



Department of
Justice
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Guidance on Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs)

**Section 11 of and Schedule 3 to the Human Trafficking and
Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act
(Northern Ireland) 2015**

February 2017

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1. Introduction

1.1 This document contains guidance to the Police Service of Northern Ireland on the regime for Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs) provided for by Schedule 3 to the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 and on the exercise of the powers of the Chief Constable under that Schedule. The guidance is made in line with the requirement under paragraph 22 of Schedule 3 to the Act and applies within Northern Ireland.

1.2 If you have any queries regarding this guidance then you should contact:
OCB.enquiries@justice-ni.x.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 90 528677

Or write to:

Human Trafficking Team
Protection and Organised Crime Division
Department of Justice
Room B4.20
Castle Buildings
Stormont Estate
Belfast
BT4 3SG

1.3 The guidance does not constitute authoritative legal advice. If there is any doubt as to the application or interpretation of the legislation and this guidance does not assist you to resolve the query, you should consult a legal adviser.

2. Overview

2.1 The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015¹ (“the Act”) provides a robust legal framework to address human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour in Northern Ireland. The Act:

- simplified the legislative framework surrounding offences of human trafficking and slavery;
- increased the maximum sentence for human trafficking and slavery-like offences to life imprisonment;
- enhanced public protection;
- made it easier to confiscate the assets of exploiters and force them to pay reparation to victims; and
- contained new protections for victims within the criminal justice system.

2.2 Schedule 3 to the Act provides for a regime for Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs), which is intended to enhance public protection. This is supplemented by the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders) (Notification Requirements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016², which place additional notification requirements on offenders.

2.3 Paragraph 22 of Schedule 3 to the Act requires the Department of Justice to issue statutory guidance to the Chief Constable in relation to the exercise of the powers of the Chief Constable under Schedule 3 of the Act. This statutory guidance is a practical tool intended to assist the PSNI. However, it may also be of assistance to all those responsible for applying for STPOs and for managing STPOs effectively and

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2015/2/enacted>

² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/1/contents/made>

appropriately in accordance with the statutory framework. It is good practice to have read this document before contributing to the application process.

3. Background to STPOs

What are STPOs?

- 3.1 STPOs are civil orders aimed at protecting the public in general or specific persons from the physical or psychological harm which would result if the defendant committed a slavery or trafficking offence. The Orders are a preventative measure to deter unlawful and harmful activity.
- 3.2 These Orders place prohibitions or requirements on the activities and behaviour of a slavery or human trafficking offender. STPOs can only be made against individuals aged eighteen years or older. Those subject to an STPO would also be automatically subject to notification requirements. This involves the requirement to notify specified personal details to police.
- 3.3 STPOs can be made in respect of individuals who have been convicted of, or cautioned for, a slavery or human trafficking offence or an equivalent offence abroad. Cautioned means someone who has been cautioned after admitting a human trafficking or slavery offence.³ STPOs can also be made in respect of people who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity; or who have been found to be unfit to plead and to have done the act charged in respect of a slavery or human trafficking offence (i.e. if someone cannot be put on trial in the usual way because they are not fit to plead or stand trial but a court has found that they committed the act/offence).
- 3.4 STPOs are not intended as a substitute for prosecution when sufficient evidence is available. They are intended to be an additional tool available to law enforcement agencies to regulate the behaviour of individuals who may otherwise cause harm by committing slavery and human trafficking offences.

³ This would include people who have been cautioned after admitting the offence and who are dealt with by way of non court disposal.

3.5 STPOs do not form part of a person's sentence and are not automatically applied to all slavery and human trafficking offenders. They are made by the court upon consideration of the risk posed by the defendant. Whilst STPOs are civil orders, an offender who fails to comply with a prohibition or requirement contained within a STPO commits a criminal offence. Similarly, breach of the notification requirements attached to STPOs is also a criminal offence. Further detail is provided at sections 7 and 8 of this guidance.

How are STPOs made?

Relevant offences

3.6 The court can only make an STPO if the individual has been convicted, cautioned, found not guilty by reason of insanity or found to be unfit to plead and to have done the act charged in respect of a slavery or human trafficking offence. In line with paragraph 1(5) of the Schedule 3 to the Act, this means any of the following offences:

- (a) an offence under section 145 of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 (trafficking for prostitution);
- (b) an offence under section 57, 58, 58A, 59 or 59A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (trafficking for sexual exploitation);
- (c) an offence under section 62 of that Act (committing offence with intent to commit relevant sexual offence), where the relevant sexual offence the person in question intended to commit was an offence under section 57, 58, 58A, 59 or 59A of that Act;
- (d) an offence under section 22 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003 (trafficking for prostitution);
- (e) an offence under section 4 of the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act 2004 (trafficking for exploitation);
- (f) an offence under section 71 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009 (slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour);
- (g) an offence under section 47 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 (slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour);

- (h) an offence under section 1, 2 or 4 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 (slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour; human trafficking; or committing offence with intent to commit a human trafficking or slavery-like offence.
- (i) an offence under section 1, 2 or 4 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour; human trafficking); or committing offence with intent to commit a human trafficking offence.
- (j) an offence under section 1 (offence of human trafficking) or 4 (slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour) of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015;
- (k) an offence of attempting or conspiring to commit an offence listed above;
- (l) an offence committed by aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of an offence listed above;
- (m) an offence under Part 2 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (encouraging or assisting) where the offence (or one of the offences) which the person on question intends or believes would be committed is an offence listed above.

3.7 The court may also make an STPO if the defendant has been convicted of or cautioned for an “equivalent offence” in another jurisdiction, whether or not they were punished for it. An “equivalent offence” is one which constituted an offence in the country concerned, and which would have constituted a slavery or human trafficking offence under the law of the United Kingdom. The terminology used in the legislation of the other country does not have to match precisely the terminology used in the legislation of Northern Ireland or other parts of the United Kingdom.

Types of STPO

3.8 There are two types of STPOs: an STPO made by the court on conviction; and an STPO made by the court following an application to the court by the

PSNI. In both cases, the defendant must be classed as a “relevant offender” and the legislative test must be met i.e. the court must be satisfied that:

- there is a risk that the defendant may commit a slavery or human trafficking offence; and
- it is necessary to make an Order to protect people generally, or specific persons, from the physical or psychological harm which would be likely to occur if the defendant committed such an offence.

