
Report Stage: Thursday 12 June 2025

Crime and Policing Bill, As Amended

(Amendment Paper)

This document lists all amendments tabled to the Crime and Policing Bill. Any withdrawn amendments are listed at the end of the document. The amendments are arranged in the order in which it is expected they will be decided.

★ New Amendments.

☆ Amendments which will comply with the required notice period at their next appearance.

New Amendments: 159 to 161 and NC97 to NC106

DAY ONE

*NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES STANDING IN THE NAME OF A
MINISTER OF THE CROWN; AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSES 1 TO 165 AND
SCHEDULES 1 TO 18, OTHER THAN AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ABORTION*

*NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES STANDING IN THE NAME OF A
MINISTER OF THE CROWN*

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC52

☆ To move the following Clause—NC20

“Offence of trespassing with intent to commit criminal offence

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person trespasses on any premises with intent to commit an offence (whether or not on the premises).
- (2) In subsection (1) “premises” means any building, part of a building or enclosed area.
- (3) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale (or both).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment replaces an offence in section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 which is repealed by section 81 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (not yet in force).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC53

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Arranging or facilitating begging for gain

- (1) A person commits an offence if, for gain, the person arranges or facilitates another person’s begging.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum term for summary offences or a fine (or both).
- (3) In subsection (2) “the maximum term for summary offences” means—
 - (a) if the offence is committed before the time when section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, 6 months;
 - (b) if the offence is committed after that time, 51 weeks.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes it an offence to arrange or facilitate another’s begging. When the repeal of the Vagrancy Act 1824 by the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 comes into force, begging will no longer be a criminal offence, so encouraging or assisting begging will cease to be an offence under the Serious Crime Act 2007.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC54

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Proving an offence under section 38

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of section 38.
- (2) Where it is alleged that a person (D) intended to cause a child to commit an offence, it is sufficient to prove that D intended to cause the child to do an act which would amount to the commission of that offence.
- (3) Where it is alleged that a person (D) intended to cause a child to do anything outside the United Kingdom which would constitute an offence if done in any part of the United Kingdom, it is sufficient to prove that D intended to cause the child to do an act which, if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would amount to the commission of that offence.
- (4) Where it is alleged that a person (D) intended to facilitate the causing of a child, in future, to—
 - (a) commit an offence, or
 - (b) do anything outside the United Kingdom which would constitute an offence if done in any part of the United Kingdom,

it is sufficient to prove that D intended to facilitate the causing of the child in future to do an act which would amount to the commission of that offence, or would if done in any part of the United Kingdom amount to the commission of that offence.

- (5) In proving for the purposes of this section whether an act is one which, if done or if done in any part of the United Kingdom, would amount to the commission of an offence—
 - (a) if the offence is one requiring proof of fault, it must be proved that—
 - (i) D believed that, were the act to be done, it would be done with that fault, or
 - (ii) D's state of mind was such that, were D to do it, it would be done with that fault;
 - (b) if the offence is one requiring proof of particular circumstances or consequences (or both), it must be proved that D intended or believed that, were the act to be done, it would be done in those circumstances or with those consequences.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5)(a)(ii), D is to be assumed to be able to do the act in question."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause and amendments 34 and 35 amend this Chapter so as to adopt a similar approach, as regards what is intended to be caused or facilitated, to that found in Part 2 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (encouraging or assisting crime). They also cater for the offence being a UK-wide offence.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC55

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Special measures for witnesses

- (1) Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (special measures directions in the case of vulnerable and intimidated witnesses) applies to relevant proceedings under this Chapter as it applies to criminal proceedings, but with—
 - (a) the omission of sections 17(4) to (7), 21(4C)(e), 22A, 27(10) and 32 of that Act (which⁵⁵ make provision appropriate only in the context of criminal proceedings), and
 - (b) any other necessary modifications.
- (2) Rules of court made under or for the purposes of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of that Act apply to relevant proceedings under this Chapter—
 - (a) to the extent provided by rules of court, and
 - (b) subject to any modifications provided by rules of court.
- (3) Section 47 of that Act (restrictions on reporting special measures directions etc) applies with any necessary modifications—
 - (a) to a direction under section 19 of that Act as applied by this section;
 - (b) to a direction discharging or varying such a direction.

Sections 49 and 51 of that Act (offences) apply accordingly.

- (4) In this section “relevant proceedings under this Chapter” means any proceedings under this Chapter except proceedings relating to an offence under section 38, 48 or 49.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause (intended to appear after Clause 49) applies the special measures directions provisions in the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 to civil proceedings under Chapter 1 of Part 4.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC56

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose

- (1) A person (“A”) commits an offence if—
- (a) A intentionally causes a person other than A who is a child (“C”) to conceal a specified item inside C’s body, and
 - (b) the condition in subsection (3) is met.
- (2) It does not matter whether the specified item gets inside C’s body by an act of A or C or another person.
- (3) The condition is that A—
- (a) knows or reasonably suspects that the specified item has been used in connection with criminal conduct, or
 - (b) intends the specified item to be, or knows or reasonably suspects that the specified item may be, used in connection with criminal conduct.
- (4) A person (“A”) commits an offence if—
- (a) any of the following occurs, where B is a person other than A who is not a child—
 - (i) A compels B to conceal a specified item inside B’s body,
 - (ii) A coerces or deceives B into concealing a specified item inside B’s body, or
 - (iii) A engages in controlling or manipulative behaviour towards B, as a result of which B conceals a specified item inside B’s body, and
 - (b) the condition in subsection (3) is met.
- (5) It does not matter whether the specified item gets inside B’s body by an act of A or B or another person.
- (6) A is to be treated as acting in a way mentioned in subsection (4)(a) where A intentionally causes another person to act in that way (as well as where A acts in that way themselves).
- (7) In considering whether a person’s behaviour towards B is controlling or manipulative, regard may be had to the nature of the relationship between

the person and B and to any of B's personal circumstances which may make B more vulnerable than other persons.

- (8) For the purposes of this section the following are specified items—
- (a) controlled drugs within the meaning of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971;
 - (b) psychoactive substances within the meaning of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016;
 - (c) a mobile telephone;
 - (d) a SIM card;
 - (e) an electronic device;
 - (f) cash;
 - (g) a payment card;
 - (h) jewellery;
 - (i) any article made or adapted for use for causing injury to persons, or capable of causing serious injury to persons;
 - (j) any weapon to which section 141 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (offensive weapons) applies, as that section applies in England and Wales.
- (9) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this section for the purpose of changing the items which are specified items.
- (10) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court or a fine (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or a fine (or both).
- (11) In this section—
- "child" means a person under the age of 18;
 - "criminal conduct" means—
 - (a) a criminal offence, or
 - (b) anything done outside England and Wales which would constitute a criminal offence if done in England or Wales;
 - "electronic device" means any device on which information is capable of being stored electronically and includes any component of such a device;
 - "payment card" means a credit card, a charge card, a prepaid card or a debit card;
 - "SIM card" means a removable physical subscriber identity module.
- (12) In Schedule 4 to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (offences to which defence in section 45 does not apply), in paragraph 36D (inserted by section 38), after the entry for section 38 insert—
- "section (*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*) (causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose)".

