

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement

Magic Touch Cleaning Solutions Ltd

Company number 15693373

Financial year ended 30 April 2026

1. Introduction and basis of this statement

This statement is made by Magic Touch Cleaning Solutions Ltd for the financial year ended 30 April 2026. It sets out how the company works to prevent slavery and human trafficking in its own operations and in its supply chains.

Section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 requires a commercial organisation which supplies goods or services and carries on business in the United Kingdom to publish an annual slavery and human trafficking statement where its total annual turnover is £36 million or more. That threshold is set by the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (Transparency in Supply Chains) Regulations 2015 and remains in force at the date of this statement. The company's turnover is well below the threshold. It therefore has no legal duty to publish.

The company publishes this statement voluntarily, as good practice, so that clients, suppliers and the people who do its work can see how the risk is managed. Publication does not bring the company within section 54 and is not an acknowledgement that the section applies to it. The company intends to publish annually while it remains below the threshold.

The conduct addressed here is that described in sections 1 and 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015: slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour, and human trafficking.

2. Organisation

Magic Touch Cleaning Solutions Ltd is a private limited company incorporated in England and Wales on 30 April 2024 under company number 15693373. Its registered office is Tudor Lodge, Tudor Close, London, England, NW9 8SU. The company operates from a base in Liverpool, and carries out most of its work across Merseyside and the North West of England.

The company has a single director, Abdulfattah Mahmoud Alkidra, appointed on 30 April 2024. There is no board and no separate compliance department. The director makes the decisions described in this statement and is answerable for them.

The company's registered activities are the wholesale of chemical products (SIC 46750), specialised cleaning services (81222), other building and industrial cleaning (81229) and other cleaning services (81299). Its day-to-day trade is commercial and domestic cleaning.

3. Supply chains

The company's supply chain has two parts.

3.1 Cleaning labour. Work is carried out by a small number of people engaged directly and by self-employed subcontractors engaged on a job-by-job basis. Contracts are short, sites change and the volume of work moves from week to week. This pattern is normal in the sector, and it is also where the company's exposure to labour exploitation sits.

The company contracts with the individual who does the work. It does not take on groups of workers presented by an intermediary who speaks for them, negotiates on their behalf or receives their pay.

3.2 Cleaning chemicals, consumables and equipment. These are bought from distributors based in the United Kingdom. Manufacture frequently sits outside the UK and several tiers beyond the company's line of sight. The company is a small buyer with limited influence over a manufacturer at that distance. It says so plainly rather than claiming assurance it does not have. Its controls at this end of the chain are set out in section 6.8.

4. Policies

The company's positions are as follows.

4.1 Zero tolerance. The company will not use, and will not knowingly obtain any benefit from, forced labour, bonded labour, child labour or trafficked labour, in its own operations or anywhere in its supply chain.

4.2 Right to work. No person starts work for the company until a right to work check has been completed and recorded.

4.3 No fees for work. No worker or subcontractor pays anything to obtain work from the company. Recruitment cost is borne by the company.

4.4 Direct payment. Everyone is paid directly, by bank transfer, into an account held in their own name.

4.5 Documents stay with their owner. The company never retains a person's passport, biometric residence permit, identity card or other original document.

4.6 Freedom to leave. No person is tied to the company by debt, by accommodation, by withheld pay or by any other means. Notice arrangements are those in the written terms of engagement and nothing more.

4.7 Raising concerns. Anyone may raise a concern directly with the director, and no one will lose work for doing so.

4.8 Supplier expectation. Suppliers and subcontractors are expected to hold the same positions. Credible evidence that a supplier is involved in forced labour ends the relationship.

These positions are recorded in the written terms issued at engagement and are covered in induction.

5. Risk in the cleaning sector

Cleaning is recognised by UK labour market enforcement bodies as a sector in which labour exploitation is found. The company does not dispute that and does not claim to sit outside it. Stating otherwise would make this document worthless.

The features that create the risk are present in the way cleaning work is bought and sold:

- Layers of subcontracting, so that the business paying for the work is several steps away from the person doing it.
- Work performed early, late or overnight in buildings that are otherwise empty, with little supervision and few witnesses.
- A workforce that includes migrant workers, some with limited English and limited knowledge of their rights.
- Competitive tendering that pushes prices to a level at which the labour rate cannot be lawful.
- Informal engagement and payment in cash.
- Recruitment fees charged by an intermediary, creating debt that a worker then has to work off.
- One person holding several workers' documents, phones or bank cards, and speaking for them.
- Accommodation supplied by whoever supplies the work, so that losing the job means losing the bed.

