

How the IT Charity Leaders can mitigate Modern Slavery Risks

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Slavery did not end with abolition in the 19th century

Someone is in Modern Slavery if they are:

- forced to work – through coercion, or mental or physical threat or other form of punishment
- owned or controlled by an 'employer'
- bought and sold as 'property'
- physically constrained or have restrictions placed on their freedom of movement
- debt bondage or bonded labour
- human trafficking

Adapted from Source: Anti-Slavery International www.antislavery.org

POLL

Has your organisation published a modern slavery statement? Y/N (or don't know)

Do you have a zero tolerance policy? Y/N (or don't know)

Do you think Modern Slavery concerns apply to your organisation? Y/N (or don't know)

Legal minimum obligations

Modern Slavery Act 2015 – Article 54 Transparency in Supply Chains

A commercial organisation with a turnover of £36 million must prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement for each financial year of the organisation within 6 months of the financial year end.

The statement should include the steps the organisation has taken during the financial year to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place—

(i) in any of its supply chains, and

(ii) in any part of its own business, or

(b) a statement that the organisation has taken no such steps.

<https://www.lupc.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Guidance%2Bfor%2BHigher%2BEducation%2Bupdated%2B11.11.19.pdf>



Preparing a Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement: Guidance for Higher Education

Olga Martin-Ortega

Patrycja Krupinska

Anna Gorna

BHRE Research Series. Policy Paper 6.

October 2018 (updated November 2019)



Question for the Audience

What do you all have in common in terms of your organisations purpose?

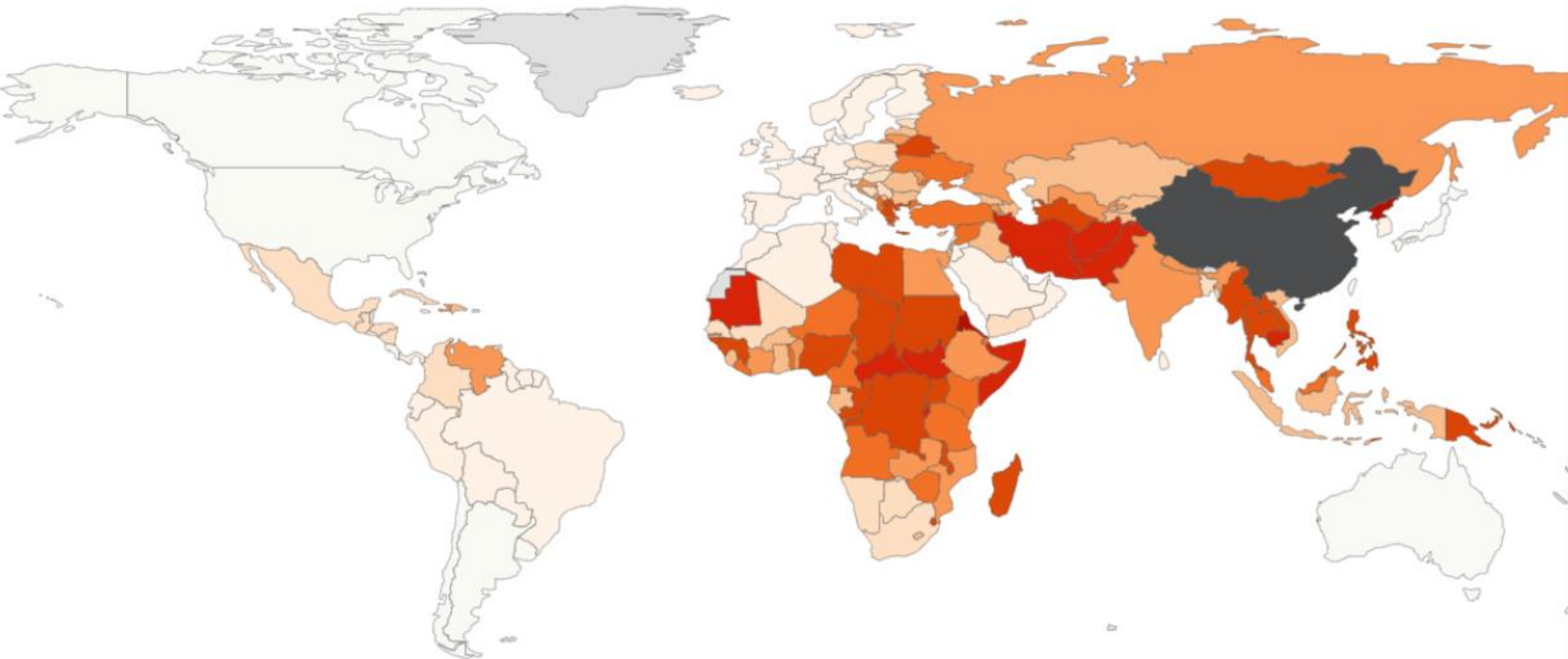
I.e. what is the purpose of a Charity

(To provide help to those in need)