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC57

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Secretary of State guidance

- (1) The Secretary of State may issue guidance to relevant officers about the exercise of their functions in connection with—
 - (a) the prevention, detection and investigation of offences under section 38;
 - (b) CCE prevention orders under section 40;
 - (c) CCE prevention orders within the meaning of Chapter 2A of Part 11 of the Sentencing Code (orders made on conviction);
 - (d) the prevention, detection and investigation of offences under section 53;
 - (e) the prevention, detection and investigation of offences under section *(Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose)*.
- (2) A relevant officer must have regard to any guidance issued under this section.
- (3) “Relevant officer” means—
 - (a) a chief officer of police, within the meaning of section 101(1) of the Police Act 1996,
 - (b) the chief constable of the Ministry of Defence Police,
 - (c) the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force, and
 - (d) the Director General of the National Crime Agency.
- (4) But subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to the exercise of functions in connection with the matters in subsection (1)(a) or (d) by—
 - (a) the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force, or
 - (b) the Director General of the National Crime Agency,in relation to Scotland.
- (5) The Secretary of State may revise any guidance issued under this section.
- (6) Before issuing any guidance or revisions under this section, the Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (7) Subsection (6) does not apply to revisions if the Secretary of State considers that they are not substantial.
- (8) The Secretary of State must publish any guidance or revisions issued under this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes provision for guidance by the Secretary of State to the police about the matters dealt with by Part 4.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC58

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Department of Justice guidance

- (1) The Department of Justice in Northern Ireland (“the Department”) may issue guidance to the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland about the exercise of the Chief Constable’s functions in connection with—
 - (a) the prevention, detection and investigation of offences under section 38;
 - (b) the prevention, detection and investigation of offences under section 53.
- (2) The Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland must have regard to any guidance issued under this section.
- (3) The Department may revise any guidance issued under this section.
- (4) Before issuing any guidance or revisions under this section, the Department must consult such persons as it considers appropriate.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to revisions if the Department considers that they are not substantial.
- (6) The Department must publish any guidance or revisions issued under this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes provision for guidance by the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland to the Police Service of Northern Ireland about the offences under Part 4 which extend to Northern Ireland.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC59

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Removal of limitation period in child sexual abuse cases

- (1) The Limitation Act 1980 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 11 insert—

“11ZA Actions in respect of personal injuries attributable to child sexual abuse

- (1) None of the time limits given in the preceding provisions of this Act apply to an action to which this section applies.
- (2) This section applies to any action for damages for negligence, nuisance or breach of duty (whether the duty exists by virtue of a contract or of provision made by or under a statute or independently of any contract or any such provision) which meets conditions 1 to 3.

- (3) Condition 1 is that the damages claimed by the claimant consist of or include damages in respect of personal injuries to the claimant.
- (4) Condition 2 is that the claimant was under 18 on the date on which the cause of action accrued.
- (5) Condition 3 is that the act or omission to which the claimant's personal injuries were attributable constituted sexual abuse.
- (6) This section applies in relation to actions brought, and causes of action accrued, before (as well as after) this section comes into force.
- (7) But it does not apply in relation to a claim which, before this section comes into force, was settled by agreement between the parties or determined by a court (whether or not the determination is subject to appeal).
- (8) This section does not apply to any action brought for damages under section 3 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.
- (9) This section does not apply to a cause of action surviving for the benefit of a person's estate by virtue of section 1 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934, except where an action was brought by the person before the person's death.

112B Dismissal of actions in respect of personal injuries attributable to child sexual abuse

- (1) This section applies where an action to which section 11ZA applies is brought after the expiration of the time limit that would apply but for that section (disregarding the possibility of the time limit being disapplied under section 33).
 - (2) The court must dismiss the action if the defendant satisfies the court that it is not possible for a fair hearing to take place.
 - (3) The court must also dismiss the action if—
 - (a) the action was begun, or the cause of action accrued, before section 11ZA came into force,
 - (b) the defendant satisfies the court that, because of the application of section 11ZA, there would be substantial prejudice to the defendant if the action were to proceed, and
 - (c) having regard to that prejudice, and the prejudice to the claimant if the action is dismissed, the court is satisfied that it would not be equitable to allow the action to proceed.
 - (4) In this section "the court" means the court in which the action has been brought."
- (3) In section 12 (special time limit for actions under Fatal Accidents legislation) after subsection (1) insert—
- "(1A) An action under the Fatal Accidents Act 1976 may not be brought if—

- (a) section 11ZA would have applied to an action by the person injured to recover damages in respect of the injury, and
 - (b) the death occurred after the expiration of the time limit that would have applied but for that section (disregarding the possibility of that time limit being overridden under section 33)."
- (4) In section 14B(1) (overriding time limit for negligence actions) after "section 11" insert "or 11ZA".

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause removes the time limit for bringing a civil claim for personal injury in cases where the personal injury is attributable to child sexual abuse.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC60

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour towards emergency workers

- (1) A person ("D") commits an offence if conditions 1 to 4 are met.
- (2) Condition 1 is that D—
 - (a) uses towards an emergency worker ("E") threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or
 - (b) displays or gives to E any writing, sign or other visible representation which is threatening, abusive or insulting.
- (3) In this section "D's relevant conduct" means the conduct of D that meets condition 1.
- (4) Condition 2 is that D—
 - (a) intends the words or behaviour, or the writing, sign or other visible representation, to be threatening, abusive or insulting, or
 - (b) is aware that they may be threatening, abusive or insulting.
- (5) Condition 3 is that D's relevant conduct is racially or religiously hostile towards E.
- (6) Condition 4 is that D's relevant conduct—
 - (a) is engaged in by D with intent to make E believe, or is likely to make E believe, that immediate unlawful violence will be used against E by D,
 - (b) is engaged in by D with intent to provoke, or is likely to provoke, the immediate use of unlawful violence against E by another person, or
 - (c) is engaged in by D with intent to cause E harassment, alarm or distress, and causes E harassment, alarm or distress.
- (7) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in the magistrates' court or a fine (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or a fine (or both)."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause creates a new offence in relation to emergency workers. It is similar to offences in section 31 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (racially or religiously aggravated offences under sections 4 and 4A of the Public Order Act 1986), but unlike those offences can be committed in dwellings.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC61

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Threatening or abusive behaviour likely to harass, alarm or distress emergency workers

- (1) A person (“D”) commits an offence if conditions 1 to 3 are met.
- (2) Condition 1 is that D—
 - (a) uses threatening or abusive words or behaviour, or
 - (b) displays any writing, sign or other visible representation which is threatening or abusive,
 within the hearing or sight of an emergency worker (“E”) likely to be caused harassment, alarm or distress by D’s conduct.
- (3) In this section “D’s relevant conduct” means the conduct of D that meets condition 1.
- (4) Condition 2 is that D—
 - (a) intends the words or behaviour, or the writing, sign or other visible representation, to be threatening or abusive, or
 - (b) is aware that they may be threatening or abusive.
- (5) Condition 3 is that D’s relevant conduct is racially or religiously hostile towards E.
- (6) It is a defence for D to show that—
 - (a) D had no reason to believe that there was an emergency worker within hearing or sight who was likely to be caused harassment, alarm or distress, or
 - (b) D’s conduct was reasonable.
- (7) D is to be taken to have shown a matter if—
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (8) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause creates an new offence in relation to emergency workers. It is similar to an offence in section 31 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (racially or religiously aggravated offences under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1986), but unlike that offence can be committed in dwellings.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC62

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Interpretation of sections (*Threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour towards emergency workers*) and (*Threatening or abusive behaviour likely to harass, alarm or distress emergency workers*)

- (1) This section applies for the interpretation of sections (*Threatening, abusive or insulting behaviour towards emergency workers*) and (*Threatening or abusive behaviour likely to harass, alarm or distress emergency workers*).
- (2) “Emergency worker” means an emergency worker, within the meaning of section 3 of the Assaults on Emergency Workers (Offences) Act 2018, acting in their capacity as such.
- (3) The conduct of a person (“D”) is racially or religiously hostile to another person (“E”) if—
 - (a) at the time of that conduct, or immediately before or after that time, D demonstrates towards E hostility based on E’s membership (or presumed membership) of a racial or religious group, or
 - (b) D’s conduct is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a racial or religious group based on their membership of that group.
- (4) It is immaterial whether D’s hostility is also based, to any extent, on any other factor not mentioned in subsection (3).
- (5) In subsection (3)—

“membership”, in relation to a racial or religious group, includes association with members of that group;

“presumed” means presumed by D;

“racial group” means a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality (including citizenship) or ethnic or national origins;

“religious group” means a group of persons defined by reference to religious belief or lack of religious belief.
- (6) A person whose awareness is impaired by intoxication is to be treated as aware of anything they would be aware of if not intoxicated, unless they show that their intoxication—
 - (a) was not self-induced or
 - (b) was caused solely by the taking or administration of a substance in the course of medical treatment.
- (7) In subsection (6) “intoxication” means any intoxication, whether caused by drink, drugs or other means, or by a combination of means.”