The company's own highest risk point is the engagement of a subcontractor for a single job at short notice, when the pressure to fill a shift is greatest and the time available for checks is shortest. Its controls concentrate there.

The company does not currently supply labour into activities licensable under the Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004, and general commercial and domestic cleaning falls outside that scheme. The licensing function passed to the Fair Work Agency on 7 April 2026, when the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority was dissolved under the Employment Rights Act 2025. If the company were offered work that involved cleaning within a food processing or packaging operation, it would establish whether a licence is required before accepting it.

6. Due diligence and controls

6.1 Right to work checks. A check is completed on every individual before first assignment, whether employed or engaged as a subcontractor. The check is either an online check using a Home Office share code or a manual check of original documents, with a clear dated copy retained. Where permission to work is time-limited, a follow-up check is diarised before expiry. Records are kept for the duration of the engagement and for two years afterwards.

Section 15 of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006 makes it unlawful to employ a person who does not have the right to work in the UK, and a correctly conducted check gives the employer a statutory excuse against a civil penalty. Section 48 of the Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Act 2025 extends that duty beyond employees to individual subcontractors and casual workers with effect from 1 October 2026. The company already checks every individual it engages and will continue to do so.

6.2 The person checked is the person who attends. Substitution is not permitted. If a subcontractor sends someone else, that person does not start work until a check has been completed in their own name.

6.3 No third party standing between the company and the worker. The company will not agree terms with someone who negotiates on behalf of a group of workers, holds their documents or receives their pay.

6.4 Records. For every person engaged the company holds a name, direct contact details, the right to work evidence, the agreed rate, the dates and sites worked, and the bank account into which payment was made.

6.5 Duplicate account check. Before each payment run the company checks whether the same bank account, address or phone number appears for more than one person. A match stops the payment until it is explained. This is a simple test, and it is the one that most often exposes a controller taking another person's wages.

6.6 Site conversations. The director or a supervisor speaks with operatives on site, on their own where that is possible, and asks who recruited them, what rate they were promised, what they were actually paid and whether anyone takes money from them.

6.7 Response to a concern. Where a concern points to exploitation, the safety of the person comes first. The company will not confront a suspected exploiter, will not alert them and will not attempt its own investigation. It will seek advice from the Modern Slavery Helpline or the police and act on that advice.

6.8 Suppliers. Chemicals, consumables and equipment are bought from established distributors in the United Kingdom. The company asks each regular supplier for its written position on modern slavery and keeps the reply on file. A supplier that will not answer, or that is credibly linked to forced labour, is not used. The company does not claim to audit factories overseas. It does not have that reach, and saying otherwise would be false.

7. Pay and recruitment

7.1 Method of payment. Wages and subcontractor invoices are settled by bank transfer into an account in the name of the person who did the work. The company does not pay wages in cash and does not pay two or more people into a single account.

7.2 Rates. Where a person is an employee or a worker, pay is at or above the rate applicable under the National Minimum Wage Act 1998 and the regulations made under it. Where a person is genuinely self-employed, the price for the job is agreed in writing before work begins and is set at a level that does not require unpaid hours to complete.

7.3 Pay statements and deductions. Employees and workers receive an itemised pay statement under section 8 of the Employment Rights Act 1996. Deductions are made only where permitted under Part II of that Act. The company does not deduct for uniform, training, equipment or transport.

7.4 No fees for finding work. The company charges no fee of any kind to a person seeking work with it, and requires that no one in its labour chain does so either. Where an employment business is used, section 6 of the Employment Agencies Act 1973 and the Conduct of Employment Agencies and Employment Businesses Regulations 2003 prohibit charging work-finding fees to work-seekers, and the company requires written confirmation that no such fee has been charged.

7.5 Equipment and protective equipment. Materials, equipment and personal protective equipment are supplied by the company at no cost to the person doing the work. No deposit is taken.

7.6 Accommodation. The company does not provide or arrange accommodation for the people who work for it, and makes no deduction from pay in connection with accommodation.