STPOs on conviction

- 3.9 An STPO on conviction can be made by the Crown Court at the time of conviction in respect of an individual who has been convicted of a slavery or trafficking offence, where there is a risk that the defendant may commit another slavery or human trafficking offence and poses a risk of harm to the public in doing so. As noted at 3.3, STPOs can also be made against those who have been found not guilty by reason of insanity; or who have been found to be unfit to plead and to have done the act charged in respect of a slavery or human trafficking offence.
- 3.10 STPOs on conviction enhance the Court’s ability to place restrictions on individuals who have been convicted of a slavery or trafficking offence, ensuring that even after they have served their sentence any future risk of similar criminality is effectively managed.
- 3.11 No application is necessary for the Court to make an STPO on conviction although the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland (PPS) may wish to invite the Court to consider making an Order in appropriate cases. The Court may also ask that the pre-sentence report considers the suitability of an STPO on a non-prejudicial basis.
- 3.12 The evidence presented at the trial is likely to be a key factor in the Court’s decision, together with any previous relevant convictions that the offender

may already have and the assessment of risk contained within the pre-sentence report.

- 3.13 In reaching a decision to make an STPO, the Court may take into consideration the range of other options available to it in respect of protecting the public.

STPOs upon application

- 3.14 PSNI may also apply to a Magistrates' Court for a free standing STPO upon application. These Orders may be made by the Court in respect of an individual who has been convicted; cautioned; found not guilty by reason of insanity; or found to be unfit to plead and to have done the act charged in respect of a slavery or human trafficking offence. In addition, an application may only be made in respect of a person who lives in Northern Ireland; or who PSNI believes is in, or is intending to come to, Northern Ireland. The court retains discretion regarding whether or not to proceed with a case in the absence of a defendant⁴.
- 3.15 STPOs on application enable the Courts to place restrictions on individuals who have been convicted or cautioned for trafficking or slavery type offences, whether or not the offence took place before the STPO provisions in the Act commenced on 1 April 2016⁵. Convictions include spent convictions. As noted at 3.7, STPOs on application may also cover individuals who have received convictions in other countries; given that human trafficking and slavery is often conducted by organised crime groups who operate across borders, this flexibility is important.
- 3.16 The Act provides that where an STPO on application is sought, the behaviour demonstrating the risk of future harm must have occurred since the first conviction for a relevant offence. As Article 19 of the Magistrates'

⁴ The judgment *Re Brown [2009] NICA 32* provides further information on the service of a summons or complaint.

⁵ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/61/made>

Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 does not apply to applications for these orders, the evidence relied on in making the application may relate to any time after the date of that conviction.

Interim STPOs

- 3.17 It is possible to apply for an interim STPO when the decision on an application for an STPO on application has not yet been determined. The purpose of an interim STPO is to protect the public, or any particular individuals, during any period between the application for a full Order and its determination. Breach of any of the prohibitions of an interim STPO is a criminal offence carrying the same maximum penalty as breach of a full STPO.
- 3.18 Interim STPOs are only available in respect of applications made by complaint. If the intention is to seek an Order on conviction at the end of criminal proceedings and an interim STPO is required, then an application by complaint will be needed as well. The trial Court is not permitted to make an interim STPO of its own volition before the conclusion of the trial. The interim Order should contain the same restrictions as the full Order being applied for. It will cease to exist when the Court has made a decision on the application for the full Order (see paragraph 7(5) of Schedule 3).
- 3.19 STPOs are public protection tools. Any interference with the offender's right to a private and family life (protected by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)) must be necessary to pursue the legitimate aims set out in Article 8 and be proportionate. Those aims are national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. The risk factor may be of such a degree as to justify an interim STPO application at the same time as an application for a full STPO, but given that such an Order will be made before the Court has heard and tested all the

evidence, great care must be taken to ensure that such a course of action is justified.

- 3.20 It is a matter for the Courts to interpret whether or not it is just to make an interim STPO. If an application is properly made and supported, an interim Order may be granted. The Court may make an interim STPO if it considers it just to do so.

What standard of proof is required for STPOs?

- 3.21 The standard of proof for STPOs is the same as is used for similar types of civil order, such as Serious Crime Prevention Orders and Violent Offences Prevention Orders.
- 3.22 As noted at paragraph 3.8, the Court must be satisfied so that it is sure that behaviour or actions giving rise to the STPO took place. This is an enhanced civil standard of proof, which is akin to the criminal standard of proof of being sure beyond reasonable doubt. The defendant will have been previously convicted of one or more offences and the Court will normally accept proof of these convictions as evidence of the behaviour which formed the basis of those convictions. Additional evidence of subsequent activity is also likely to be before the Court.
- 3.23 Once the Court has decided that the relevant behaviour has taken place, the Court must be satisfied that it is necessary to make an STPO to protect persons or a person from harm. For the second part of this process the Court exercises its judgment and is not applying a particular standard of proof (see *R v Manchester Crown Court ex parte McCann* [2002] UKHL 39, as per Lord Steyn at paragraph 37).

What types of prohibitions and requirements can STPOs impose?

- 3.24 It is for the Court to decide what prohibitions are necessary in the light of the evidence it hears. However, when applying for an STPO the PSNI should specify what prohibitions are being sought to manage the risks, which should also be stated.
- 3.25 The only prohibitions which can be imposed by an STPO are those which are necessary for the purpose of protecting the public from harm from the defendant. The restrictions imposed can be wide ranging. An STPO may, for example, prohibit someone from undertaking certain forms of employment. The behaviour prohibited by the STPO might well be considered unproblematic if exhibited by another member of the public (e.g. travelling to a particular destination regularly). It is the defendant's history of offending and demonstration of subsequent behaviour suggesting that they may pose a continued risk, which will make them eligible for an Order.
- 3.26 The applicant should consider carefully whether any restrictions sought, which would have a very substantial impact on the life of the defendant (for example removing his or her livelihood or his ability to visit his family) are necessary, given that the Court is likely to consider this closely. Any interference with the offender's right to a private and family life (protected by Article 8 ECHR – Right to a private and family life) must be necessary to pursue the legitimate aims set out in Article 8 and be proportionate.
- 3.27 The STPO may prohibit the defendant from activity anywhere in the United Kingdom and outside the United Kingdom.
- 3.28 The STPO may contain foreign travel prohibitions, where this is necessary for the purpose of protecting the public or specific individuals. Restrictions may include:

- a prohibition on travelling outside the UK to any country named or described in the Order;
- a prohibition on travelling outside the UK to any country, other than a country named or described in the Order; or
- a prohibition on travelling to any country outside the UK.

3.29 Where the application asks for a prohibition on the defendant travelling to all countries outside the UK, the application should highlight that under the Act an STPO containing this requirement must also include a requirement that the defendant surrender all of his or her passport(s) at a police station specified in the Order either on or before the day the STPO takes effect, or within a set period. Failure to surrender their passport(s) as required by the STPO will be an offence.

3.30 It is important to note that activity abroad which would constitute causing harm to the public does not have to be illegal in the foreign country where it is intended to take place. For example, a STPO can prevent travel to a particular region where the defendant has been known to 'recruit' people who have later been exploited.

3.31 The prohibitions in the STPO will be tailored to the particular case and to the specific harm the defendant poses. An Order may, for example, prohibit the offender from having further contact with a particular individual, either in person or over the Internet, or to not go to a particular place.