Member's explanatory statement

This section defines terms used in NC60 and NC61.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC63

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices

- (1) Where an electronic device has been lawfully seized, a senior officer may authorise an enforcement officer to extract information accessible by means of one or more online accounts which were accessed by means of the device before it was seized.
- (2) A senior officer may give an authorisation under subsection (1) only if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that—
 - (a) the information mentioned in subsection (1) includes information that is relevant to a reasonable line of enquiry which is being, or is to be pursued, by an enforcement officer for one or more relevant purposes, and
 - (b) it is not reasonably practicable to obtain that information by other means.
- (3) The power conferred by virtue of subsection (1) may be exercised only to extract information—
 - (a) which was accessible by means of the online accounts at the time the device was seized, and
 - (b) which the person exercising the power considers necessary and proportionate to extract for the purpose of obtaining information which is relevant as mentioned in subsection (2)(a).
- (4) An authorisation under subsection (1) also confers powers to—
 - (a) access an online account of the kind mentioned in that subsection, and
 - (b) examine any information accessible by means of such an account.
- (5) The power conferred by virtue of subsection (4)(b) may be exercised only to the extent that the person exercising the power considers necessary and proportionate for the purpose of determining whether information may be extracted under the authorisation.
- (6) A person who is given an authorisation under subsection (1) may arrange for a person to exercise the powers conferred by the authorisation on their behalf.
- (7) For the purposes of this section, each of the following are “relevant purposes”—
 - (a) in every case, the purpose of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting crime;
 - (b) in a case where the device mentioned in subsection (1) was seized under section 43E of the Terrorism Act 2000, the purpose of protecting the public from the risk of terrorism;
 - (c) in a case where the device was seized under Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011, a purpose connected with—
 - (i) protecting members of the public from a risk of terrorism, or

- (ii) preventing or restricting an individual's involvement in terrorism-related activity;
- (d) in a case where the device was seized under Schedule 11 to the National Security Act 2023, a purpose connected with—
 - (i) protecting the United Kingdom from the risk of acts or threats within section 33(3) of that Act, or
 - (ii) preventing or restricting an individual's involvement in foreign power threat activity.
- (8) In this Act, “online account” means an account by means of which information held on a service provided by means of the internet is made accessible.
- (9) References in this Act to the extraction of information include its reproduction in any form.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause, together with NC64 to NC67, will confer power on the police constables and other enforcement officers to extract information accessible by means of an online account in circumstances where the account has been accessed by means of an electronic device which has been lawfully seized.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC64

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): supplementary

- (1) An authorisation under section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*) may be given—
 - (a) orally or in writing;
 - (b) subject to specified conditions.
- (2) An authorisation under section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*) must specify each of the online accounts in respect of which it is given.
- (3) As soon as reasonably practicable after giving an authorisation under section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*), a senior officer must record in writing—
 - (a) if the authorisation was given orally, the authorisation (including any conditions to which it is subject), and
 - (b) in any case, the senior officer's reasons for being satisfied as mentioned in section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*)(2).
- (4) Any information which has been extracted under an authorisation under section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*) may be retained for so long as is necessary in all the circumstances; but this is subject to section (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): confidential information*).

- (5) Section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*) does not limit any other power relating to the extraction of information or otherwise.”

Member's explanatory statement

See NC63.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC65

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*): interpretation

- (1) In section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*)—
- (a) “enforcement officer” means a person listed in the first column of the following table, and
 - (b) “senior officer”, in respect of an enforcement officer, means a person listed in the corresponding entry in the second column of the table.

<i>Enforcement officer</i>	<i>Senior officer</i>
a constable of a police force in England and Wales	a constable of at least the rank of inspector
a constable within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8) (see section 99 of that Act)	a constable of at least the rank of inspector
a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 (see section 77(1) of that Act)	a police officer of at least the rank of inspector
an officer appointed by the Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland under section 56(1) or (1A) of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998	an officer of at least the rank of inspector
a member of a civilian police staff	a constable of at least the rank of inspector
a constable of the British Transport Police Force	a constable of at least the rank of inspector
a constable of the Ministry of Defence police	a constable of at least the rank of inspector
a member of the Royal Navy Police or any other person who is under the	a member of the Royal Navy of at least the rank of lieutenant

<i>Enforcement officer</i>	<i>Senior officer</i>
direction and control of the Provost Marshal of the Royal Naval Police	
a member of the Royal Military Police or any other person who is under the direction and control of the Provost Marshal of the Royal Military Police	a member of the Royal Military of at least the rank of captain
a member of the Royal Air Force Police or any other person who is under the direction and control of the Provost Marshal of the Royal Air Force Police	a member of the Royal Air Force of at least the rank of flight lieutenant
a member of the tri-service serious crime unit described in section 375(1A) of the Armed Forces Act 2006 or any other person who is under the direction and control of the Provost Marshal for serious crime	a member of the Royal Navy, Royal Military or Royal Air Force of at least the rank of lieutenant, captain or flight lieutenant
a National Crime Agency officer	a National Crime Agency officer of grade 3 or above
an officer of Revenue and Customs	an officer of Revenue and Customs of at least the grade of higher officer
a member of the Serious Fraud Office	a member of the Serious Fraud Office of grade 7 or above
a person appointed as an immigration officer under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the Immigration Act 1971	an immigration officer of at least the rank of chief immigration officer
an officer of the department of the Secretary of State for Business and Trade, so far as relating to the Insolvency Service	an officer of the department of the Secretary of State for Business and Trade, so far as relating to the Insolvency Service, of grade 7 or above
an officer of the department of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care authorised to conduct investigations on behalf of the Secretary of State	an officer of the department of the Secretary of State for Health and Social Care authorised to conduct investigations on behalf of the Secretary of State of grade 7 or above

<i>Enforcement officer</i>	<i>Senior officer</i>
an officer of the NHS Counter Fraud Authority	an officer of the NHS Counter Fraud Authority of at least pay band 8b

- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend the table in subsection (1)—
- (a) so as to add a reference to a person,
 - (b) so as to remove a reference to a person, or
 - (c) so as to modify a description of a person mentioned in that table.
- (3) In section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*)—
- “crime” means—
 - (a) conduct which constitutes one or more criminal offences in any part of the United Kingdom, or
 - (b) conduct which, if it took place in any part of the United Kingdom, would constitute one or more criminal offences;
 - “criminal offence” includes—
 - (a) a service offence within the meaning of the Armed Forces Act 2006, and
 - (b) an SDA offence within the meaning of the Armed Forces Act 2006 (Transitional Provisions etc) Order 2009 (S.I. 2009/1059);
 - “involvement in foreign power threat activity” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the National Security Act 2023 (see section 62(1) of that Act);
 - “involvement in terrorism-related activity” has the same meaning as in Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011 (see section 4 of that Act);
 - “terrorism” has the same meaning as in the Terrorism Act 2000 (see section 1(1) to (4) of that Act).
- (4) References in section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*) to an electronic device which has been lawfully seized include—
- (a) a device possession of which has been taken under—
 - (i) section 448(3) of the Companies Act 1985;
 - (ii) section 2(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 1987;
 - (b) a device which has been produced in compliance with—
 - (i) a notice under section 2(3) of the Criminal Justice Act 1987;
 - (ii) a notice under section 197 of the National Health Service Act 2006.”

Member's explanatory statement

See NC63.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC66

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): confidential information

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) information has been extracted under the power conferred by virtue of section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*)(1), and
 - (b) it appears to any person accessing the information as a result of the exercise of that power that the information is, or contains, confidential information.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (7), as soon as reasonably practicable after accessing the confidential information, the person must ensure that—
 - (a) the information is made inaccessible, or
 - (b) where the extraction involved a copy being made of the confidential information, the copy is destroyed.
- (3) The duty in subsection (2) does not apply if—
 - (a) the confidential information is comprised in other information which is not confidential information, and
 - (b) it is not reasonably practicable for the confidential information to be separated from that other information without prejudicing its use in relation to a reasonable line of enquiry of the kind mentioned in section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*)(2)(a).
- (4) Where the duty in subsection (2) is so disapplied, the person accessing the confidential information must ensure that it is not—
 - (a) examined or copied, or
 - (b) put to any use other than as mentioned in subsection (3)(b).
- (5) In this section “confidential information” means information which constitutes or may constitute—
 - (a) confidential journalistic material within the meaning of the Investigatory Powers Act 2016 (see section 264(6) and (7) of that Act), or
 - (b) protected material.
- (6) In this section “protected material” means—
 - (a) so far as this section applies to England and Wales—
 - (i) items subject to legal privilege, within the meaning of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (see section 10 of that Act);
 - (ii) excluded material within the meaning of that Act (see section 11 of that Act);
 - (iii) special procedure material within the meaning of that Act (see section 14 of that Act);
 - (b) so far as this section applies to Scotland—

- (i) items in respect of which a claim to confidentiality of communications could be maintained in legal proceedings;
 - (ii) other material of a kind mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii) or (iii) of this subsection;
 - (c) so far as this section applies to Northern Ireland—
 - (i) items subject to legal privilege within the meaning of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (S.I. 1989/1341 (N.I. 12)) (see Article 12 of that Order);
 - (ii) excluded material within the meaning of that Order (see Article 13 of that Order);
 - (iii) special procedure material within the meaning of that Order (see Article 16 of that Order).
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for circumstances in which the duty in subsection (2) does not apply in relation to protected material of the kind mentioned in subsection (6)(a)(ii) and (iii), (b)(ii), and (c)(ii) and (iii)."

