

2014 SUMMIT



TOGETHER LET'S STOP TRAFFICK

IPTI



The anti-HT initiative led by the IPTI (International Police Training Institute), supported by the FBI NAA (National Academy Associates) and hosted by American Military University.

AMU American
Military
University
Learn from the leader.™



Andrew Desmond

Director of
Anti-Trafficking Consultants,
& UNDOC expert in Nigerian
organized trafficking

PRESENTATION TRANSCRIPT

Andrew Desmond
11/17/14

Good afternoon everybody. It's a privilege to be here, I'd just like to say thank you very much indeed for inviting me back again. Right, first in introduction just a background for those who don't know me; 31 years as a police officer in the U.K. between 1981 to 2012; Scotland Yard investigating serious and organized crime from 2008 to 2012, was a detective on the first dedicated antihuman trafficking team investigate, as a result I ended up investigating, researching and getting to have a little bit knowledge of Nigerian organized criminal networks who use witchcraft and juju to control their victims which resulted in the first conviction of trafficking children out of the United Kingdom to Europe for the purpose of sex exploitation and it was the prosecution in Europe where a Nigerian organized criminal network used witchcraft and juju to control their victims.

So, I made a name so I gave a talk about that last year, so this year I want to maybe swing different. I now work independently being retired. I liked, I give training exercises for the UNODC, I've worked in various countries, but I also write expert reports in relation to the identification of victims and also to help those victims of human trafficking who have somehow fallen through the net and are now or still are being punished. So, therefore what I would like to do is to basically talk about the long criminalization of victims of human trafficking, cause of what I do now is actually write and give evidence on behalf of the victims at court appeals, also immigration hearings where for some reasons the courts, the law enforcement agencies have prosecuted, charged the individuals for the crimes that they've been committed, they were coerced to commit in the process of being trafficked and what I'd like to do hopefully over the next half-an-hour is explain by giving you a case study of what happened to then a 15-year-old Vietnamese boy who was trafficked out of Vietnam to Russia over a period of 6 months, held in a house somewhere in Russia for 2 months with about 20 other Vietnamese kids and then transferred,

transported by lorry across Russia, across Western Europe and then down to [inaudible] to London or to Dover, smuggled across the channel by lorry where he was intercepted by the immigration services and he was he came into the United Kingdom in around about 2007.

Now he'd already been beaten, he was already subjected to debt bondage because his aunt had sold him to the traffickers back in Vietnam, so having come into the United Kingdom he was intercepted and found in the back of a lorry and he was arrested in relation to immigration offenses. However, the traffickers are on the ball, they knew the, where the hostiles that the victims were being kept in cause he was at the age of 18 and therefore he was placed into a so-called a place of safety. Agents who assisted with the Vietnamese organized crime gang approached him and they persuaded him to leave the safety of the shelter and he ran away and then he made his way into London, into North London in Hackney which is a very large Vietnamese community and there he was put to work in a nail bar, he used to sweep the shop floor, he was also upstairs cook for the other men and women who were doing the nails and doing the hairs and he was in there for a year paid very little money, he was actually labor exploited, but he was thankful that he had a roof over his head and he would cook the meals but he would actually have the food that he would also cook, but he was still having to pay; he knew that he was in debt, indebted to the people who were hopefully he thought was here to give him a better life and so therefore he was earning very little money but he was paying in back and then one day another chap come up to him and said, look I know you're not earning that much money, you've been here for quite some time, come with me I'll give you a job and you can earn far more much money.

It's very simple, you don't have to do much because you're going to help me out because the guy that's currently doing this job he needs to go away somewhere, so I just need you to look after his little role. So he gets in the car and goes, yes that sound great, so he jumps in the car and he gets transferred, transported across London to North London to a little place called Harrow and there he gets placed into

a factory unit and the guy says, look I'll show you around, all I need you to do, you see these plants, all I want you to do is just to water them and every now and again just put some of this fertilizer and feed them, that's all you have to do. Yeah, I can do that. Yeah. He was very thankful, so at least I got a job I'm going to earn lots of money, well you just do the job and I'll see how you go on. There's a fridge, there's some rice and chicken in the fridge you help yourself, but make sure don't eat it all at once cause it's going to last you for a week. I'll be back in 7 days-time and I'll bring you some more. And the guy goes, oh, okay cool. So, 7 days he's there and the guy comes back and gives him extra rice and food, there's also a mattress, he's sleeping on a mattress and he also had a games console to keep him entertained; two months he was inside that warehouse and then one day he was, what he thought he was being saved because there's banging, there's crushing, and the doors were being kicked down and he looked through and he hear the shouts of police coming in and there he was and the police officers found him inside this warehouse where he'd been imprisoned, he'd been harbored for 2 months; haven't seen anybody here, hadn't been allowed to go out cause of there were bars on the windows, the doors had been padlocked and even from the outside and also there was backdoor which had concrete locks across the back preventing not anybody coming in, but preventing people getting out and that's the evidence of the police officers who raided this cannabis factory because what he was doing, he was in a hydroponics factory watering and feeding the plants for a Vietnamese organized cannabis growing drug supplying organized criminal network.