3.32 An STPO or an interim STPO is a serious measure and breach of any prohibition contained in it, without reasonable excuse, is a criminal offence. Every effort must be made to ensure the defendant understands this position, and that the defendant attends the hearing of the application and is given the opportunity to state their case.

Examples of prohibitions

3.33 It is for the Court to decide what prohibitions are necessary in the light of the evidence it hears. However, the application should suggest the prohibitions the applicant believes are necessary to manage the risk. The following are examples of prohibitions that may be imposed; it is not an exhaustive list:

- advertising for/ recruiting/ employing staff;
- being a gangmaster;
- working with children;
- working with vulnerable people;
- residing with (specified) children/vulnerable people;
- organising transport/accommodation for other people;
- travelling to specified countries;
- contacting/ recruiting specific individuals, directly or indirectly, either personally or by any electronic means;
- holding a licence to act as a sponsor for visa applications; or
- going to a specific place (e.g. where a victim resides).

3.34 The PPS will be involved if an STPO is breached and the breach prosecuted. It may also be sensible to seek PPS advice on the wording of unusual or complex prohibitions to ensure that any breaches will be capable of being prosecuted effectively.

Length of prohibitions

3.35 A prohibition has effect for the period specified in the STPO. If no period is specified the prohibition will have effect until a further STPO is made. The minimum duration which may be specified in an STPO is five years. The police should actively monitor each STPO including to ensure that it continues to remain necessary to protect the community.

- 3.36 Foreign travel restrictions contained within a STPO have a maximum duration of five years. If an individual continues to pose a risk, the applicant may apply to the Court for the prohibition to be extended for a period of not more than five years.
- 3.37 An STPO can only be discharged by the Court in less than the minimum period with the agreement of both the defendant and the Chief Constable. Calculation of the period during which no STPO shall be discharged except with the consent of both parties starts from the date the Order is made.

4. Making STPOs

Evidence Gathering

Obtaining and reviewing evidence – general principles

- 4.1 Where the police have concerns about an individual in the community, either arising from their own observations; from concerns expressed by another agency; or from reports by individuals, they will need to conduct an assessment of the risk posed by the defendant in order to decide whether to apply for an STPO.
- 4.2 Such an assessment will need to be done as quickly as possible, and in consultation as appropriate with other agencies. These could include, for example, the Probation Board for Northern Ireland; relevant Health and Social Care Trust; or potentially in the context of the Public Protection Arrangements Northern Ireland (PPANI)). PPS should also be consulted to confirm if any of the conduct or behaviour is subject to ongoing criminal proceedings or should be prosecuted as a criminal matter.
- 4.3 If the material which has allowed the risk to be identified is sensitive (e.g. from intelligence sources) and not disclosable it cannot be relied on in evidence, just as in ordinary criminal proceedings. In that type of case, consideration should be given to what further investigative steps need to be taken in order to be able gather evidence which can be disclosed and therefore used in evidence to gain an STPO (or indeed to prosecute where an offence has been committed).
- 4.4 It is good practice for the applicant, if practicable, to explain to the defendant at the earliest possible opportunity:
 - that a decision has been made to apply for an STPO in respect of

them;

- the reasons for that decision; and
- that the defendant should seek legal advice at the earliest possible opportunity in order that the applicant can contact the defendant's legal representative.

4.5 In making an assessment of the present risk posed by a defendant, a number of factors should be taken into account:

- the risk that a slavery or human trafficking offence will be committed – the purpose of an STPO is to protect the public and this concern should be given primary consideration in any assessment;
- the potential harm that would result from such an offence;
- the date, nature and circumstances of the previous conviction or convictions and any pattern which emerges;
- the current circumstances of a defendant and how these might change e.g. work placements or environments, housing, family and other relationships, stress, drink or drugs, proximity to schools/ playgrounds etc.;
- any disclosure implications that might apply if an Order is sought;
- how the Court process might affect the ability to manage the defendant in the community;
- an assessment of the accuracy and relevance of the information about the individual (including an assessment of the status of those expressing concern and their reasons for doing so);
- the nature and pattern of the behaviour giving rise to concern, including any predatory behaviour which may indicate a likelihood of re-offending;
- evidence of bad character; and
- the extent of compliance, or otherwise, with previous sentences, Court orders or supervision arrangements.

Admissible forms of evidence

- 4.6 An application for an STPO on application or interim STPO is made by way of complaint to a Magistrates' Court. The Court exercises its civil jurisdiction in hearing these applications. Under Article 121 of the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, evidence will ordinarily be given on oath.
- 4.7 In relation to evidence from children and vulnerable witnesses, it is recommended that, due to the strain such a case will place upon them, they should only be called to give evidence in exceptional circumstances. If such evidence is necessary, the Court should, as far as possible, ensure that appropriate measures used in criminal proceedings, such as separate waiting facilities, are provided.
- 4.8 The normal rules of civil evidence apply in these types of proceedings, which means that hearsay evidence is admissible. Applicants should collate any witness statements they intend to rely on in evidence, along with any other material they intend to rely on in evidence, as soon as practicable and serve them on the defendant at the earliest opportunity in order to give the defendant the opportunity to respond to the case against them.

Making STPOs – enforcement

- 4.9 In respect of both STPOs on conviction or by complaint at a later stage, it is important that the prohibitions or requirements are carefully considered at the outset. This is particularly important in terms of police operations, given that they will be responsible for enforcement of the STPO's conditions.

Process on conviction

- 4.10 STPOs on conviction will be made at the point that the court is dealing with an offender in respect of a specified offence (or where the person is found not guilty of a specified offence by reason of insanity or is unfit to be tried and has

done the act charged in respect of a specified offence). It will allow the court, from the point of sentence, to place prohibitions and/or requirements on the offender's behaviour where this is necessary to protect the public from the risk of physical or psychological harm that would result from the defendant committing a slavery or human trafficking offence.

- 4.11 As noted at paragraph 3.11, no application is necessary for the court to make a STPO at the point of sentence, although the PPS prosecutor may wish to invite the court to consider making an order in appropriate cases.
- 4.12 In cases of STPOs upon conviction, PSNI will evidence the basis of need in their communications to the PPS prosecutor in charge of the case, listing the proposed requirements and/or prohibitions needed to manage the identified risk. They may consult with other PPANI partner agencies for relevant information.
- 4.13 The prohibitions or requirements must be clear and necessary to protect the public from physical or psychological harm that would result from further offending. Examples of prohibitions and requirements are set out at 3.34. Early consultation between PSNI and the PPS is strongly recommended if the prohibitions or requirements sought are particularly complicated or novel. This information will be used by the PPS Prosecutor when seeking out the court's consideration of a STPO in the case.
- 4.14 In cases where a Pre-Sentence Report (PSR) has been prepared, the PSR writer may propose an STPO for the court's consideration, setting out appropriate requirements commensurate with the assessment of risk presented by the Probation Board for Northern Ireland.
- 4.15 In arriving at its decision, the court may take into consideration the range of other sentencing options available to it in respect of protecting the public. The prohibitions and/or requirements contained in the STPO must be included in the court's committal warrant provided to the Prison Service. The prohibitions and/or requirements must also be detailed in the certificate part of the notice

to the police (and others) issued by the court. The court may also consider issuing the defendant with a copy of the document, 'Explanatory information for those subject to a Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order' at Annex D of this guidance.