Member's explanatory statement

See NC63.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC67

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): code of practice

- (1) The Secretary of State must prepare a code of practice about—
 - (a) the exercise of the power to give an authorisation under section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*)(1), and
 - (b) the exercise of the powers conferred by such an authorisation.
- (2) The code may make different provision for different purposes or areas.
- (3) In preparing the code, the Secretary of State must consult—
 - (a) the Information Commissioner,
 - (b) the Investigatory Powers Commissioner,
 - (c) the Scottish Ministers,
 - (d) the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland, and
 - (e) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (4) After preparing the code, the Secretary of State must lay it before Parliament and publish it.
- (5) After the Secretary of State has complied with subsection (4), the Secretary of State may bring the code into force by regulations.
- (6) After the code has come into force the Secretary of State may from time to time revise it.

- (7) A person must have regard to the code of practice for the time being in force under this section in exercising, or deciding whether to exercise, the powers mentioned in subsection (1).
- (8) A failure on the part of a person to act in accordance with the code does not of itself render the person liable to any criminal or civil proceedings.
- (9) But the code is admissible in evidence in criminal or civil proceedings and a court may take into account a failure to act in accordance with it in determining a question in the proceedings.
- (10) References in subsections (2) to (9) to the code include a revised code, subject to subsection (11).
- (11) The duty to consult in subsection (3) does not apply in relation to the preparation of a revised code if the Secretary of State considers that the proposed revisions are insubstantial."

Member's explanatory statement

See NC63.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC68

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Extraction of online information: ports and border security

- (1) In Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 (port and border controls), after paragraph 11A insert—

"Extraction of online information

- 11B(1) This paragraph applies where an electronic device is detained under paragraph 11 after having been—
 - (a) searched or found on a search under paragraph 8, or
 - (b) examined under paragraph 9.
- (2) A relevant senior officer may authorise a constable to extract information accessible by means of one or more online accounts which were accessed by means of the device before the search or examination began.
- (3) The power conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) may be exercised only to extract information which was accessible by means of the online accounts at the time the search or examination began.
- (4) An authorisation under sub-paragraph (2) also confers powers to—
 - (a) access an online account of the kind mentioned in that sub-paragraph, and
 - (b) examine any information accessible by means of such an account.

- (5) The power conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (4)(b) may be exercised only for the purpose of determining whether information may be extracted under the authorisation.
 - (6) The powers conferred by virtue of this paragraph are exercisable only for so long as the electronic device continues to be detained under paragraph 11.
 - (7) A constable who is given an authorisation under sub-paragraph (2) may arrange for another person to exercise the powers conferred by the authorisation on their behalf.
 - (8) In this paragraph—
 - “online account” means an account by means of which information held on a service provided by means of the internet is made accessible;
 - “relevant senior officer”, in relation to a constable who is given an authorisation under sub-paragraph (2), means another constable who—
 - (a) is of a higher rank than the constable who is given the authorisation, and
 - (b) has not been directly involved in the exercise of any power under this Part of this Schedule to take the electronic device or to question a person from whom the device was taken.
 - (9) References in this paragraph and paragraph 11C to the extraction of information include its reproduction in any form.
- 11C Any information which has been extracted by virtue of paragraph 11B may be retained by a constable—
- (a) for so long as is necessary for the purpose of determining whether a person falls within section 40(1)(b),
 - (b) while the constable believes that it may be needed for use as evidence in criminal proceedings, or
 - (c) while the constable believes that it may be needed in connection with a decision by the Secretary of State whether to make a deportation order under the Immigration Act 1971.”
- (2) In Schedule 3 to the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 (border security), after paragraph 22 insert—
- “Extraction of online information*
- 22A(1) This paragraph applies where an electronic device is retained under paragraph 11 after having been—
- (a) searched or found on a search under paragraph 8, or
 - (b) examined under paragraph 9.
- (2) A relevant senior officer may authorise a constable to extract information accessible by means of one or more online accounts which were accessed by means of the device before the search or examination began.

- (3) The power conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) may be exercised only to extract information which was accessible by means of the online accounts at the time the search or examination began.
 - (4) An authorisation under sub-paragraph (2) also confers powers to—
 - (a) access an online account of the kind mentioned in that sub-paragraph, and
 - (b) examine any information accessible by means of such an account.
 - (5) The power conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (4)(b) may be exercised only for the purpose of determining whether information may be extracted under the authorisation.
 - (6) The powers conferred by virtue of this paragraph are exercisable only for so long as the electronic device continues to be retained under paragraph 11.
 - (7) A constable who is given an authorisation under sub-paragraph (2) may arrange for another person to exercise the powers conferred by the authorisation on their behalf.
 - (8) Where a constable makes such an arrangement, the person exercising those powers on their behalf is to be treated as an examining officer for the purposes of Part 4 of this Schedule.
 - (9) In this paragraph—
 - “online account” means an account by means of which information held on a service provided by means of the internet is made accessible;
 - “relevant senior officer”, in relation to a constable who is given an authorisation under sub-paragraph (2), means another constable who—
 - (a) is of a higher rank than the constable who is given the authorisation, and
 - (b) has not been directly involved in the exercise of any power under this Part of this Schedule to take the electronic device or to question a person from whom the device was taken.
 - (10) References in this paragraph and paragraph 22B to the extraction of information include its reproduction in any form.
- 22B Any information which has been extracted by virtue of paragraph 22A may be retained by a constable—
- (a) for so long as it is necessary for the purpose of determining whether a person is or has been engaged in hostile activity,
 - (b) while the constable believes that it may be needed for use as evidence in criminal proceedings,
 - (c) while the constable believes that it may be needed in connection with a decision by the Secretary of State whether to make a deportation order under the Immigration Act 1971,

- (d) while the constable believes it necessary to retain the information—
 - (i) in the interests of national security,
 - (ii) in the interests of the economic well-being of the United Kingdom so far as those interests are also relevant to the interests of national security, or
 - (iii) for the purpose of preventing or detecting an act of serious crime, or
 - (e) while the constable believes it necessary to retain the information to prevent death or significant injury.
- 22C(1) Paragraphs 18 to 22 apply to information consisting of or including confidential material that is retained by virtue of paragraph 22B(d) or (e) as they apply to a copy consisting of or including confidential material that is retained by virtue of paragraph 17(3)(d) or (e), but with the following modifications.
- (2) Paragraph 18(7) is to be read as if the reference to paragraph 17(3)(b) or (c) were a reference to paragraph 22B(b) or (c).
- (3) Paragraph 19 is to be read as if—
 - (a) the references in sub-paragraph (3)(c) and (6) to the person from whom the article was taken from which the copy was made, and
 - (b) the reference in sub-paragraph (7) to the person from whom an article was taken from which a copy was made,
 were references to the person from whom the device mentioned in paragraph 22A(1) was taken.
- (4) Paragraph 20(4) is to be read as if the reference to a person from whom the article was taken from which the copy was made were a reference to the person from whom the device mentioned in paragraph 22A(1) was taken.
- (5) Paragraph 21(7) is to be read as if the reference to the person from whom an article was taken from which the copy was made were a reference to the person from whom the device mentioned in paragraph 22A(1) was taken.
- (6) Paragraph 22 is to be read as if—
 - (a) the reference in sub-paragraph (7) to paragraph 17(3)(b) or (c) were a reference to paragraph 22B(b) or (c);
 - (b) the reference in sub-paragraph (9) to the person from whom the article was taken from which the copy was made were a reference to the person from whom the device mentioned in paragraph 22A(1) was taken.""

