

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 3

SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ORDERS

PART 1

MAKING AND EFFECT OF SLAVERY AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ORDERS

Slavery and trafficking prevention orders on application

- 2.—(1) A court of summary jurisdiction may make a slavery and trafficking prevention order against a person aged 18 or over (“the defendant”) on an application by the Chief Constable.
- (2) The court may make the order only if it is satisfied that—
- (a) the defendant is a relevant offender (see paragraph 3), and
 - (b) since the defendant first became a relevant offender, the defendant has acted in a way which means that the condition in sub-paragraph (3) is met.
- (3) The condition is that—
- (a) there is a risk that the defendant may commit a slavery or human trafficking offence; and
 - (b) it is necessary to make the order for the purpose of protecting persons generally, or particular persons, from the physical or psychological harm which would be likely to occur if the defendant committed such an offence.
- (4) The Chief Constable may make an application under this paragraph only in respect of a person—
- (a) who lives in Northern Ireland, or
 - (b) who the Chief Constable believes is in, or is intending to come to, Northern Ireland.
- (5) An application under this paragraph is to be made by complaint.
- (6) The acts of the defendant which may be relied on for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2)(b) include acts taking place before this Schedule comes into operation.

(7) The Department may by order provide that an application under this paragraph may be made by a person or body specified in the order (as well as by the Chief Constable); and such an order may make such consequential amendments to this Schedule as the Department thinks necessary or expedient.