Process on application

- 4.16 For those applications made by the police by complaint to the magistrates' court, the offender must be resident in Northern Ireland, or believed by the police to be in, or to be intending to come to Northern Ireland. The police must evidence to the court that the offender has, since the appropriate date, acted in such a way as to give reasonable cause to believe that a STPO should be made. The appropriate date is defined as the date of the person's conviction or caution, or the date of finding that the person was not guilty by reason of insanity or because they were unfit to be tried.
- 4.17 The provisions governing applications to the magistrates' court, and the process of summons, are largely set out in the Magistrates' Courts (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 and the Magistrates' Courts Rules (Northern Ireland) 1984.
- 4.18 A separate application must be made against each single named individual. In order to expedite the process, police might wish to alert the court prior to making an application to help scheduling.
- 4.19 In their application to the court, the police need to draw up a list of proposed prohibitions or requirements (on which they may consult other PPANI partners' agencies). The prohibitions or requirements must be clear and must be considered necessary to protect the public from physical or psychological harm that would result from further offending. Examples of prohibitions and requirements are set out at 3.34.

5. Variation, renewal and discharge of an STPO

5.1 Paragraph 6 of Schedule 3 to the Act provides the ‘appropriate court’ with an ability to vary, renew or discharge a STPO, on application by either the offender or the police. The appropriate court is defined as the court where the STPO was made.

5.2 Variation of an STPO might be necessary for different reasons, for example:

- deletion of unnecessary conditions, such as when a defendant moves to another area, or
- addition of supplementary conditions, for example, if an additional group needing protection from risk was identified.

If, however, substantial changes are sought it may be more appropriate to apply for a new Order (see para 5.5).

5.3 The court may only renew, or vary the STPO to impose additional prohibitions, if it is satisfied that there is a risk that the defendant may commit a slavery or human trafficking offence; and it is necessary to do so for the purpose of protecting the public or any particular members of the public from physical or psychological harm from the defendant.

5.4 The offender and the police will have the opportunity to make representation to the court regarding a variation, renewal or discharge. The court cannot begin to hear an application for a variation, discharge or renewal unless it is satisfied that the party who has not made the application (either the police or the defendant) has been given notice of the application, including the time and place of the hearing, in reasonable time before the hearing.

5.5 A renewal may be needed where the original STPO is close to expiry and the police have cause to believe that the defendant continues to pose a risk and the STPO continues to be necessary. As noted at 5.3 an STPO may only be renewed if there is a risk that the defendant may commit a human

trafficking or slavery offence; and an STPO is necessary to protect the public or specific persons from harm. A renewal cannot exceed a five year term.

- 5.6 An STPO cannot be discharged within five years of it being made without the agreement of both parties, unless it is an STPO that contains a prohibition on foreign travel and no other prohibitions.

6. Appealing STPOs

6.1 Paragraph 8 of Schedule 3 to the Act provides the offender with an ability to appeal against:

- the making of a STPO;
- the making of an interim STPO;
- the making of an order to vary, renew or discharge an order made, or the refusal to make such an order.

6.2 Where the order was made in the Magistrates' court, the appeal will be heard in the County Court. For orders made in the Crown Court, the appeal will be heard in the Court of Appeal.

7. Notification regime for STPOs

Basic principles of the notification requirements

- 7.1 Notification requirements automatically apply to those subject to a STPO or interim STPO. These are set out in Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the Act and supplemented by the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders) (Notification Requirements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016⁶ (“the Regulations”).
- 7.2 Notification requirements are not a punishment and are not part of the system of penalties. There is no discretion, exercised by either the courts or the police in imposing the notification requirements on the offender and similarly, the requirements cannot be imposed at the discretion of the courts or police on a person who is not subject to a STPO. There is no right of appeal against being made subject to the notification requirements.
- 7.3 The requirements will apply to an offender subject to a STPO for the duration of the STPO and will end when the STPO term ends.
- 7.4 Offenders cannot be subject to more than one notification requirement and they only need to make one initial notification and one annual confirmation of their details, unless they are of no fixed abode, in which case they must confirm their details weekly. Police should ensure that offenders are fully aware of how long they must comply with the notification requirements. In some circumstances, it may be appropriate for the police to write to an offender informing them of the duration of the notification period which applies to them.

Notification requirements: legislative provision

- 7.5 As noted at 7.1, the majority of notification requirements for those subject to a

⁶ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2016/1/made>

STPO are contained in Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the Act. Additional requirements are prescribed in the Regulations.

7.6 The notification requirements and the related measures provided for in Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the Act cover:

- initial notification requirements (paragraph 10);
- changes to notification requirements (paragraph 11);
- periodic notification requirements (paragraph 12);
- absence from notified residence notification requirements (paragraph 13);
- travel outside the United Kingdom notification requirements (paragraph 14);
- method of notification (paragraph 15);
- offences of failure to notify or providing false information (paragraph 16);
- supply of information to relevant Northern Ireland departments or the Secretary of State (paragraph 18);
- supply of information by relevant Northern Ireland departments or the Secretary of State (section 19);
- information about release or transfer (paragraph 20); and
- power of entry and search of an offender's home address (paragraph 21)

7.7 In addition, the supplementary notification requirements of the 2016 Regulations cover:

- Regulations 3 to 5: Requirements to notify information about bank accounts, bank debit and credit cards – this adds to the information that is to be provided at initial notification and where any changes are to be notified (this relates to paragraph 10 of Schedule 3: **Initial notification**);
- Regulation 6: The requirement to notify weekly, i.e. every seven days, for those who have no sole or main residence (this relates to paragraph 12 of Schedule 3: **periodic notification**);

- Regulations 7 to 12: **Requirements for travel outside the United Kingdom.**

Initial notification

- 7.8 Under the Act and the Regulations the offender must initially notify the police of:
- their name (and any other names used);
 - date of birth;
 - national insurance number;
 - home address/es and any other address where they regularly reside; and
 - information relating to bank accounts, credit card accounts, credit or debit cards held (whether alone or with another person and whether in the name of an unincorporated business).
- 7.9 For most offenders subject to a STPO, initial notification must be made to police within three days from the date when the STPO or interim STPO comes into force. This is known as the 'relevant date'.
- 7.10 However, paragraphs 12 (3) and (4) of Schedule 3 to the Act clarify that when determining this period of three days, you should disregard any time where the individual has:
- been remanded in or committed to custody;
 - been serving a custodial sentence;
 - been detained in a hospital; or
 - has been outside the United Kingdom.