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause confers powers on examining officers to extract information accessible by means of an online account in circumstances where the account has been accessed by means of an electronic device retained by an examining officer under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 or Schedule 3 to the Counter-terrorism and Border Security Act 2019.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC69

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Extraction of online information following agreement etc

Schedule (*Amendments to Chapter 3 of Part 2 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022*) amends Chapter 3 of Part 2 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (extraction of information from electronic devices) in relation to the extraction of information accessible by means of online accounts.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause introduces NS1.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC70

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Lawful interception of communications

- (1) The Investigatory Powers Act 2016 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 48 insert—

“48A Interception for accessing online accounts

- (1) The interception of a relevant communication transmitted by means of a telecommunications system is authorised by this subsection if—
 - (a) the interception is carried out by or on behalf of a person who has been authorised under a relevant power to access one or more online accounts, and
 - (b) the interception is carried out for the purpose of enabling the person to access those online accounts.
- (2) A “relevant communication” means a communication transmitted as part of a process used to—
 - (a) establish or verify the identity of a person, or
 - (b) establish or verify that a person is a natural person.
- (3) A “relevant power” means a power conferred by—
 - (a) paragraph 11B of Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000;
 - (b) paragraph 22A of Schedule 3 to the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019;
 - (c) section 37(1A) of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 by virtue of section 40 of that Act;
 - (d) section 41(1A) of that Act;
 - (e) section (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025.

- (4) The interception of a communication transmitted by means of a telecommunications system is authorised by this section if it is incidental to, or is reasonably carried out in connection with, conduct that is authorised by virtue of subsection (1).
- (5) In this section “online account” means an account by means of which information held on a service provided by means of the internet is made accessible.”
- (3) In section 229 (main oversight functions), in subsection (4)(e)(i), after “47” insert “, 48A”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause authorises the interception of communications carried out by, or on a behalf of, persons who are authorised to access online accounts under certain powers where the interception is carried out for the purpose of enabling them to access those accounts.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC71

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons

- (1) Before employing or appointing any person, a law enforcement employer must check each barred list to ascertain whether the proposed employee or proposed appointee is a barred person.
- (2) A law enforcement employer may not employ a barred person or otherwise appoint a barred person to any position.
- (3) For the purposes of this section a person who is to be seconded to work for a law enforcement employer, and who will not be employed by that person, is to be regarded as being appointed by that person.
- (4) Before designating a person as a community support volunteer or a policing support volunteer under section 38 of the Police Reform Act 2002, a chief officer of police, and the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force, must check each barred list to ascertain whether the person is a barred person.
- (5) A chief officer of police, and the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force, may not designate a barred person as a community support volunteer or a policing support volunteer under section 38 of the Police Reform Act 2002.
- (6) A law enforcement employer may not enter into a contract for the provision of services if the terms of the contract would permit a barred person to be involved in the exercise of law enforcement functions.
- (7) A local policing body may not enter into a contract for the provision of services to a chief officer of police if the terms of the contract would permit a barred person to be involved in the exercise of law enforcement functions.
- (8) In this section “barred list” means—
 - (a) the police barred list maintained under Part 4A of the Police Act 1996;

- (b) the British Transport Police barred list;
 - (c) the Civil Nuclear Constabulary barred list;
 - (d) the Ministry of Defence Police barred list;
 - (e) the National Crime Agency barred list;
 - (f) the Scottish police barred list maintained under section 59A of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8).
- (9) In this section “barred person” means a person who is included in a barred list.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause, together with NC72 to NC74, will restrict employment, appointments and contracts in relation to people on a number of barred lists. It replaces and extends existing provision in sections 88C to 88E of the Police Act 1996, which applies to a more limited list of law enforcement employers and the police barred list only.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC72

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Meaning of “law enforcement employer”

- (1) In section (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons*) “law enforcement employer” means—
- (a) a chief officer of police;
 - (b) the Director General of the National Crime Agency;
 - (c) the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force;
 - (d) the British Transport Police Authority;
 - (e) the Civil Nuclear Police Authority;
 - (f) a local policing body;
 - (g) the chief inspector of constabulary appointed under section 54 of the Police Act 1996;
 - (h) the Independent Office for Police Conduct;
 - (i) the Secretary of State, when exercising functions relating to the Ministry of Defence Police;
 - (j) the College of Policing;
 - (k) a person specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (2) A person may be specified in regulations under subsection (1)(k) only if the person has law enforcement functions.
- (3) If a person has both law enforcement functions and other functions, the person may be specified only—
- (a) in relation to the exercise of the person's law enforcement functions, or
 - (b) in relation to the exercise of such of those law enforcement functions as are of a description specified in the regulations.

- (4) Subsection (1)(i) does not preclude the Secretary of State being specified in relation to the exercise of law enforcement functions of a description not within that subsection.
- (5) In this section “law enforcement functions” means functions of a public nature that relate to policing or law enforcement.
- (6) Regulations under this section may not contain provision which would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament, if contained in an Act of that Parliament.
- (7) Regulations under this section may not contain provision which—
 - (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly, if it were contained in an Act of that Assembly, and
 - (b) would not, if it were contained in a Bill in the Northern Ireland Assembly, result in the Bill requiring the consent of the Secretary of State under section 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.”

Member's explanatory statement

See NC71.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC73

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Application of section (Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred person) to Secretary of State

- (1) The duties in section (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred person*) (1) and (2) apply in relation to the Secretary of State only to the extent that the proposed employee or proposed appointee will be involved in the exercise of the functions of the Ministry of Defence Police.
- (2) The additional duties in subsections (3) and (4) apply where the Secretary of State is proposing to arrange for an existing employee or existing appointee to become involved in the exercise of the functions of the Ministry of Defence Police (not having previously been so involved).
- (3) Before making the arrangement, the Secretary of State must check each barred list to ascertain whether the existing employee or existing appointee is a barred person.
- (4) The Secretary of State may not arrange for an existing employee or existing appointee who is a barred person to become involved in the exercise of the functions of the Ministry of Defence Police.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, a person who is seconded to work for the Secretary of State is to be regarded as an existing appointee of the Secretary of State (if not an existing employee).
- (6) In this section references to the Secretary of State are to be read in accordance with section (*Meaning of “law enforcement employer”*)(1)(i).”

Member's explanatory statement

See NC71.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC74

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Application of section (Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred person) to specified law enforcement employer

- (1) The duties in section (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred person*) (1) and (2) apply in relation to a specified law enforcement employer only to the extent that the proposed employee or proposed appointee will be involved in the exercise of specified law enforcement functions.
- (2) The additional duties in subsections (3) and (4) apply where a specified law enforcement employer is proposing to arrange for an existing employee or existing appointee to become involved in the exercise of specified law enforcement functions (not having previously been so involved).
- (3) Before making the arrangement, the specified law enforcement employer must check each barred list to ascertain whether the existing employee or existing appointee is a barred person.
- (4) The specified law enforcement employer may not arrange for an existing employee or existing appointee who is a barred person to become involved in the exercise of specified law enforcement functions.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, a person who is seconded to work for a specified law enforcement employer is to be regarded as an existing appointee of that person (if not an existing employee).
- (6) In relation to a specified law enforcement employer, section (*Law enforcement employers not to employ etc barred person*)(6) applies as if the references to law enforcement functions were to specified law enforcement functions.
- (7) In this section—
 - “specified law enforcement employer” means a person who is specified as a law enforcement employer in regulations under section (*Meaning of “law enforcement employer”*)(1)(k);
 - “specified law enforcement functions” means the law enforcement functions in relation to the exercise of which the person is specified.”

Member's explanatory statement

See NC71.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC75

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists

- (1) Before employing or appointing any person, a law enforcement employer must check each advisory list to ascertain whether the proposed employee or proposed appointee is included in an advisory list.
- (2) For the purposes of this paragraph a person who is to be seconded to work for a law enforcement employer, and who will not be employed by that person, is to be regarded as being appointed by that person.
- (3) Before designating a person as a community support volunteer or a policing support volunteer under section 38 of the Police Reform Act 2002, a chief officer of police, and the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force, must check each advisory list to ascertain whether the person is included in a advisory list.
- (4) The duty in subsection (1) applies to the Secretary of State only to the extent that the proposed employee or proposed appointee will be involved in the exercise of the functions of the Ministry of Defence Police.
- (5) In subsection (4) references to the Secretary of State are to be read in accordance with section (*Meaning of “law enforcement employer”*)(1)(i).
- (6) In this section “advisory list” means—
 - (a) the police advisory list maintained under Part 4A of the Police Act 1996;
 - (b) the British Transport Police advisory list;
 - (c) the Civil Nuclear Constabulary advisory list;
 - (d) the Ministry of Defence Police advisory list;
 - (e) the National Crime Agency advisory list;
 - (f) the Scottish police advisory list maintained under section 59A of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause, together with NC76, requires law enforcement employers to check a number of advisory lists before employing or appointing a person. It replaces and extends existing provision in section 88K of the Police Act 1996, which applies to a more limited list of law enforcement employers and the police advisory list only.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC76

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Application of section (*Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists*) to specified law enforcement employer

- (1) The duty in section (*Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists*)(1) applies to a specified law enforcement employer only to the extent

that the proposed employee or proposed appointee will be involved in the exercise of specified law enforcement functions.