- Simple.... We should all adopt a “Zero tolerance policy”
- Imagine, Modern Slavery is discovered in your supply chain.....
- What is the impact to your brand?
- Would that impact donations or public funding?

Where is it happening?

24.9 million in forced labour globally (2016)



CHINA

Low High

Prevalence

Population: 1,397,028,553

GDP (PPP): \$15,559

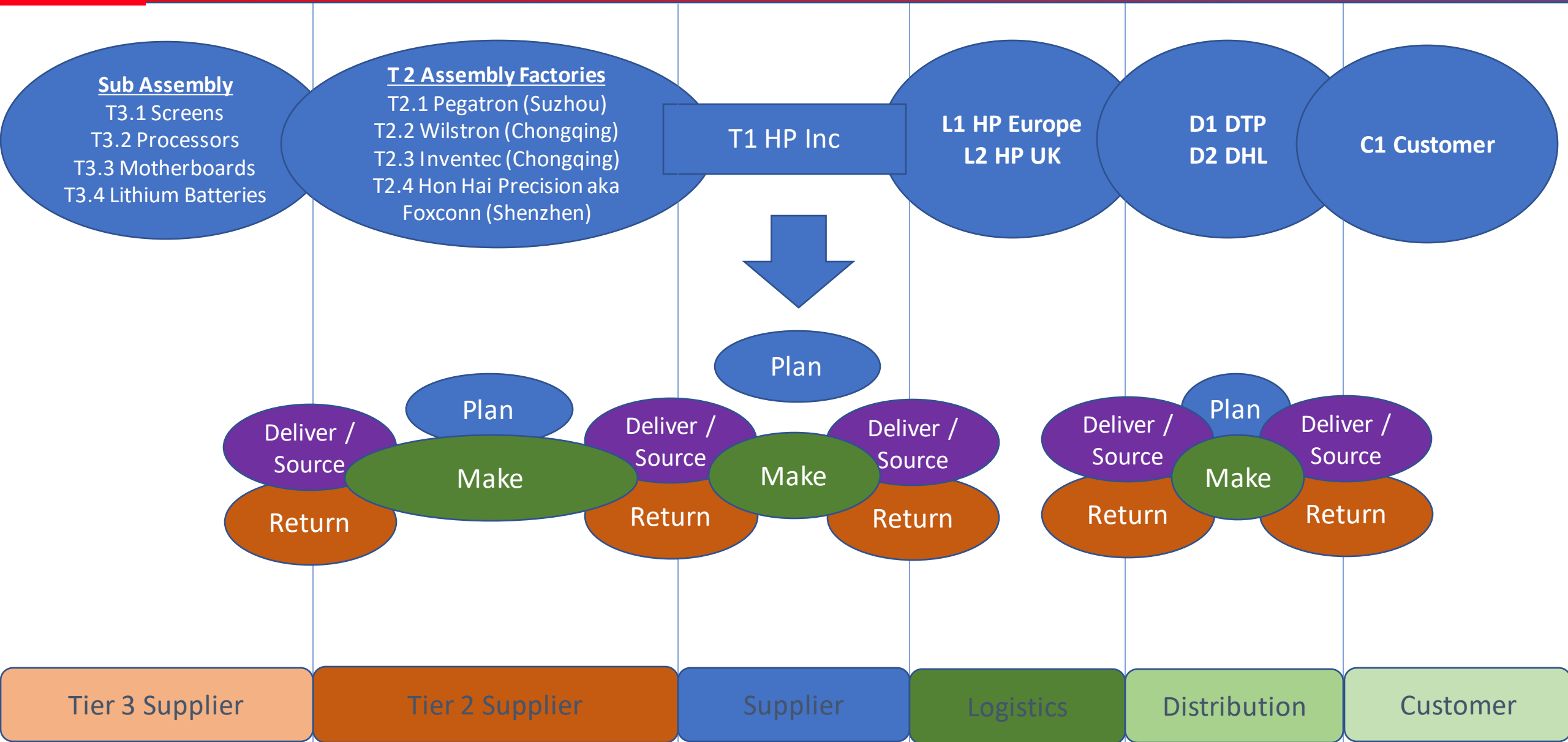
Prevalence Index Rank: 111/167

Government Response Rating: CC

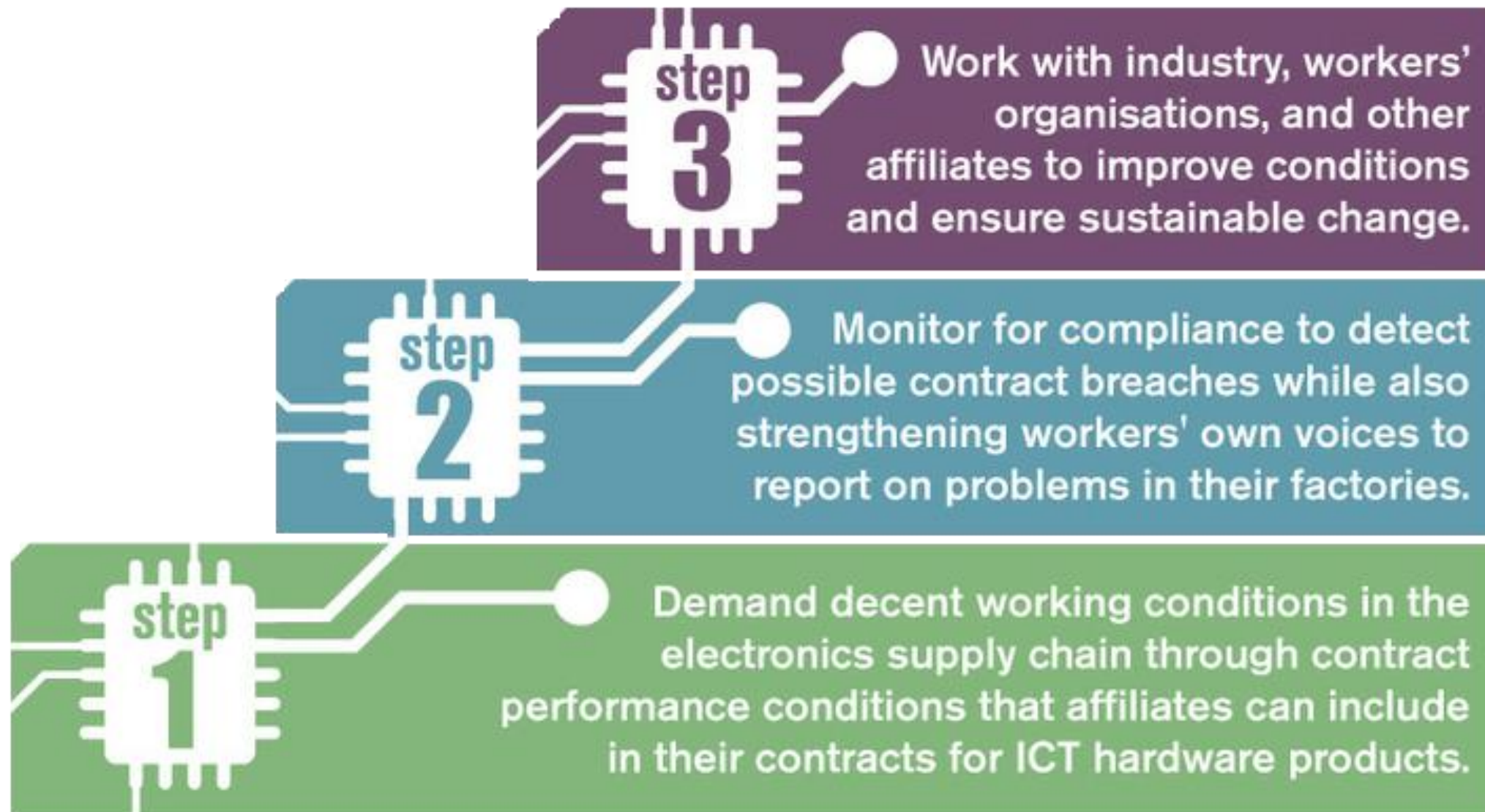
Estimated Number Living in Modern Slavery: 3,864,000