In these circumstances, initial notification must be made within three days from the date of the person's release from custody; discharge from hospital; or their return to Northern Ireland respectively.

Changes to notified details

- 7.11 Should the notified details change (for example, by moving address or assuming an alias); the offender must notify the police within three days from the point at which the details changed, as set out in paragraph 11 of Schedule 3. Specifically, an offender must notify the police any new details within three days of:
- using a name that they have not already notified to police;
 - a change to their home address;
 - having stayed at an address in the United Kingdom that they have not previously notified for a 'qualifying period' (this is a period of seven days, or two or more periods in any 12 months which taken together amount to seven days); or
 - their release from detention in prison or hospital.
- 7.12 When offenders notify a change to their details, they must also re-confirm the other details that they are required to provide at initial notification. The police will need to note that the offender has reconfirmed their details because this will change the date on which they are required to make their annual notification (see below).
- 7.13 A notification may be made in advance of the actual date of the change in details, in which case, the offender is also required to notify the date of the expected change. However, if an advance notification is made, but the change takes place more than two days before the anticipated date, offenders must make a further notification to fulfil their obligations. If an advance notification is made and the change has not taken place within three days beginning with the date notified in advance, again the offender must, within six days of the originally anticipated date, notify the police that the change has not happened and then must comply with the duty to notify changes to their details.

7.14 The period during which the offender must notify any change cannot include any period when the offender is in prison (whether remanded to custody or serving a sentence), detained in a hospital or abroad.

Periodic notification

7.15 Paragraph 12 of Schedule 3 provides that offenders must periodically re-notify the details provided at initial notification. Where no changes have been made by them since the initial notification, they must re-notify the required information annually, effective from the date of their initial notification. However, where changes have subsequently been made to the information, the annual re-notification date would instead be calculated from the date they notified any information changes to police.

7.16 Where the effective date ends whilst the offender is:

- remanded in or committed to custody;
- serving a custodial sentence;
- detained in a hospital; or
- outside the United Kingdom

the offender would be required to re-notify within three days from the date of their release, discharge or return to Northern Ireland.

7.17 Those with no sole or main residence in the United Kingdom are required to notify on a weekly basis, as set out in regulation 6 of the 2016 Regulations.

7.18 An offender can confirm their notified details at any point in advance of the day on which they are required to do so – it does not have to be related to a change of details. For example, if they are required to make an annual re-notification on 12 June but do so on 5 March, that is sufficient – the next annual notification simply moves to 5 March the following year.

7.19 Periodic notification does not apply to those subject to an interim STPO (See paragraph 12(7) of Schedule 3)

Absence from notified residence

7.20 Paragraph 13 of Schedule 3 requires offenders to notify in advance if they intend to leave their registered home address for more than three days to travel elsewhere in the United Kingdom (but where they are not intending to reside at another address which has already been, or must be, registered under existing notification requirements).

Notification requirements: travel outside the United Kingdom

7.21 Paragraph 14 of Schedule 3 to the 2015 Act and regulations 7 to 11 of the 2016 Regulations make provision for the notification of proposed travel outside the United Kingdom.

7.22 The purpose of requiring offenders to notify the police of their intention to travel abroad enables police to know the whereabouts of slavery and human trafficking offenders and, in doing so, avoids offenders falsely claiming that they could not comply with the notification requirements of the STPO because they were overseas. It also enables police, where appropriate, to inform other jurisdictions that a slavery or human trafficking offender is intending to visit their country. The requirements do not prohibit an offender from travelling overseas. The information provided will assist police in making sensible judgments about whether to pass information about the risk an offender poses to other jurisdictions in order to prevent an offence being committed overseas.

7.23 Offenders who intend to travel outside the United Kingdom are required to notify the police of all proposed travel outside the United Kingdom, except when travelling to the Republic of Ireland. Travel to the Republic of Ireland must only be notified where the offender proposes to travel to that jurisdiction for a period of three days or longer.

7.24 Offenders are required to notify their proposed travel not less than seven days before departure, or exceptionally, not less than 12 hours before departure. As part of their notification, they must provide information about:

- where they intend to travel to more than one country outside the United Kingdom, their proposed point of arrival in each additional country;
- the dates on which they propose to stay in any country to which they propose to travel;
- details of their accommodation arrangements in any country to which they intend to travel;
- the identity of any carrier (s) they intend to use for the purposes of their departure from and return to the United Kingdom, and of travelling to any other point of arrival;
- the date of return to the United Kingdom; and
- the point of arrival on return to the United Kingdom.

7.25 Where the offender has made a notification, but the information notified has become an inaccurate or incomplete statement of the information required any time up to 12 hours before the offender's departure from the United Kingdom, they must report in person and make a fresh notice to police of their intentions no later than 12 hours before their departure. This fresh notice can, however, be made at any police station within the United Kingdom prescribed for notification purposes and does not have to be in their local area. This is because they may already have commenced their journey and therefore have left their local police area although they are still in the United Kingdom. When making such a fresh notice, however, offenders must disclose their name and address as currently notified to the police and the police station at which they originally gave notice of their intention to travel.

7.26 Where the offender does not hold the required information seven days prior to their intended departure date from the United Kingdom (because, for example, they need to travel at short notice), they must notify the police 12 hours prior to their departure of their date of departure and their destination country. They must also notify the other information required by the regulations where they hold it.

- 7.27 Offenders who have given notice of their intention to leave the United Kingdom as described above must, within three days of their return to the United Kingdom, report in person to a prescribed police station and notify the police of the date of their return and their point of arrival in the United Kingdom. However, offenders will not have to notify the police of their return if, on notifying their intention to depart the United Kingdom, they provided details of their expected date and point of re-entry to the United Kingdom and then returned as stated.
- 7.28 It should be noted that an offender cannot be prevented from travelling simply because they do not hold the range of information specified. The legislation is not intended for this purpose. Offenders are, however, in breach of their requirements of the legislation where they hold the relevant information and fail, without reasonable cause, to disclose it. In situations where notified information changes for reasons beyond their control, for example, their accommodation arrangements have been altered by the travel company on their arrival, this would not constitute a failure to meet the requirements.

Method of notification: registration at prescribed police stations and related matters

- 7.29 Notification must be made by the offender orally and in person and at a police station prescribed for this purpose, and it must be acknowledged by police in writing. A list of the current police stations for notification purposes can be found on pages 58-59 (Annex D with **appendix** – Explanatory information for the offender). There may be changes to this list while offenders are in prison for lengthy periods. Courts may therefore wish to give offenders the list of prescribed stations when they are given a STPO. In addition, the prison service will, as far as practicable, provide the offender with a list of prescribed police stations when they are released. It should be made clear to the offender that the details of police stations may change and should be checked by the offender – a station’s change of address will not be a defence for failing to register.