- (2) The additional duty in subsection (3) applies where a specified law enforcement employer is proposing to arrange for an existing employee or existing appointee to become involved in the exercise of specified law enforcement functions (not having previously been so involved).
- (3) Before making the arrangement, the specified law enforcement employer must check each advisory list to ascertain whether the existing employee or existing appointee is included in an advisory list.
- (4) For the purposes of this section a person who is seconded to work for a specified person is to be regarded as an existing appointee of that person (if not an existing employee of that person).
- (5) In this section—
 - “specified law enforcement employer” means a person who is specified as a law enforcement employer in regulations under section (*Meaning of “law enforcement employer”*)(1)(k);
 - “specified law enforcement functions” means the law enforcement functions in relation to the exercise of which the person is specified.”

Member's explanatory statement

See NC75.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC77

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Interpretation of sections (Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons) to (Application of section (Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists) to specified law enforcement employer)

In sections (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons*) to (*Application of section (Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists) to specified law enforcement employer*)—

“advisory list” has the meaning given by section (*Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists*)(6);

“barred list” has the meaning given by section (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons*)(8);

“barred person” has the meaning given by section (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons*)(9);

“British Transport Police advisory list” means the advisory list maintained by the British Transport Police Authority under Part 2 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);

“British Transport Police barred list” means the barred persons list maintained by the British Transport Police Authority under Part 1 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);

- “chief officer of police” has the same meaning as in the Police Act 1996 (see section 101(1) of that Act);
- “Civil Nuclear Constabulary advisory list” means the advisory list maintained by the Civil Nuclear Police Authority under Part 2 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);
- “Civil Nuclear Constabulary barred list” means the barred persons list maintained by the Civil Nuclear Police Authority under Part 1 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);
- “law enforcement functions” has the meaning given by section (*Meaning of law enforcement employer*)(5);
- “Ministry of Defence Police advisory list” means the advisory list maintained by the Secretary of State under Part 2 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);
- “Ministry of Defence Police barred list” means the barred persons list maintained by the Secretary of State under Part 1 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);
- “National Crime Agency advisory list” means the advisory list maintained by the Director General of the National Crime Agency under Part 2 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);
- “National Crime Agency barred list” means the barred persons list maintained by the Director General of the National Crime Agency under Part 1 of Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause defines terms used in NC71 to NC76.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC78

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists

Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*) makes provision for barred persons lists and advisory lists to be maintained by—

- (a) the British Transport Police Authority,
- (b) the Civil Nuclear Police Authority,
- (c) the Director General of the National Crime Agency, and
- (d) the Secretary of State.”

Member's explanatory statement

This New Clause introduces NS3.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC79

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Consequential amendments

- (1) In the Police Act 1996 omit—
 - (a) sections 88C to 88E (effect of inclusion in police barred list);
 - (b) section 88K (effect of inclusion in police advisory list).
- (2) The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 is amended as follows.
- (3) In section 42(3AA) (person on police barred list not eligible for appointment as Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis)—
 - (a) the words from “the police” to the end become paragraph (a);
 - (b) after that paragraph insert—
 - “(b) the British Transport Police barred list (within the meaning of section (*Interpretation of sections (Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons) to (Application of section (Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists) to specified law enforcement employer)*) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025;
 - (c) the Civil Nuclear Constabulary barred list (within the meaning of that section);
 - (d) the Ministry of Defence Police barred list (within the meaning of that section);
 - (e) the National Crime Agency barred list (within the meaning of that section);
 - (f) the Scottish police barred list maintained under section 59A of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8).”
- (4) In section 42(3B) (person on police barred list not eligible for appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis)—
 - (a) the words from “the police” to the end become paragraph (a);
 - (b) after that paragraph insert—
 - “(b) the British Transport Police barred list (within the meaning of section (*Interpretation of sections (Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons) to (Application of section (Duty of law enforcement employers to check advisory lists) to specified law enforcement employer)*) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025;
 - (c) the Civil Nuclear Constabulary barred list (within the meaning of that section);
 - (d) the Ministry of Defence Police barred list (within the meaning of that section);

- (e) the National Crime Agency barred list (within the meaning of that section);
- (f) the Scottish police barred list maintained under section 59A of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 8).””

Member's explanatory statement

This new Clause repeals provisions in the Police Act 1996 that are superseded by NC71 to NC76, and provides that a person on one of the new lists, or the Scottish police barred list, cannot be appointed as Metropolitan Police Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC80

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Power to give directions to critical police undertakings

In the Police Act 1996, after section 40C insert—

“40D Power to give directions to critical police undertakings

- (1) The Secretary of State may give a notice under this section to a critical police undertaking.
- (2) An undertaking is a “critical police undertaking” if—
 - (a) it provides facilities or services to two or more police forces,
 - (b) the provision of facilities or services to police forces is its principal business activity,
 - (c) it is wholly or partly funded by grants from the Secretary of State, and
 - (d) the Secretary of State considers that the facilities or services it provides to police forces are calculated to promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the police.
- (3) A critical police undertaking to which a notice is given under this section must comply with any directions given to it under this section by the Secretary of State.
- (4) A direction under this section is a direction requiring the critical police undertaking to which it is given to take, or not to take, action specified in the direction.
- (5) The action that a direction may require a critical police undertaking to take includes (for example)—
 - (a) entering into agreements, including contracts of employment;
 - (b) appointing officers;
 - (c) exercising a function of management in a particular way;
 - (d) providing information to the Secretary of State.

- (6) The Secretary of State may give a notice or direction under this section only if the Secretary of State considers that giving the notice or direction is calculated to promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the police.
- (7) Before giving a notice or direction under this section the Secretary of State must consult the critical police undertaking to which the notice or direction is to be given.
- (8) A notice or direction under this section must be given in writing.
- (9) The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament, and publish, a notice or direction given under this section.
- (10) The Secretary of State may vary or revoke a notice or direction given under this section by giving a further notice or direction under this section.
- (11) A requirement to provide information as mentioned in subsection (5)(d) does not authorise or require a disclosure of information in contravention of the data protection legislation within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 2018 (but, in determining whether a disclosure would do so, the power to impose requirements by virtue of this section is to be taken into account).
- (12) In this section “undertaking” has the meaning given by section 1161(1) of the Companies Act 2006.””

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC81

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Ports and border security: retention and copying of articles

- (1) Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 (port and border controls) is amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 11—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (2)(a), for “a period not exceeding” substitute “the period of”;
 - (b) after sub-paragraph (2) insert—
 - “(3) Where an article is detained by virtue of paragraph (a) of sub-paragraph (2), a senior officer may extend the period mentioned in that paragraph by up to 7 days.
 - (4) A senior officer may only exercise the power conferred by sub-paragraph (3) if the senior officer has not been directly involved in the exercise of any power under this Part of this Schedule to take the article or to question a person from whom the article was taken.
- (5) In sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) “senior officer” means—

- (a) where the examining officer who detained the article is a constable, a constable of a higher rank than the examining officer,
 - (b) where the examining officer who detained the article is an immigration officer, an immigration officer of a higher grade than the examining officer, and
 - (c) where the examining officer who detained the article is a customs officer, a customs officer of a higher grade than the examining officer."
- (3) In paragraph 11A, after sub-paragraph (3) insert—
 - "(4) An examining officer may authorise another person to exercise the power conferred by sub-paragraph (2) on their behalf."
- (4) Schedule 3 to the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 (border security) is amended as follows.
- (5) In paragraph 11—
 - (a) in sub-paragraph (2)(a), for "a period not exceeding" substitute "the period of";
 - (b) after sub-paragraph (2) insert—
 - "(3) Where an article is retained by virtue of paragraph (a) of sub-paragraph (2), a senior officer may extend the period mentioned in that paragraph by up to 7 days.
 - (4) A senior officer may exercise the power conferred by sub-paragraph (3) only if the senior officer has not been directly involved in the exercise of any power under this Part of this Schedule to take the article or to question a person from whom the article was taken.
 - (5) In sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) "senior officer" means—
 - (a) where the examining officer who retained the article is a constable, a constable of a higher rank than the examining officer,
 - (b) where the examining officer who retained the article is an immigration officer, an immigration officer of a higher grade than the examining officer, and
 - (c) where the examining officer who retained the article is a customs officer, a customs officer of a higher grade than the examining officer."
- (6) In paragraph 12(6), for "the person from whom it was taken" substitute "
 - (a) the person from whom it was taken, or
 - (b) where the Commissioner considers that there is another person to whom it would be more appropriate to return the article, that person."