Estimated Proportion Living in Modern Slavery: 277/1000

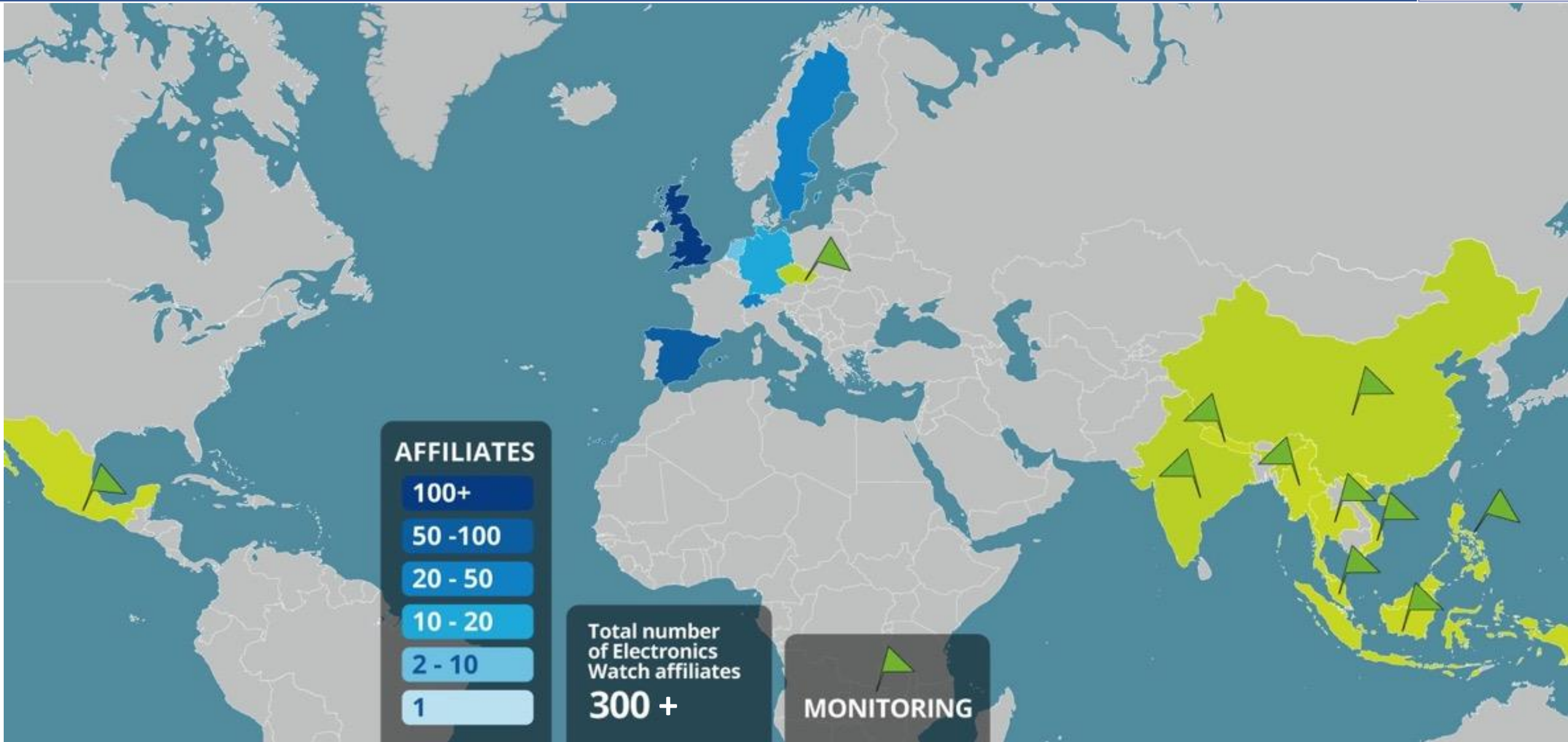
Electronics Supply Chains (Scor Model)



What does Electronics Watch do?



Where does it operate?



Surely it costs more?

HIGH

Aggregation Only



3.

Standardisation and Aggregation



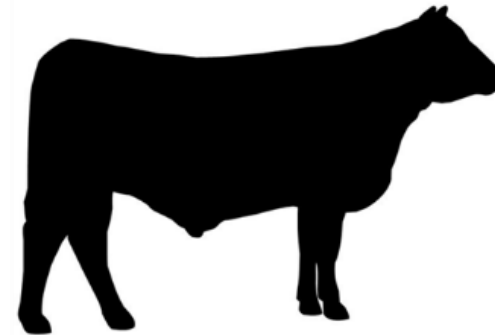
4.

