PRECARIOUS LIVES
Forced labour, exploitation and asylum

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# List of abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Accession 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>Accession 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>EEA</td>
<td>European Economic Area</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
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<td>JRF</td>
<td>Joseph Rowntree Foundation</td>
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<td>NASS</td>
<td>National Asylum Support Service</td>
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<td>NINo</td>
<td>National Insurance number</td>
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<td>NRM</td>
<td>National Referral Mechanism</td>
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<tr>
<td>TCN</td>
<td>Third country national</td>
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<td>TNC</td>
<td>Transnational corporation</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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Glossary

NB: The first time these terms are mentioned in the text they are highlighted in bold.

Asylum
A form of protection given by a State to a person who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of citizenship and/or residence owing to a fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Asylum seeker
Someone who has made a claim for asylum, and is awaiting determination of his/her case.

Asylum support
The national support system in the UK for dispersed asylum seekers, formerly known as ‘NASS’ (National Asylum Support System). This can include housing and financial support depending on individual circumstances provided under Section 95 of the Asylum and Immigration Act 1999.

Case resolution
The case resolution process was set up by the Home Office to grant or remove unresolved cases of those who claimed asylum before April 2007. Claims were dealt with by the Case Resolution Directorate at the UK Border Agency (UKBA). Grants of ‘indefinite leave to remain’ were given but without the entitlements of ‘refugee status’ to those with a positive outcome.

Deportation (also known as ‘removal’)
The removal of a person who is not a national by the state from its territory to another country or territory after refusal of admission or termination of permission to remain.

Destitution
The situation of lacking the means to meet basic needs of shelter, warmth, food, water and health for a variety of reasons.
Detention
The restriction on the freedom of movement through physical confinement in a detention centre.

Dispersal
The system to provide accommodation to asylum seekers in towns and cities around the UK, introduced in the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.

Forced labour
The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines forced and compulsory labour as ‘all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily’.

Home Office
The Home Office is a UK ministerial department that leads on immigration and passports, drugs policy, crime policy and counter-terrorism.

Human trafficking
The recruitment or transportation of people by threat or coercion in order to have control over another person for the purpose of exploitation.

Informal economy
Refers to the diversity of economic activities that are not regulated by the state, whether self-employment in unregistered enterprises, wage labour in unprotected jobs or unwaged labour in the household economy.

International Labour Organization (ILO)
An international organisation of the United Nations (UN) comprised of representatives of governments, employers and workers whose role is to devise and oversee international labour standards such as workers’ rights, health and safety, child labour and equality.

International migrant
A non-UK national who comes to live in the UK. Migrants include asylum seekers, refugees, European Union (EU) and non-EU migrants.
Irregular migrant (sometimes known as ‘undocumented’ or ‘illegal’ migrant)
Someone who enters or remains in a country without legal permission from the state, either because they entered clandestinely without permission, or because they entered in another visa category and have stayed after their visa entitlement expired.

Labour exploitation
Usually used to define situations of one or more of the following kinds of practices: low or no pay, long hours, insufficient breaks, broken promises, bullying, or contravention of labour rights.

Precarity
The concept of precarity has three main dimensions: the rise of insecure forms of employment; a wider feeling and experience of insecurity; a platform to mobilise against insecure and exploitative work.

Refugee
According to the 1951 Geneva Convention, a refugee is a person who because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, is outside their country of nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country; or a stateless person, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned before, is unable, or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it.

Refused asylum seeker
Someone who has applied for asylum and who has been refused; the Home Office uses the term ‘failed asylum seeker’.

Regularise
To give legal status to irregular migrants without documentation, including permission to work.

Remittances
Broadly defined as any transfer of money from migrants living in the UK to beneficiaries (for example, family or dependants) residing in other countries, typically the migrants’ country of origin.
Section 4 support
Section 4 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 gives the Home Office power to grant support to some destitute asylum seekers whose asylum application and appeals have been rejected, and who meet one of five narrow criteria: taking steps to leave the UK; being unable to leave because of physical impediment or a medical reason; if there is no viable route of return; if granted permission to proceed to judicial review of their asylum claim; or because provision of accommodation is necessary to avoid breaching their human rights.

Slavery
A system in which people are treated as the physical property of someone else, held against their will and are either forced to work by that person, or sold to others for the same purpose.

United Kingdom Border Agency (UKBA)
Formerly the Borders and Immigration Agency (BIA), and before that, the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND), part of the Home Office. The immigration section of the Home Office is still commonly referred to as UKBA, but the agency was abolished and split into two organisations as of 31 March 2013: UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) and Immigration Enforcement.