So, the police officers having found this 15-year-old boy in this cannabis factory, you know, and there's him thinking I'm saved; I'm afraid you're wrong cause basically what they did they actually arrested him, interviewed him, charged him for the offenses under the Misuse of Drugs Act for cultivating cannabis and he went to court and following the advice of his, he was interviewed in the presence of a solicitor who advised him to say nothing and then when he went to court he followed the advice of the lawyer who advised him to plead guilty cause it's your first offense, it's

a minor offense you'll only get a very, maybe a conditional discharge, plead guilty. So he did.

Two years imprisonment he was locked away for 2 years imprisonment. So, what I'd like to emphasize is the most important cause the train is out here, everybody's talking about awareness, building the awareness, making people aware if the invocators, the factors of helping, supporting the victims; what I'd like to do, because I spend my time now writing reports, identifying victims is to basically to highlight the facts of what happens when we get it wrong?

What happens to the victims when we fail to identify them, when we fail to skip support systems, and how that retraumatizes, and how that basically, the effects that has on victim traffickers; victim of trafficking when we get it wrong. So therefore, I've called this which is politically correct, the noncriminalization of trafficking victims, but really what I do, what I basically do I spend for the last 2 years, I've been decriminalizing victims of human trafficking. I've been basically giving evidence at appeal courts to decriminalize them so it removes their criminal record, it removes their history of criminatic so that if they are deported and they are returned back to their country they are not seen as having been embarrassing their home nation and further persecuted by that home country for being criminals which could have very, very serious results, possibly further imprisonment and maybe even worse it could even be death.

So, from my experience for the last 2 years I've been making reports etcetera, the most common offenses where I have come across victims of human trafficking who are in custody, who are in prison serving terms of imprisonment, has made me the [inaudible] and this is from across Europe, prostitution offenses; victims who are sexually exploited are being arrested in relation to sexual offenses, actually being prosecuted and put in prison. Immigration documents, how most, cause we've talked about forged identification document findings, I know, I'm dealing with a case at the moment where a Nigerian female has a company she's appealing against her

conviction for being in possession of forged identity where she was being trafficked out of the U.K. to France in possession of a forged identity card.

Now, what it hopefully will do is pilot possible gaps, the possible nets where she should have been recovered and identified, but because of certain factors people have their blinkers on. We in this room, we are lucky cause we have taken our blinkers off, we are aware of the factors, the indicators, and signs to look for in order to help try to identify. What we have to do, I mean cause Nancy's done it excellently with the airline staff, so why can't the immigration offices why can't the police officers, and why can't the [inaudible], and the courts get it right? This is what we need to send out the message. Immigration offenses also because you may have domestic servitude, people are being, from domestic servitude they have a domestic work as visa when they leave or they're being kept and they've had their passports stolen, removed by their traffic, by their expositors; if they escape they're going to the police station, ask for help, they get arrested cause the person on the desk thinks well I don't know what is, but you're here illegally so I'm arresting you in relation to immigration offenses, you're an overstayer.

They get held in detention centers. Not looking at the possible signs that they may be dealing with a victim, they're basically looking at a suspect; theft, dishonesty, organized criminal begging, shoplifting, organized crime, children who are being arrested time and time again for shoplifting organized crime. We have it in Romania, Eastern Europeans and Romanians have organized crime gangs uprooted in Europe where they have organized begging and criminals. They are arrested and processed and charged and going into pens, they're not looking at the indicators that possibly they're looking at child exploitation.