7.30 Paragraph 15(3) provides that when an offender:

- makes their initial notification;
- notifies any changes to their notified details (including an advance notification);
- provides periodic notification; or
- notifies an absence from their notified address (or return from that absence),

police may take their fingerprints and photograph any part of them (i.e. photographs may be taken of an offender's face, as well as distinguishing features, such as a tattoo). This definition also means that iris scanning technology may be used. However, the purpose for taking fingerprints and photographs must be to verify the identity of the offender.

8. Confirming notification details

Supply of information to relevant Northern Ireland departments or the Secretary of State

- 8.1 Paragraph 18 of Schedule 3 to the Act allows the police to verify information provided by the offender in compliance with their notification requirements, for the purposes of the prevention, detection investigation or prosecution of offences under Schedule 3.
- 8.2 In order to do this, police are empowered to supply the details provided at notification to relevant Northern Ireland Departments, the Secretary of State, or persons providing services in relation to the either the Departments or the Secretary of State in connection with relevant functions. The accuracy of the information supplied is to be checked by comparing it with information held in connection with the exercise of a relevant function or the provision of services and a report of the comparison may then be provided to the police.
- 8.2 Following the restructuring of the Northern Ireland Executive Departments, the relevant Northern Ireland Departments for the purposes of Paragraph 18 are:
- the Department for the Economy;
 - the Department for Infrastructure;
 - the Department of Health; and
 - the Department for Communities.
- 8.3 The relevant functions for the purposes of Paragraph 18 are:
- in relation to the Department for the Economy, a function relating to employment or training;
 - in relation to the Department for Infrastructure, a function under Part 2 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, which relates to the licensing of drivers of vehicles;
 - in relation to the Department of Health, a function relating to health or social care;

- in relation to the Department for Communities, a function relating to social security or child support; and
 - in relation to the Secretary of State, a function relating to passports or the Gangmasters Licensing Authority.
- 8.4 The police can share the information for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of notification requirement offences and the information can only be shared for the purpose of checking that it is accurate and to enable the compilation of a report to compare the information. This must be carried out in compliance with the Data Protection Act 1998.
- 8.5 Police may retain and use the information contained in the report for the purpose of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of offences under Part 3 of the Schedule (these are set out at Paragraph 16 and relate primarily to failure to comply with an STPO or with the associated notification requirements. Further information is provided in section 9 of this guidance). However the information must be destroyed by the police once the offender ceases to be subject to notification requirements of the STPO.

9. Breach and enforcement of an STPO

Breach of STPO

9.1 In line with paragraph 16 of Schedule 3 to the Act, anyone who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with any prohibition or requirement in an STPO or an interim STPO commits a criminal offence.

9.2 Anyone who fails to comply with the notification requirements of an STPO, without reasonable excuse, also commits an offence. This means that they commit an offence, if without reasonable excuse, they fail to:

- make an initial notification in accordance with paragraph 10 of Schedule 3 to the Act and Regulation 3 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders) (Notification Requirements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016;
- notify a change of details in accordance with paragraph 11(1) or (6)(b) of Schedule 3 to the Act and Regulations 4 and 5 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders) (Notification Requirements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016;
- make a re-notification in accordance with paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 3 to the Act and Regulation 6 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders) (Notification Requirements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016;
- notify when they intend to leave their home address for more than three days, in accordance with paragraph 13 (2) of Schedule 3 to the Act and notify their actual return date within three days in accordance with paragraph 13 (6) of Schedule 3 to the Act;

- comply with requirements imposed by Regulations 7 to 12 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders) (Notification Requirements) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016. These are concerned with the notification of travel outside the United Kingdom (paragraph 14 of Schedule 3 to the Act refers); and
- allow police to take their fingerprints and/or photographs in accordance with paragraph 15 (3) of Schedule 3 to the Act.

9.3 The offender also commits an offence, if in the first five cases set out above, if they knowingly provide false information.

9.4 An offence is committed on the first day on which the person fails: to make an initial notification: to make a periodic notification, to notify a change of details, to notify an absence and return from their notified residence; or to comply with any of the travel outside the United Kingdom notification requirements within the prescribed timescale. The person continues to commit an offence for as long as they fail to comply with the notification requirements but they cannot be prosecuted more than once for the same failure.

9.5 In both types of cases (failure to comply with prohibition/requirement and breach of notification requirements) the standard of proof required by the court is the criminal standard i.e. beyond reasonable doubt. It is for the court to determine what constitutes a reasonable excuse.

9.6 Under the Act, the maximum penalty on summary conviction (either for breach of an Order or for a breach of the notification requirements) is a term not exceeding six months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both. On conviction on indictment, the maximum penalty is imprisonment for five years.

Enforcement of STPOs

9.7 PSNI is responsible for monitoring STPOs and interim STPOs and for investigating breaches. Powers relating to the supply of information, and entry and search of offender's home address, are provided under the Act to assist the PSNI in investigating breaches of the notification requirements.

9.8 The PSNI may also enforce orders that have been made by the courts in other UK jurisdictions that are equivalent or similar to an STPO where they are subsequently breached in Northern Ireland. The details of such orders are likely to be recorded on the Police National Computer. The PSNI may investigate any breaches of these orders, where the breach has taken place in Northern Ireland. This includes breaches of:

- slavery and trafficking prevention orders, and interim versions of these orders under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 that have been made by the courts in England and Wales;
- slavery and trafficking risk orders, and interim versions of these orders under the Modern Slavery Act 2015, that have been made by the courts in England and Wales;
- trafficking and exploitation prevention orders, and interim versions of these orders under the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, that have been made by the Scottish courts; and
- trafficking and exploitation risk orders, and interim versions of these orders under the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015, that have been made by the Scottish courts.

10. Power of entry and search of offender's home address

Assessing risk posed by offender subject to notification requirements

- 10.1 Paragraph 21 of Schedule 3 provides the police with a power to enter and search the home address of an offender subject to notification requirements, following approval by a lay magistrate.
- 10.2 The application to enter and search an offender's home address must be made to a Magistrates' court by a police officer of the rank of superintendent or above. The court may issue a warrant authorising police to enter the premises for the purpose of assessing the risks posed by the offender to whom the warrant relates and to search the premises for that purpose, if it is satisfied that the specified requirements are met.
- 10.3 The requirements for a warrant are that:
- the address specified in the application is an address which was last notified to the police as the home address, or there are reasonable grounds to believe that the offender lives there or may regularly be found there;
 - the offender is not remanded in or committed to custody, serving a custodial sentence, detained in hospital or outside the United Kingdom;
 - it is necessary for police to enter and search the premises for the purpose of assessing the risk posed by the offender; and
 - police have, on at least two occasions, sought to enter the premises for that purpose and had been unable to do so.
- 10.4 Paragraph 21(6) also provides that police may use reasonable force to enter and search the premises, if necessary and if reflected in the warrant. The warrant may authorise the police to enter and search the premises on more than one occasion, if the court is satisfied that it is necessary to do so.