- (7) In paragraph 16(6)(b), for “the person from whom it was taken,” substitute “—
- (i) the person from whom it was taken, or
 - (ii) where the Commissioner considers that there is another person to whom it would be more appropriate to return the article, that person,”;
- (8) In paragraph 17, after sub-paragraph (3) insert—
- “(4) An examining officer may authorise another person to exercise the power conferred by sub-paragraph (2) on their behalf.
 - (5) A person authorised under sub-paragraph (4) is to be treated as an examining officer for the purposes of Part 4 of this Schedule.”
- (9) In paragraph 19(3)(a), omit “where the examining officer is a constable,”.
- (10) In paragraph 20(8), in the definition of “senior officer”—
- (a) in paragraph (a), omit “where the examining officer is a constable,”;
 - (b) omit paragraphs (b) and (c).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause amends Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000 and Schedule 3 to the Counter-terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 to make changes to the provisions dealing with the retention and copying of articles under those Schedules. Those changes include provision for the extension of the period during which articles may be retained by an examining officer for the purpose of examination.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NC82

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Extradition: cases where a person has been convicted

- (1) The Extradition Act 2003 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 20 (case where person has been convicted: category 1 territories)—
- (a) in subsection (5), for the words from “the person” to the end substitute “any of the following applies—
 - (a) the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial;
 - (b) the person would be so entitled unless a court in the territory concerned were to decide that they deliberately absented themselves from their trial;
 - (c) the person was entitled as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) but expressly waived that entitlement;
 - (d) having been informed that they were entitled as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), the person failed to exercise that entitlement before the end of the period permitted for exercising it.”;

- (b) after subsection (7) insert—
 - “(7A) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person convicted at a trial at which they were legally represented (but not present in person) is to be treated as having been convicted in their presence.”;
 - (c) in subsection (8), in the words before paragraph (a)—
 - (i) after “constitute” insert “(or would have constituted)”;
 - (ii) after “have” insert “(or would have had)”.
- (3) In section 85 (case where person has been convicted: category 2 territories)—
- (a) in subsection (5), for the words from “the person” to the end substitute “any of the following applies—
 - (a) the person would be entitled to a retrial or (on appeal) to a review amounting to a retrial;
 - (b) the person would be so entitled unless a court in the territory concerned were to decide that they deliberately absented themselves from their trial;
 - (c) the person was entitled as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) but expressly waived that entitlement;
 - (d) having been informed that they were entitled as mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), the person failed to exercise that entitlement before the end of the period permitted for exercising it.”;
 - (b) after subsection (7) insert—
 - “(7A) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person convicted at a trial at which they were legally represented (but not present in person) is to be treated as having been convicted in their presence.”;
 - (c) in subsection (8), in the words before paragraph (a)—
 - (i) after “constitute” insert “(or would have constituted)”;
 - (ii) after “have” insert “(or would have had)”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause amends the questions a judge must decide in order to determine whether a person alleged to be unlawfully at large following the person's conviction in a category 1 territory or a category 2 territory may be extradited.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NS1

☆ To move the following Schedule—

“SCHEDULE

section

AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 3 OF PART 2 OF THE POLICE, CRIME, SENTENCING AND COURTS ACT
2022

- 1 Chapter 3 of Part 2 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 (extraction of information from electronic devices) is amended as follows.
- 2 In the Chapter heading—
 - (a) for “information from” substitute “information:”;
 - (b) after “devices” insert “and online accounts”.
- 3 (1) Section 37 (extraction of information from electronic devices: investigations of crime etc) is amended as follows.
 - (2) In the heading, omit “from electronic devices”.
 - (3) After subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) An authorised person may extract information accessible by means of an online account if—

 - (a) a user of the account has voluntarily provided access to the account to an authorised person, and
 - (b) that user has agreed to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the account.

(1B) The power in subsection (1A)(b) may be exercised only in relation to information which is or was accessible by means of the online account at such time or times as have been agreed by the user of the account.”
 - (4) In subsection (2)—
 - (a) for “power” substitute “powers”;
 - (b) after “(1)” insert “and (1A)”.
 - (5) In subsection (5)—
 - (a) after “(1)” insert “or (1A)”;
 - (b) after “electronic device” (in both places) insert “, or accessible by means of the online account,”.
 - (6) In subsection (6)—
 - (a) in the words before paragraph (a), after “the power” insert “in subsection (1) or (1A)”;
 - (b) in paragraph (b), after “(1)” insert “or (1A)”.
 - (7) In subsection (7), after “(1)” insert “or (1A)”.
 - (8) In subsection (8), after “(1)” insert “or (1A)”.
 - (9) In subsection (9), after “the power” insert “in subsection (1) or (1A)”.
 - (10) In subsection (10)—

- (a) in paragraph (a), for the words from “information” to the end substitute “information—
 - (i) likely to be stored on the device, or
 - (ii) likely to be accessible by means of the online account, and”;
 - (b) in paragraph (b)(ii), after “(1)” insert “or (1A)”.
- (11) In subsection (11), after “(1)” insert “or (1A)”.
- (12) In subsection (13)—
 - (a) after the definition of “information” insert—

““online account” means an account by means of which information held on a service provided by means of the internet is made accessible;”;
 - (b) for the definition of “user” substitute—

““user”—

 - (a) in relation to an electronic device, means a person who ordinarily uses the device;
 - (b) in relation to an online account, means a person who ordinarily uses the account.”
- 4 (1) Section 38 (application of section 37 to children and adults without capacity) is amended as follows.
 - (2) After subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) A child is not to be treated for the purposes of section 37(1A) as being capable of—

 - (a) voluntarily providing access to an online account for those purposes, or
 - (b) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account.

(2B) If a child is a user of an online account, a person who is not a user of the account but is listed in subsection (3) may—

 - (a) voluntarily provide access to the online account to an authorised person for the purposes of section 37(1A), and
 - (b) agree for those purposes to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account.”
 - (3) In subsection (3), for “subsection (2)” substitute “subsections (2) and (2B)”.
 - (4) In subsection (4), after “(2),” insert “or the power under section 37(1A) by virtue of subsection (2B),”.
 - (5) In subsection (5)—
 - (a) after “37(1)” insert “or (1A)”;
 - (b) after “(2)” insert “or (2B)”.