Organized crime cannabis growing is an example of T, I'll refer to him as T, where he's been used by organized crime gangs, drug smuggling, but basically growing cannabis. So, what do we, how do we find these victims, how are we learning that these victims are in prison, because somehow we have to know so that I end up writing a report and we basically, we can make their cases, so basically they may be

subject to immigration, so they appeal, they get a code of silence and hopefully they have solicitors who thinks something's not quite right here, I think possibly you're a victim of human trafficking. But when there are appealing against convictions basically when you have support groups working in prisons, etcetera; they go around and they think, how did you end up here? What's your circumstances? Well, you shouldn't be here you're a victim. So, lucky with the DMGOs and the groups working with the custody areas, detentions, and prisons, notify they hopefully lawyers to help out and actually make applications in relation to appealing by looking at the evidence and they may be even arrested at the time like for cannabis growing, they're actually arrested and charged and maybe the duties of, maybe he's on the ball and then possibly request that they are possibly referred to a referral mechanism to be identified.

And they even have victims who have escaped domestic services or they've run out brothel and they run to a police officer and they say they need help, again due to lack of awareness and knowledge, they arrest them in relation to immigration offenses, or if they are actually they've escaped and they're actually using the forged, or a document, a forged document in order to help them escape or they're trying to bribe their way to escape, they get arrested whilst they're in the process of actually escaping their captivity. There's various things, there's not, it an endless of all possibilities of how a victim of human trafficking can get identified and come out notice. So therefore, it's like a net, so in relation to T, the young lad, he went through different circumstances; the immigration, the police, and the courts and it's basically he had 3 chances for him to be caught and identified as a victim of human trafficking.

Somehow he slipped through that net and ended up in prison for 2 years. So therefore, from my experience of reading files and looking at the reports that's being compiled by the immigration, cause I have to, I get supplied with the reports and I look at it and I actually identify the faults that have not been bound, the lack of knowledge in telling sharing; I mean for example, the Nigerian female that was

arrested when she was stopped leaving the U.K. going to France basically she was Nigerian, she'd already come into the United Kingdom on her own Nigerian passport; there she was on the computer basically identified as coming in legitimately, so why was she now leaving the United Kingdom, going to France, using a forged identity card? Plus she was Nigerian which is one of the largest countries, 73% of the victims of human trafficking in the U.K. come from Nigeria, so therefore she's coming from a hotspot country, therefore she's been going to Europe so therefore she's using a better ID card which that was in 2000 and sorry, 13; in 2011 I had already put an organization away who was trafficking their females out of the U.K. using Dutch identity cards, DMO had already exposed it and that it was all on the intelligence databases for people to get on and do the research and this is where the computer mapping programs come in, if they had that then they would be able to put in Dutch identity cards and Nigerian trafficking it would have been over it like a rash. So therefore, um, possibly a victim of human trafficking rather than sending him away for 6 months in prison.

That's what happens, so this is why it's important, cause like this morning, I've been listening to [inaudible] and all, it's all those programs and the arranged training, all these victims, however they would never be in prison being further persecuted, further being punished. It's basically intelligent share, basically they're not looking for the signs. You're basically asking a simple question, who's going to meet you on the other side? My aunt. Oh, well what's her name? Oh, I don't know. Who's paying for the trip? They are. Who's they? Oh, um well you know friends. Well, how much bags have you got? What luggage have you got? I've got a handbag. You're going to, you come Nigeria and now you're going to visit your aunt in France, for how long? And you only got a handbag? It doesn't make sense.

The number of times when I've read the port where the people's thinking there's something quite not right here and it was said in Nancy's presentation where the staff are thinking there's something not quite right here, but unfortunately because of pressures and because of possibly the willingness because I'm here, I'm an

immigration officer, IRS people for immigration, this person is reaching document offenses so therefore I'm going to arrest you and also I get a tick because I get a prosecution, I get a clear-up so therefore it's easy; rather than actually asking questions deeper and discovering that possible you've got a victim who, you're actually working with a victim of human trafficking. There's all different variables to as to, different indicators as to identify a victim of human trafficking.

If you asked a simple question, you know well who gave you the document? I don't really know. That should be like a big siren, a big wave saying victim of human trafficking; no. Unfortunately, it's being overlooked and it's very much the same in relation to police officers. When they're arresting females for prostitution they're actually looking at them just as a suspect rather than a victim, cause behind, cause when I was, when our unit got closed down at Scotland Yard, we got merged with the clubs and vice in London and what the difference, you, I noticed in relation to the staff because we're, one day on a Monday, these police officers, uniformed police officers who were clubs and vice they're main job was arresting people in the sex industry, prostitutes; they basically raided the Brothels and were basically arresting the females.