12. Records on the Police National Computer

- 12.1 An STPO is not a criminal conviction and should not be recorded as such (although where an STPO is made on conviction, the information may be recorded as part of that disposal). STPOs will not comprise a criminal record. This does not, however, mean there will be no record of police activity in relation to the defendant, some of which may be disclosable in a criminal record check.
- 12.2 A National PNC Liaison Officer's letter has been issued with guidance on recording STPOs on PNC. The National PNC Manual will be updated in due course. Local arrangements should be made to ensure these orders are recorded on PNC.
- 12.3 STPOs may also be recorded on the applicants' internal data recording systems. However, unless these databases are linked to the PNC, care should be taken to ensure that the PNC is also checked and updated.

STPO 1 FORM

SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING OFFENDERS REGISTRATION FORM

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION (CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2015 – SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ORDER

OFFICIAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

(Information about the offender)

This form should be completed by a police officer or other authorised person at a police station in relation to those offenders subject to a Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order. Under the STPO regime provided for under the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 - “the 2015 Act”, an offender is automatically subject to notification requirements for the duration of their STPO term.

When completed, a copy of this form should be given to the offender as an acknowledgement of their notification, as required by the 2015 Act.

Please note: as part of the offender’s **initial notification requirements**, information regarding any bank and credit card account(s), bank and credit card (s) is **also** required to be provided by the offender.

This form comprises four sections.

Section One: General registration details

CRO No: _____

Name: _____
(when order comes into force and when making notification)

Address - including postcode:
(when order comes into force and when making notification)

Date of Birth: _____

National Insurance No: _____

Offence (s): _____

Court: _____

Date order made: _____

New Name and Address (if different from above) – *including aliases*

New name (s): _____

New address: _____
(permanent/temporary*)

Effective from: _____

Please note if notifying a temporary address, the dates at which the offender was at that temporary address (i.e. from 01/01/16 until 15/01/16) should be provided.

If there are any addresses which the offender regularly visits, they are required to notify such addresses.

If the notification is being made in advance of the change, please tick here: ____

For advance notifications, if the change takes place more than two days before the anticipated date, the police must be informed. If an advance notification is made and the change has not taken place three days after the anticipated date, the police must be informed within six days of the anticipated date.

Section Two: bank account and bank card details

Information must be provided on all bank accounts held by the offender: solely; held with him and another person; held in the name of an unincorporated business run by him; and those held in the name of an unincorporated business run by him and another person.

Name of bank:

Address of bank office at which the account is held:
(if the account is outside the United Kingdom, please provide the address of the principal office in the United Kingdom)

Name(s) on account:
(If this is a business account, please provide the name of the business)

Account number:

Account sort code:

Debit card number:

Debit card validation date:

Debit card expiry date:

Name of bank:

Address of bank office at which the account is held:
(if the account is outside the United Kingdom, please provide the address of the principal office in the United Kingdom)

Name (s) on account:
(if this is a business account, please provide the name of the business)

Account number:

Account sort code:

Debit card number:

Debit card validation date:

Debit card expiry date:

Section Three: Credit card account and credit card details

Information must be provided on all credit card accounts held by the offender: solely; held with him and another person; held in the name of an unincorporated business run by him; and those held in the name of an unincorporated business run by him and another person.

Name of financial institution:

Address of office at which the account is held:
(if the account is outside the United Kingdom, please provide the address of the principal office in the United Kingdom)

Name (s) on account:
(if this is a business account, please provide the name of the business)

Credit card account number:

Credit card number:

Credit card validation date:

Credit card expiry date:

Name of financial institution:

Address of office at which the account is held:

(if the account is outside the United Kingdom, please provide the address of the principal office in the United Kingdom)

Name(s) on account:

(if this is a business account, please provide the name of the business)

Credit card account number:

Credit card number:

Credit card validation date:

Credit card expiry date:

Section Four: Signatures

I hereby confirm that I have received this acknowledgement and the details contained in the form are correct. I understand that if I fail to comply with these requirements without reasonable excuse, or if I give the police false information, I could be fined, or sent to prison for up to five years.

Signature of offender: _____
(Refusal or failure to sign will not invalidate this form)

Officer taking details: _____ Station: _____

OIC (if different from above): _____

Date: _____

Has the offender breached any of the requirements of Schedule 3 to the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015? Yes/No*

*delete as applicable

STPO 2 FORM

RECORD OF TRAVEL NOTIFICATION

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION (CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2015 – SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ORDER

(Absence from notified residence)

This form should be completed by a police officer or other authorised person at a police station in relation to those offenders subject to a Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order (STPO). Under the STPO regime provided for under the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 - "the 2015 Act", an offender is automatically subject to notification requirements for the duration of their STPO term.

When completed, a copy of this form should be given to the offender as an acknowledgement of their notification, as required by the 2015 Act.

This form is to be used to record information provided by those offenders who propose to be absent from their home address for a period of more than three days. This information must be notified at least 12 hours before leaving their home address.

This form comprises two sections

Section One

CRO No: _____

Name and date of birth:

Date on which the offender intends to leave home address:

Travel arrangements (to include means of transport to be used and dates of travel)

STPO 3 FORM

RECORD OF TRAVEL NOTIFICATION

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND EXPLOITATION (CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS) ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2015 – SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ORDER

(Travel outside the United Kingdom)

This form should be completed by a police officer or other authorised person at a police station in relation to those offenders subject to a Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order. Under the STPO regime provided for under the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 - “the 2015 Act”, an offender is automatically subject to notification requirements for the duration of their STPO term.

When completed, a copy of this form should be given to the offender as an acknowledgement of their notification, as required by the 2015 Act.

This form comprises four sections.

The information requested in the first section **MUST** be provided by the offender in all cases where such information is available. The offender should be warned that if it later becomes clear that he/she was in possession of any of the specified information and did not provide it no later than 12 hours before departure, he/she will be liable for prosecution. A person failing to comply with the notification requirements of the 2015 Act, without reasonable excuse, or who provides the police with false information, could be fined, or sent to prison for up to five years.

Please note that **all** travel outside the United Kingdom must be notified, unless the individual is travelling to the Republic of Ireland, as different rules apply to travel to that jurisdiction. Only those travelling to the Republic of Ireland for a period of three days or more need to notify details of their travel to police.

Section One:

CRO No: _____

Name (s) (as currently notified) and date of birth:

Registered address (as currently notified):

Date of birth: _____

Date of departure: _____

Point of departure: _____

Destination country/ies: _____

Point (s) of arrival in that country/those countries:

Dates on which the offender proposes to stay in any country where they propose to travel to:

Details of all accommodation to be used:

Details of all transport carriers used to reach destination (s) and used to return to the United Kingdom:

Date of return to the United Kingdom:

Point of arrival on return to the United Kingdom:

Section Two:

The following information does not have to be provided, but if provided, it should be noted here:

Purpose of visit:

Are they subject to any licence or order that prevents them from leaving the UK or visiting a particular country?

