

The Council of the Inns of Court

## YOUTH JUSTICE

An Insight Into Child Trafficking

An interview about Child Trafficking with Laura Duran – Head of Training, ECPAT Chapter Four - The Modern Slavery Act 2015

(transcript of video)

A	Lynda Gibbs: Laura you and I have spoken before about the non-prosecution
	principal, and also about the section 45 defence under The Modern Slavery Act
	which is something that has to be actively pleaded. Is that a problem in your
В	view?
	Laura Duran: We believe that that is a problem, because that means that victims
	of trafficking who are already very vulnerable will have to actively seek a defence
С	
	and go through a criminal trial.
	There is Crown prosecution guidance in relationship to whether it is in the public
	interest and how prosecutors should determine to actually charge and continue
D	with procedures against a person, even when they are indeed a victim of
	trafficking. But often that is not enough of a safeguard against prosecution for
	very vulnerable victims, particularly when it's deemed that the criminality is so
Е	severe, such as in cases of for example cannabis cultivation.
	Another issue with section 45 defence is that for both children and adults there is
	a limb that must be fulfilled which we refer to as the reasonable persons test. So
F	this is section 4c of section 45, and what this is saying is that a reasonable person
	in the same situation, and having the person's relevant characteristics, would
	commit that act.
G	
	But for victims of trafficking - particularly those who are foreign national children
	- that might be very difficult to be able to get for example a jury to understand
	very complex means of control, such as spiritual abuse, or debt bondage, as they
н	can't really put themselves in the shoes of reasonably what that person has been
	through, because their experiences are so distinct.
	<b>Lynda Gibbs</b> : Do you have any particular concerns about children involved in this
	area who also have precarious immigration status?

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Α	Laura Duran: Absolutely, any child who has a precarious immigration status and
	faces severe criminal charges will find it impossible or very very very difficult to
	ever regularise their immigration status. So it's a bit of a domino effect for
В	children in which one issue in one legal arena has a high impact on the other
	issues they will have in other legal arenas.
	Lynda Gibbs: There's an area of potential real difficulty for barristers and their
C	duty of confidentiality to their client, when they're representing ${\mathfrak a}$ child who
	doesn't want to disclose the fact that they're a victim of trafficking.
	When you undertake your training with advocates what advice do you give legal
D	practitioners on that really difficult issue?
	Laura Duran: Well if a child reveals information to their barrister about
	continuing sexual or physical abuse - and obviously child trafficking is child abuse
E	- it's important to understand that yes there might be a conflict between your
	duty of confidentiality and your ability to act with integrity.
F	We really ask barristers to reflect whether the materiality of the information in
	question is important enough that the child's life, or their health - both mental
	and physical - is at risk. Then if so, they really need to consider breaching their
G	duty of confidentiality, if there is such a serious risk of harm to the child.
	Lynda Gibbs: So in essence what you're saying is it's very case-specific?
	Laura Duran: It's absolutely case-specifics; so there is not a hard and fast rule
н	that we can apply to all cases. The advocate really needs to consider whether
	that child is presenting at risk of harm.
	Lynda Gibbs: Laura Duran thank you very much indeed.
	<b>Laura Duran</b> : Thank you Lynda.

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