On a Tuesday they're told you know these females you're supposed to be arresting and stopping and basically harassing, today you're going treat them as victims and you can see them going, what? It's getting the mindset and this is why it's very important and although I have spoken to police officers across Europe in antihuman trafficking departments, is the selection of staff for anti-investigating human trafficking. It takes a different type of cop to do it. It needs a different mentality to be able to relate and talk to the victims and encourage them to come across and speak.

You know you have to a cop basically with detective-police officer who's had a little bit of empathy and he's willing to listen and actually listen and hear what's being said and to encourage the victim to open up. It will take a long time because victims, cause the countries where the victims are coming from they don't trust the police,

they don't talk to the police, they are the last person you go to because of the corruptness and the official, because the countries that have come from like Nigeria, West Africa, etcetera is mostly the police officers who are trafficking them. So therefore, you have to understand it, do not be offended that possibly this female or male that you're talking to doesn't open to you; it's just probably cause that's what they're used to, so basically just be, you know, it's an understanding of victim profiling and the courts, again, cause like T, he'd been to the immigration service and he failed to be identified as a victim of trafficking; he'd been arrested by the police and he'd been failed to be identified as a potential victim of trafficking. So he now goes into the court system, he has a solicitor representing him and I know cause I've read the records made by the solicitor, the duty solicitor how attended the police station and gave him the legal advice prior to interview by the police regarding his arrest. He actually told the solicitor, you know, I've been held, I was held in this cannabis factory. I've been here for 2 months, you know, well I don't think you want to say that. Well why not?

Well it means that you might be actually admitting to an offence which might result in you getting charged. But, you're not telling them that I should, I possibly was held prisoner? No, I must advise you to say, make no comment because you might get yourself into trouble. We'll sort that out when we get to court cause we'll use that in your defense when you have your trial. Okay, I'll say nothing. So, he follows his advice, basically because of the solicitors lack of awareness, lack that he's actually talking to a victim of human trafficking and that basically what the solicitor should have said, is tell the police that exactly what you just told me and hopefully they would identify you as a victim of trafficking, but instead, because now I've spoken to solicitors at conferences etcetera, what advise my client to admit to an offense that yes they were forced to sell counterfeit DVDs, they were selling counterfeit DVDs because they were being forced to?

No, I don't think so cause I'm not going to tell my client to admit to something, but if they had then the whole story would have come out and they would have been

identified; that's the catch-22 situation, that this is where it needs to be, you have to basically think outside the box when you think you've got a victim who, a potential victim of human trafficking also the barrister; the barrister who is then standing at the Crown Court representing him actually advised him to plead guilty to, he said well you've actually did water the plants; well, you know, it's a smoking gun you're basically you're bound to be found guilty, plead guilty, just plead guilty and you'll get a light sentence, you know, you're 15, awe you won't go, unfortunately they had hanging judge and basically sent him away for 2 years and afterwards, after you've been sentenced for 2 years the barrister came down to say, well sorry just might have been a judge on a bad day. Oh, that's very good for the barrister, but he's going to prison for 2 years; further, you know retraumatization; he thought he'd escaped a cannabis factory where he'd been imprisoned for 2 months only to be imprisoned for a further 2 years. So basically, some immigration officers, police officers say well they never told me, so why didn't they tell me that they were victims of human trafficking?

Well basically victims as we know, we've been highlighting, we know but basically due to threats they can't speak out about being a, because T couldn't read, it wasn't, he was reluctant in saying well because I'm being trafficked by the drug gang because if he spoke out about it, he's going to be killed plus his aunt back in Vietnam is also possibly going to get killed, so therefore the reason, so you mustn't rely on the victim self-identifying, you have to be, you know, we know that by training your staff, building awareness that you should be able to, don't need the victim to say I'm a victim of human trafficking you should be able to look at the signs, see the signals, see the big flags and go, I think you were a victim of human trafficking, I don't care what you say, because most probably victims of human trafficking a don't even know that they're victims of human trafficking, because as far as he knew this guy was helping him and that he was, had a roof over his head, so how can somebody identify themselves as a victim of human trafficking if they don't know that they are a victim. This is why we are professionals and that we should be doing this and identifying them without having to get them to tell us, you know, I hope so. It's a

control of juju, now it's different; totally different compared to Eastern European victims where you maybe have gun against you head. You can use that, you can see that, you can actually put a victim from Eastern Europe, from Brazil, from Russia, into protection; safety protection I've done it.