Mode of travel to departure point:

Booking reference no./booking agent:

The names of anyone travelling with them:

Section Three

This section is administrative information to be completed by the police officer or other authorised person at a police station:

Date of notification of travel:

Date of notification of return:

Date and location where first notification of this trip was made (if applicable):

Section Four: Signatures

I hereby confirm that I have received a copy of this form and the details contained in it are correct. I understand that if I fail to comply with these requirements without reasonable excuse, or if I give the police false information, I could be fined or sent to prison for up to five years.

Signature of offender: _____
(Refusal or failure to sign will not invalidate this form)

Officer taking details: _____ Station: _____

OIC (if different from above): _____

Date: _____

Has the offender breached any of the requirements of Schedule 3 to the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015? Yes/No*

*delete as applicable

**Explanatory information for those subject to
a Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order**

As part of your Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Order (STPO), you are required, by law, to notify certain information to police. This information must be given by you in person at a police station prescribed for such purposes. ***A list of those available police stations as prescribed in The Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Prescribed Police Stations) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016 (S.R.2016 No.373) is attached in the Appendix for your information.***

Please note that if you fail to comply with these requirements without a reasonable excuse, or if you give the police false information, you could be fined or sent to prison for up to 5 years.

Notification to police must be given within 3 days of when the STPO was made by the court (or if you are to serve a period of custody/detention, 3 days from the date of your release). **This process is known as initial notification.** Your fingerprints and a photograph of you may be taken by the police at this stage. You are required to provide:

- your full name (including any aliases),
- your date of birth;
- your national insurance number;
- your home address at the time when your STPO was made. If you have no fixed home address, any premises in the United Kingdom at which you can be regularly found;
- details of any bank and credit card accounts, credit or debit cards you hold (whether alone or with another person and whether in the name of an unincorporated business run by you or with another person).

Please note that you are also required to notify police of any **changes to information** given to them at initial notification. This must be given within 3 days of the date of any change to the information.

You are also required to re-notify information given at initial notification on an annual basis. **This is known as periodic notification.** However, if you do not have a sole or main residence, you will be required to do this more frequently, by reporting on a weekly basis (i.e. every 7 days).

Travel within the United Kingdom: If you:

- propose to leave your registered address (i.e. the address you notified to police) for more than 3 days to travel elsewhere within the United Kingdom; and

- intend to stay at an address which has not been, or must be, notified to the police under existing notification requirements

you must notify police at least 12 hours before leaving that address to provide:

- the date when you will leave the address;
- details you hold regarding: your travel arrangements (means of transport and dates of travel), accommodation arrangements (the address where you will spend the night and the nature of the accommodation), and the date of your return to your address.

If at any time during this period, the information should become inaccurate or incomplete, you must notify the police of the above information which is accurate. If you return home on a date other than the time given to police, you must notify police of this date within 3 days of your return.

Travel outside the United Kingdom:

If you intend to travel outside the United Kingdom you must notify the police. However, if you propose to travel to the Republic of Ireland, you are only required to notify the police if you intend to travel to that jurisdiction for a period of 3 days or more.

In all cases of travel outside the United Kingdom, you must notify the police of your proposed travel not less than 7 days before departure, or exceptionally, not less than 12 hours before departure.

You must also provide the following information during this notification to police:

- where you intend to travel to more than one country outside the United Kingdom, your proposed point of arrival in each additional country;
- the dates on which you propose to stay in any country to which you propose to travel;
- details of your accommodation arrangements in any country to which you intend to travel;
- the identity of any carrier (s) you intend to use for the purposes of your departure from, and return to, the United Kingdom, and of travelling to any other point of arrival;
- the date of your return to the United Kingdom; and
- the point of arrival on your return to the United Kingdom.

If any of the information notified should become an inaccurate or incomplete statement of the information required any time up to 12 hours before your departure

from the United Kingdom, you must report to police in person and make a fresh notification of your intentions no later than 12 hours before your departure. This fresh notice can, however, be made at any police station within the United Kingdom prescribed for notification purposes and does not have to be in your local area. Should you choose to do this, you must disclose your name and address as notified to the police and the police station at which you originally gave notice of your intention to travel.

If you do not hold the required information 7 days prior to your intended departure date from the United Kingdom, you must notify the police 12 hours prior to your departure of the date of departure and the destination country.

On return to the United Kingdom, you do not have to notify the police of your return unless you do not arrive back on the date and to the point of re-entry you notified to police. If this differs in any way, you must, within 3 days of your return to the United Kingdom, report in person to a prescribed police station and notify the police of the date of your actual return and your point of arrival in the United Kingdom.

**LIST OF POLICE STATIONS FOR NOTIFICATION PURPOSES
IN NORTHERN IRELAND**

Police Service of
Northern Ireland

Antrim Police Station
24 Castle Street
Antrim
BT41 4AU

Antrim Road Police
Station
274-280 Antrim Road
Belfast
BT15 5AA

Ardmore Police Station
3 Belfast Road
Newry
BT34 1EF

Armagh Police Station
1-2 City View
Newry Road
Armagh
BT60 1EP

Ballycastle Police
Station
12 Ramoan Road
Ballycastle
BT54 6EG

Ballymena Police
Station
26 Galgorm Road
Ballymena
BT43 5EX

Ballymoney Police
Station
79 Charlotte Street
Ballymoney
BT53 6AZ

Banbridge Police
Station
14 Castlewellan Road
Banbridge
BT32 4AX

Bangor Police Station
1-5 Castle Park Avenue
Bangor
BT20 4BS

Coleraine Police Station
17 Lodge Road
Coleraine
BT52 1LY

Downpatrick Police
Station
3 Ballyhoran Road
Downpatrick
BT30 6RB

Dungannon Police
Station
1 Quarry Lane
Dungannon
BT70 1HX

Enniskillen Police
Station
48 Queen Street
Enniskillen
BT74 7JR

Larne Police Station
2 Hope Street
Larne
BT40 1UR

Limavady Police Station
11 Connell Street
Limavady
BT49 OEA

Lisburn Police Station
15 Barrack Street
Lisburn
BT28 1TJ

Lurgan Police Station

Magherafelt Police

62 Church Place
Lurgan
BT66 6HD

Station
45-47 Meeting Street
Magherafelt
BT45 6BW

Musgrave Police Station
60 Victoria Street
Belfast
BT1 3GL

Newtownabbey Police
Station
418 Shore Road
Newtownabbey
BT37 9RT

Newtownards Police
Station
36-40 John Street
Newtownards
BT23 4LX

Omagh Police Station
1 Derry Road
Omagh
BT78 5DR

Strabane Police Station
23 – 25 Bowling Green
Strabane
BT82 8BW

Strand Road Police
Station
81A Strand Road
Londonderry
BT48 7AA