No standardisation / No Aggregation



1.

Standardisation Only



2.

LOW

HIGH

What has LSE done?

1. Setup a Modern Slavery working group to review our statement and relevant School Policies that meets quarterly to update on progress.
2. Risk assess our expenditure. Currently IT equipment is 1 of our top 3 risks.
3. Training all procurement staff using the free E-learning from LUPC/University of Greenwich (our objective for next year is to expand this to key buyers in the School).
4. Wrote to our IT equipment suppliers and obtained disclosure on factories used to produce the IT equipment LSE buys.
5. Provided the factory disclosure information to Electronics Watch and affiliated with them for human rights monitoring of our electronic supply chains.
6. Joined the LUPC responsible procurement group, which shares best practice amongst buyers/sustainability experts and students in this area.
7. Created an action plan forward looking for proposed activity in our next academic year, to be published in our next statement (December 2020).

What has LUPC done?

1. 1st public body to produce a modern slavery statement in the UK – now on Version 5
2. Founding member of Electronics Watch in 2014 and in 2017 the LUPC board approved to affiliate and pay for all LUPC members to Electronics Watch on their behalf.
3. LUPC have adhered to ISO 20400 responsible procurement international standard and are supporting its members who are also interested in the standard.
4. LUPC have employed a dedicated staff member for responsible procurement to support both LUPC and its members.
5. We have produced free to use academic led online learning and produced a guide for CIPS members.
6. All of our framework suppliers are required to sign up to the “Sustain” supplier code of conduct and for electronics suppliers includes Electronics Watch terms and conditions.
7. All future suppliers will be required to complete the “sustain” supplier due diligence system questions to allow us to work with them and improve or mitigate supply chain risks.

What can I do to help?

As an organisation.

- Risk assess what you buy and raise potential risks with your senior management.
- Check what your modern slavery statement says and what it aspires to achieve in the next twelve months.
- If you don't have one, we strongly suggest that you read the guidance on writing a modern slavery statement provided.

As an IT leader.

- Review what products your organisation buys.
 - Are you standardising what you buy, are your requirements THAT different between purchases?
- How can you change a supplier's view of you as a customer?
 - Are you able to work with other buyers to increase your attractiveness?

What should I do if I find Modern Slavery?

Directly or through suppliers actions within the UK?

Contact the GLA and the police.

Indirectly through your supply chain outside of the UK?

Engage with your supplier and work with them to remediate the affected workers.

Work with applicable NGOs or civil society like Electronics Watch for greater leverage further down the supply chain.

What should I do Internally?

Communicate your findings with your senior management

Work with your communications team to prepare a public statement explaining how you are prepared to work with the supplier to resolve the issues and help the affected workers.

Where can I get more information?

MSA E-learning (FREE) <https://www.lupc.ac.uk/modern-slavery>

Preparing a Modern Slavery Statement (BHRE)

<https://www.lupc.ac.uk/sites/default/files/Guidance%2Bfor%2BHigher%2BEducation%2Bupdated%2B11.11.19.pdf>

Protecting Human Rights in Supply Chains <https://www.cips.org/Documents/Knowledge/Procurement-Topics-and-Skills/4-Sustainability-CSR-Ethics/Sustainable-and-Ethical-Procurement/Knowledge%20LUPC%20-%20Protecting%20Human%20Rights%20in%20the%20Supply%20Chain.doc>

Electronics Watch <https://electronicswatch.org/en>

Electronics Watch Toolkit https://electronicswatch.org/en/public-buyer-toolkit_2548345

LUPC Responsible Procurement Guidance Documents <https://www.lupc.ac.uk/guidance-documents>

Modern Slavery Guidance from CIPS <https://www.cips.org/Documents/Knowledge/Procurement-Topics-and-Skills/4-Sustainability-CSR-Ethics/Sustainable-and-Ethical-Procurement/3/Modern-Day-Slavery.pdf>

MSA Act https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/30/pdfs/ukpga_20150030_en.pdf

MSA recommendation report <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-the-modern-slavery-act-final-report>

Modern Slavery Statement Database <https://tiscreport.org/>

ETI Base Code <https://www.ethicaltrade.org/>

Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority <https://www.gla.gov.uk/>

LSE

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