I've even sent [inaudible] with the Hungarians when I've actually brought the mother and her son over from Hungary, back to the U.K. in order to protect her so actually with juju it's different because then you're talking with the spirit world and it's used especially victims who, if you're dealing with a victim from Edo State in Nigeria and she's got scarrings on her body which are not tribal scarrings and also she's reluctant to talk about the very simple things, there's a strong possibility she's subject to a juju contract. If you want to come and speak to me afterwards I'll explain juju, but it usually takes me about 2 hours to do so. Debt bondage, if neglect because you're debt bondage they can't speak out. Plus also because they might opt to disclose you cause they don't trust you, they don't, as we've highlighted anybody in authority, in uniform, they don't trust you and also they're not going to tell you that I'm possibly being trafficked cause maybe nobody's going to believe me anyway.

I have spoken to victims who have told me, you know, especially Nigerian victims who were possibly subjected to juju said, I tried telling them but the juju nobody hears me, I keep talking, I think words are coming out of my mouth, but the spirits are not letting them hear me cause I'm telling them that I've been raped, I've been imprisoned, I'm be sexually exploited, but nobody believes me. Plus also, the regret is possibly because they were told a legend, that they may decide first not to admit about being persecuted and being controlled and then they think, hum I'm going to speak out, I'm going to say; well basically what happens then is that well the decision is, well there's inconsistencies in your account, first you said this and now you're saying this?

Inconsistencies time and time again, I seen the reports, basically they are refused to be identified as victims of human trafficking or they're still prosecuted because of inconsistencies in their account. Well, of course they're not going to be telling the truth first thing and this is where the system breaks down, so the victims are aware of it, they're scared to actually to speak up, that's mostly why they won't disclose but when they do speak out, what happens then?

You know, basically when they talk about going through witchcraft ceremony or that being bought from China, flew to Russia and they're being basically raped every night in order to pay for their traffickers to pay for their trip from China into, across Siberia into Russia and then down into Italy and then into Europe; when they tell this account, gosh that's too unbelievable, I know because I've seen it written down in reports this victims account is too incredible to believe it can't be true. Too many inconsistencies, again if, because victims can't remember dates, what country did you come from? How did you get there? Who gave you the passport? I don't know, maybe I've been to Russia or maybe Italy; oh, inconsistencies, it's basically everybody's just looking for a way out in order not to identify them as a victim of trafficking so that they go into the immigration program and then they can be returned back to the country, back into the hands of the traffickers to be further exploited. Age disputed; the number of times when children, I've had age assessments in multiple age reports as being done for some reason because victims under the age of 18 cannot consent to be trafficked; how many age report, but is clearly looking, I had, I rescued a 14-year-old Nigerian female she was being trafficked out in the U.K. to Athens for the purpose of sex exploitation, when they did you age assessment they made her 21. But she was more like, when I got her out of prison cause I was able to convince the Crown prosecution service that she was a victim of trafficking and that she'd been using a forged identity card. I said that she's a victim of trafficking, she was forced to do that and when I met her; hello you're not 21 are you? How could? Said but.

By making her over 18, they don't have to put her into social care system and therefore they can just put you in the immigration service and return her back to her home country. It does happen, I've seen it, you know, so therefore it's laziness. That is helping the traffickers plus also, the investigating officer is under pressure to get clear-ups, you know I want you to get clear-ups we need to sort out X amount of cannabis factories and we need prosecutions, we need to find somebody and make him punished. So therefore, when they're raiding the cannabis factories and they find a 14-year-old boy who says just what he's the gardener, he's not one of the major drug rings, you know, drug organizers, but he's an arrest, he's the only person that's there so we prosecute him and we get a clear-up.

They don't consider the wider picture of looking at him as a victim because it doesn't really help their statistics and I'm saying this as a ex-police officer, but this is now I can see it; lack of knowledge basically of human trafficking; lack of belief, no you know slavery, no, no. Plus also the victims are told there's not point you running away, cause when you go to the police the police are in our pockets, they're not going to believe you, they're just going to lock you up, put you in prison, they'll put in the immigration service and they will turn you back to the country and we'll be waiting for you.

So there's no point in you running away, so when they do run away and they find, and they get arrested at the police station for immigration papers, they're going ah, the traffickers are right, he was right, so therefore word gets out, oh she escaped she got arrested she's in prison, so therefore it acts as a barrier in order, actually the system that's supposed to be there in order to protect them is actually enhancing the power and the reputation of the traffickers and the effects on the victims, the retraumatization as you said, you know you've escaped from one situation, you come out of one pot and you're straight into the fire so therefore why run away when you, you know, when you're going to be basically retraumatized, and as I said it reinforces the threats of the traffickers, it instills distrust in the law agencies; the people that, we're supposed to be here to help them basically they only see us as

prosecutors arresting people to lock them away, put them back in detention centers and return them back to the traffickers to be further exploited.

