

# The UK Modern Slavery Act and its implications for Tourism and Child Protection

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# Confidence at the heart of travel





## Modern Slavery Act 2015

- All companies with a turnover of over £36 million
- Risks in both operations and the supply chain



# What is Modern Slavery?

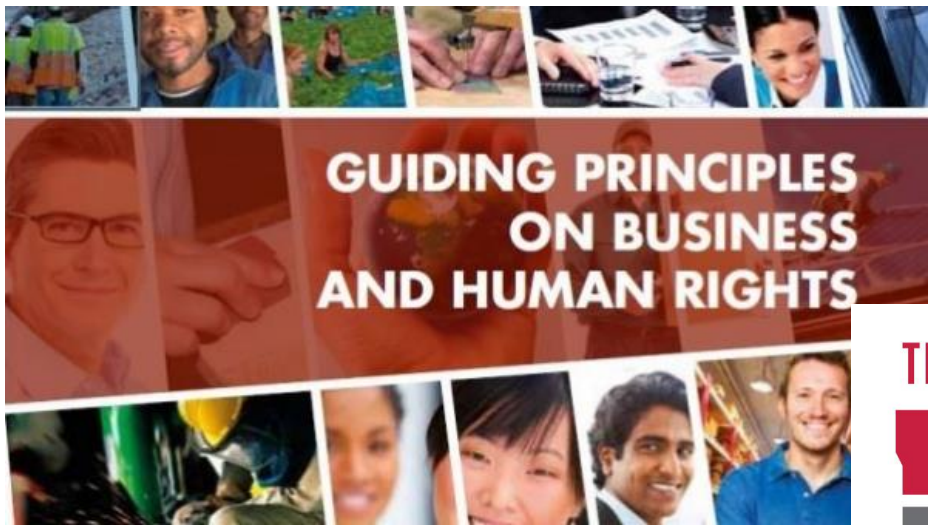
ILO estimates there are **21 million people worldwide** in forced labour, defined as “work or service extracted under threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered him or herself voluntarily”.

## ILO indicators of forced labour

- Abuse of vulnerability
- Deception
- Restriction of movement
- Isolation
- Physical and sexual violence
- Intimidation and threats
- Retention of identity documents
- Withholding of wages
- Debt bondage
- Abusive working and living conditions
- Excessive overtime

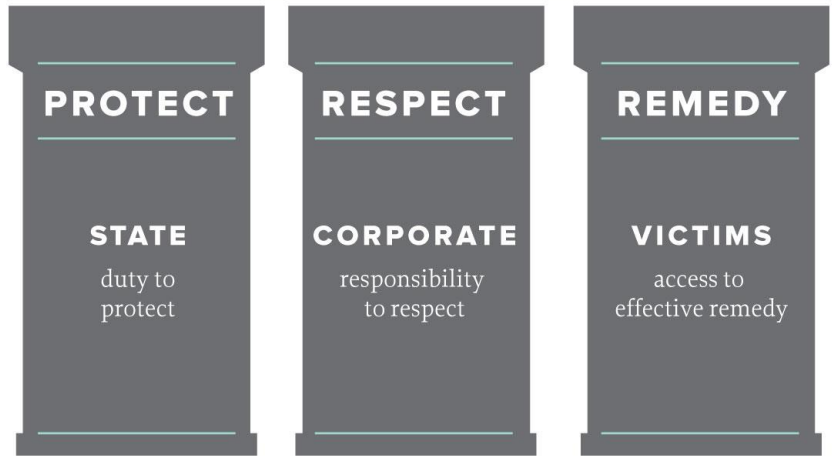


# Human Rights Context



## THREE PILLARS of the UN GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### HUMAN RIGHTS



Source: Shift



# What should companies do?

1

Tackle in the context of Human Rights

2

Map operations and supply chain, and identify risks

3

Address impacts: policies, training etc

4

Act when things go wrong

5

Report



# Support from ABTA



Guidance, events and support



Travelife sustainability certification for hotels and accommodations



Staff training including Every Child, Everywhere

# Member Examples



- Supplier Code of Ethics and Conduct



- Risk assessment
- Policies
- Staff training



- Responsible Supplier Policy
- Use of Sedex



# Implications for children

- Modern Slavery Act directly addresses worst forms of child labour, but is also causing:
- Increased risk assessment
- Increased human rights due diligence
- Improved policies and procedures
- Increased staff awareness eg trafficking

