supply chains.

for more information go to www.renecassin.org

FACTS ABOUT MODERN SLAVERY OVERSEAS DOMESTIC WORKERS VISAS

Visas which tie overseas domestic workers (ODWs) to one employer were introduced in 2012. They allow domestic workers to accompany a family to the UK provided that they stay with the same family and do not spend more than 6 months in the UK.

More than half of those on ODW visas work for more than 16 hours a day.

Nearly three quarters are never allowed to leave the house unsupervised.

1. ODWs often work as nannies, cooks, cleaners and chauffeurs through a tied visa system, which has faced much criticism.
2. A 2015 independent review found that being tied to a single employer increases the risk of slavery and abuse.
3. The review recommended that workers should be allowed to change employer and stay in the UK for up to two years.
4. The Government rejected this and instead altered the legislation to allow workers to change employers within the first six months.
5. This change is not enough to prevent abuse of ODWs since it does not give workers time to find a new employer and many will remain in abusive situations.

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