That's the effect, that's how, and I know, I'm only saying this cause this is what victims have told me. So I'm only echoing what I have been told from working with the victims. And as I say, the juju contract basically is very strong, it will most probably take several months in order to try and break the control, the mind control so it's being patient. So when you look at a victim try and basically get into your head that basically they're not going to speak to you but if you look at the signs using scaring techniques and the questions that you pose you will basically they'll give you an answer, so if you ask them a simple question which is a good test though, there's a Litmus test do you believe in juju? No. Are you scared of juju? Yes.

So the logical question is, well how can you be scared of juju if you don't believe in it? Well, basically because of the belief in, because most of the victims are from Edo State which is basically Christian-based therefore they are staunch Christians and [inaudible] bible teaches them that there is only one true God, there is only one true spirit. And if you deny, you admit that you don't believe in the one true God, then you won't go to heaven so therefore when you're asked the question, do you believe in juju and they, the reason they're saying no is cause they do not want to be seen before the eyes of God to be admitting that there is other spirits, other Gods.

So they can't admit to saying that they don't believe in the juju, that, but they are scared of it cause that's what keeping, that's what preventing them from talking. So why does she not run? This picture here is the 14-year-old victim who I rescued. The control of the juju, cause she's trapped in the shopping center but she's in the shadow of the Olympic Stadium in East London, she's not chained, people would look at her and go, well she's not chained, she's free, but she's not chained physically but she's chained by the use of other control methods. People if they want to would only see that as a negativity as to why not to identify her as a victim of trafficking. So, basically there is legal frameworks in relation to so regarding T, we actually

went to court; I was asked by [inaudible] Chandra [assumed spelling] who is in my eyes the number 1 human rights lawyer in the U.K. she works at number 1 pub court in London but basically using the international frameworks, we have the human anti-seize model not a law which is under the article 2 of the primary particles, it defines that possibly states should put in place measures so you don't persecute victims of human trafficking, there's also the council of European trafficking convention of 2005, again it says each party shall in accordance with the basic principles of its legal system provide for the possibility of not imposing penalties on victims for their involvement in unlawful activities to the extent that they have been compelled to do so; basically saying you are allowed to not to prosecute victims of human trafficking.

Again, it even goes even further in 2011 the huge United European human trafficking director also says you can, we recommend that you put in place legislation that allows you a statute of defense for victims of human trafficking not to be prosecuted. So basically regarding T, I interviewed T and I didn't report for him, I interviewed him for about 5 hours cause it's the first time anybody had actually interviewed him in relation in the aspect of possibly being a victim of human trafficking and I wrote a report identifying him as a victim of human trafficking as per article to the protocols; the definition of basically cause he'd been harbored in a factory, he'd been exploited so therefore it went to the high court before the Lord Chief Justice the highest court, criminal court the Lord Chief Justice plus 2 other lonely friends on, in May 2013 and basically the judge basically, I'll have be very brief, basically ruled that as a result of my report basically which has basically proved to the court that he was a victim of human trafficking and that he was being exploited and that he was coerced and forced to commit the crimes.

Now the judge then further goes on to say that if they had known that at the time of his original trial, they he would not have been prosecuted, he would not have been gone sent to prison, but the judge in her report did say, well the trial, the original trial judge actually says, well I got the impression he may have been a victim of

human trafficking, but because the defense or the prosecution hadn't raised it, he couldn't account. So therefore, as a result of that the law lords made a decision they actually changed the law and decided that it's not the duty, it's the not sole responsibility of the prosecution or the defense to raise the issue of human trafficking, it's everybody's responsibility, it's the court's decision, the judges, so if the judge decides that possibly there is a potential of a victim being a victim of human trafficking in this case then the case can be adjourned and then reports will be done in relation to age assessments and also in relation to identification and therefore if it raises and it is of a direct connection in relation to the matter that the victim is being trafficked then therefore that victim, therefore the question regarding prosecution should possibly be withdrawn and they should prosecute it and therefore that was a test case and now hopefully victims of human trafficking will no longer be prosecuted in the United Kingdom for the offenses for which they are being forced. Thank you very much indeed.