8. Reporting concerns

Anyone working for or with the company may raise a concern about slavery, trafficking or exploitation directly with the director, by telephone, by email or in person on site. There is no requirement to go through a supervisor, and a concern may be raised about any person, including the director.

A worker who discloses information that they reasonably believe shows a criminal offence or a failure to comply with a legal obligation may be making a protected disclosure under Part IVA of the Employment Rights Act 1996, inserted by the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. The company will not dismiss any person, withhold work from them or subject them to any other detriment because they raised a concern.

External routes are open at any time and the company will not treat their use as a breach of trust:

- Modern Slavery Helpline: 08000 121 700, operated by the charity Unseen, available at all hours and confidential.
- Police: 101, or 999 where a person is in immediate danger.
- Fair Work Agency, for concerns about pay, working conditions and labour exploitation.

Personal data contained in a report is handled confidentially and processed in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR, as amended by the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025. Information is shared only with those who need it in order to act, and with the police or the helpline where that is necessary to protect someone.

9. Training

9.1 Induction. Every person engaged receives an induction before first assignment. On modern slavery it covers what exploitation looks like in cleaning work, the company's positions in section 4, what they are entitled to be paid, their right to keep their own documents and to be paid into their own account, and how to raise a concern. The briefing is delivered in plain language and, where needed, with the help of an interpreter or written translation.

9.2 Recognising the signs. Supervisors and the director work to a short list of indicators: another person holding a worker's documents, wages or phone; a worker who cannot say what they earn; the same address, telephone number or bank account appearing for several people; workers brought to and collected from site as a group by the same individual; answers that appear rehearsed; deductions the worker cannot explain; signs of fear when a third party is present.

9.3 The director. The director keeps his own knowledge current using published guidance from the Home Office and the Modern Slavery Helpline, and reviews it at least annually.

9.4 Health and safety training. Operatives receive COSHH training before first assignment, covering the products they will use, the hazards shown on the label and safety data sheet, the control measures and the protective equipment required. This is in line with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 and the duty to provide information, instruction and training under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Training is repeated when a product or a method changes.

Training is delivered in house and recorded on the individual's file.

10. Measuring effectiveness

The company records the following each year and will report the outcome in its next statement:

- Number of individuals engaged, and the proportion with a completed right to work check before first assignment. Target: all of them.
- Number of payments made other than by bank transfer to an account in the worker's own name. Target: none.
- Number of duplicate bank account, address or telephone matches found at the payment run, and what each turned out to be.

- Number of people who received the induction briefing, against the number engaged.
- Number of concerns raised, and how each was handled and closed.
- Number of regular suppliers asked for their modern slavery position, and the number who replied.

The company's numbers are small. A single case would matter, and a year with nothing to report is not by itself proof that nothing is wrong. The company treats these measures as prompts to look harder, not as a score.

11. Commitments for the year to 30 April 2027

1. Issue written terms of engagement containing the positions in section 4 to every person engaged.
2. Complete and record a right to work check on every individual before first assignment, including subcontractors, ahead of the commencement of section 48 of the Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Act 2025 on 1 October 2026.
3. Run the duplicate account check before every payment run and record the result.
4. Ask every regular supplier for its written position on modern slavery and keep the replies on file.
5. Deliver and record the modern slavery induction for everyone engaged during the year.
6. Hold at least one unannounced site conversation with operatives on each active contract during the year.
7. Review this statement before 27 June 2027 and publish a statement for the financial year ending 30 April 2027.

12. Review and approval

This statement is reviewed at least once a year and is revised sooner if the company's operations, its labour arrangements or the law change.

This statement is published on the company's website at mtcsLtd.co.uk. Questions about it may be sent to info@mtcsLtd.co.uk or made by telephone on +44 7554 651625.

The company has a single director and no board. This statement was considered and approved by the sole director, Abdulfattah Mahmoud Alkidra, on 27 June 2026, and is signed by him below.

Document Control

Field	Detail
Document title	Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement
Issue number	1
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Review date	27 June 2027
Approved by	Abdulfattah Mahmoud Alkidra, Director
Company	Magic Touch Cleaning Solutions Ltd, company number 15693373
Registered office	Tudor Lodge, Tudor Close, London, England, NW9 8SU
Period covered	Financial year ended 30 April 2026



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Signed: _____ / Abdulfattah Mahmoud Alkidra, Director / For and on behalf
of Magic Touch Cleaning Solutions Ltd / Date: 27-06-2026