- (6) After subsection (7) insert—
- “(7A) An adult without capacity is not to be treated for the purposes of section 37(1A) as being capable of—
- (a) voluntarily providing access to an online account for those purposes, or
 - (b) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account.
- (7B) If a user of an online account is an adult without capacity, a person who is not a user of the online account but is listed in subsection (8) may—
- (a) voluntarily provide access to the online account to an authorised person for the purposes of section 37(1A), and
 - (b) agree for those purposes to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account.”
- (7) In subsection (8)—
- (a) in the words before paragraph (a), for “subsection (7)” substitute “subsections (7) and (7B)”;
 - (b) after “and (b)” (in each place) insert “, or for the purposes of subsection (7B)(a) and (b),”.
- (8) In subsection (9), for the words from “prevents” to the end substitute “prevents—
- (a) any other user of an electronic device who is not a child or an adult without capacity from—
 - (i) voluntarily providing the device to an authorised person for the purposes of section 37(1), or
 - (ii) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person;
 - (b) any other user of an online account who is not a child or an adult without capacity from—
 - (i) voluntarily providing access to the online account to an authorised person for the purposes of section 37(1A), or
 - (ii) agreeing for those purposes to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account.”
- (9) In subsection (10), after “and (b)” (in each place) insert “or (1A)(a) and (b)”;
- (10) In subsection (11), in the definition of “relevant authorised person”, for the words from “person” to the end substitute “person”—
- (a) in relation to the extraction of information from an electronic device for a particular purpose, means an authorised person who may extract the information from the device for that purpose;

- (b) in relation to the extraction of information accessible by means of an online account for a particular purpose, means an authorised person who may extract the information accessible by means of the online account for that purpose;"
- 5 (1) Section 39 (requirements for voluntary provision and agreement) is amended as follows.
 - (2) After subsection (1) insert—

"(1A) A person ("P") is to be treated for the purposes of section 37 or 38 as having—

 - (a) voluntarily provided access to an online account to an authorised person, and
 - (b) agreed to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account,

only if the requirements of this section have been met."
 - (3) In subsection (2), for the words from "to provide" to the end substitute "to—
 - (a) provide the device or agree to the extraction of information from it, or
 - (b) provide access to the online account or agree to the extraction of information accessible by means of it."
- (4) In subsection (3)—
 - (a) in paragraph (d), for the words from "may" to the end substitute "may—
 - (i) refuse to provide the device or agree to the extraction of information from it, or
 - (ii) refuse to provide access to the online account or agree to the extraction of information accessible by means of it, and";
 - (b) in paragraph (e), for the words from "P refuses" to the end substitute "P—
 - (i) refuses to provide the device or agree to the extraction of information from it, or
 - (ii) refuses to provide access to the online account or agree to the extraction of information accessible by means of it."
- (5) In subsection (4), for the words from "that" to the end substitute "that—
 - (a) P has—
 - (i) voluntarily provided the device to an authorised person, and
 - (ii) agreed to the extraction of information from the device by an authorised person, or
 - (b) P has—

- (i) voluntarily provided access to the online account to an authorised person, and
 - (ii) agreed to the extraction by the authorised person of information accessible by means of the online account."
- 6 (1) Section 40 (application of section 37 where user has died etc) is amended as follows.
 - (2) After subsection (1) insert—

"(1A) If any of conditions A to C is met, an authorised person may exercise the power in section 37(1A) to extract information accessible by means of an online account even though—

 - (a) access has not been voluntarily provided to an authorised person by a user of the account, or
 - (b) no user of the account has agreed to the extraction by an authorised person of information accessible by means of the account."
 - (3) In subsection (2)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a), for ", and" substitute "and the person was a user of the device immediately before their death, or";
 - (b) for paragraph (b) substitute—

"(b) a person who was a user of the online account has died and the person was a user of the online account before their death."
 - (4) In subsection (3)(a), after "device" insert "or online account".
 - (5) In subsection (4)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a), after "device" insert "or online account";
 - (b) in paragraph (b), for the words from "was" to the end substitute "was—
 - (i) a user of the device immediately before they went missing, or
 - (ii) a user of the online account before they went missing, and".
 - (6) In subsection (5), after "(1)" insert "or (1A)".
- 7 (1) Section 41 (extraction of information from electronic devices: investigations of death) is amended as follows.
 - (2) In the heading, omit "from electronic devices".
 - (3) After subsection (1) insert—

"(1A) An authorised person may extract information accessible by means of an online account if—

 - (a) a person who was a user of the online account has died, and
 - (b) the person was a user of the account before their death."
 - (4) In subsection (2)—
 - (a) for "power" substitute "powers";

- (b) after "(1)" insert "and (1A)".
- (5) In subsection (3)—
 - (a) for "the power" substitute "the powers";
 - (b) after "(1)" insert "and (1A)";
 - (c) for "that power" substitute "those powers".
- (6) In subsection (4)—
 - (a) after "(1)" insert "or (1A)";
 - (b) in paragraph (a), after "device" insert ", or accessible by means of the online account,".
- (7) In subsection (5), after "the power" insert "in subsection (1) or (1A)".
- (8) In subsection (7), after "(1)" insert "or (1A)".
- (9) In subsection (8), after "the power" insert "in subsection (1) or (1A)".
- (10) In subsection (9)(a), for the words from "information" to the end substitute "information—
 - (i) likely to be stored on the device, or
 - (ii) likely to be accessible by means of the online account, and".
- (11) In subsection (10), after "(1)" insert "or (1A)".
- 8 In section 42 (code of practice about the extraction of information), in subsection (1)—
 - (a) after "37(1) and" insert "(1A) and";
 - (b) after "41(1)" insert "and (1A)".
- 9 (1) Section 44 (authorised persons) is amended as follows.
 - (2) In subsection (2), for "power in subsection (1)" substitute "powers in subsections (1) and (1A)".
 - (3) In subsection (3)—
 - (a) for "power" substitute "powers";
 - (b) after "41(1)" insert "and (1A)".
- 10 In Schedule 3 (extraction of information from electronic devices: authorised persons)—
 - (a) in the Schedule heading, omit "from electronic devices";
 - (b) after "electronic devices" (in each place) insert ", or the extraction of information accessible by means of online accounts,","."

Member's explanatory statement

This new schedule confers powers on police constables and other authorised persons to extract information accessible by means of an online account in circumstances where a user of the account has agreed to the extraction and in certain other circumstances.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NS2

☆ To move the following Schedule—

“SCHEDULE

Section 127(3)

CONFISCATION ORDERS: SCOTLAND

Cases in which accused has a criminal lifestyle

- 1 (1) In section 142 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (criminal lifestyle), in subsection (2)—
 - (a) after “benefited”, in the first place it occurs, insert “, or intended to benefit,”;
 - (b) in paragraph (a)—
 - (i) for “three”, in both places it occurs, substitute “two”;
 - (ii) after “benefited” insert “or intended to benefit”;
 - (c) in paragraph (b), after “benefited” insert “or intended to benefit”.
- (2) The amendments made by sub-paragraph (1)(a), (b)(ii) and (c) do not apply in relation to conduct that took place wholly or partly before the date on which those provisions come into force.

Compensation directions

- 2 (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 107 insert—

“107A Increased available amount: compensation directions

- (1) This section applies where under section 107(3) a court varies a confiscation order so as to increase the amount required to be paid under the order.
- (2) The court may make a supplementary compensation direction if—
 - (a) a compensation order has been made against the accused in respect of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, and
 - (b) at the time the compensation order was made, the amount of the compensatable loss that had been sustained by the person in whose favour it was made was greater than the amount required to be paid by the compensation order.
- (3) A supplementary compensation direction is a direction that so much of the amount recovered under the confiscation order as the court considers appropriate is to be paid to the person in whose favour the compensation order was made.
- (4) That amount must not exceed the difference between—
 - (a) the amount of the compensatable loss that had been sustained by the person at the time the compensation order was made, and

- (b) the amount required to be paid to the person by the compensation order,
 or so much of that difference as remains unpaid.
- (5) If the amount mentioned in subsection (4)(a) exceeds any applicable maximum amount, subsection (4) applies as if the amount in subsection (4)(a) were the applicable maximum amount.
- (6) The court may make a compensation direction if—
 - (a) at the time the confiscation order was made, a person was known to the court to have sustained compensatable loss as a result of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned, but
 - (b) a compensation order has not been made against the accused in respect of that compensatable loss.
- (7) A compensation direction is a direction that so much of the amount recovered under the confiscation order as the court considers appropriate is to be paid to the person mentioned in subsection (6)(a).
- (8) That amount must not exceed—
 - (a) the amount of the compensatable loss that had been sustained by the person as a result of the offence (or any of the offences) concerned at the time the confiscation order was made, or
 - (b) so much of that amount as remains unpaid.
- (9) If the amount mentioned in subsection (8)(a) exceeds any applicable maximum amount, subsection (8) applies as if the amount in subsection (8)(a) were the applicable maximum amount.
- (10) In this section—
 - “applicable maximum amount” means the maximum amount of compensation (if any) that a compensation order made against the accused in respect of the offence (or offences) concerned could have required the accused to pay;
 - “compensatable loss” means personal injury, loss or damage of a kind in respect of which a compensation order could have been made;
 - “compensation order” means a compensation order under section 249 of the Procedure Act.”
- (3) In section 131 (sums received by clerk of court) after subsection (6A) insert—
 - “(6B) If under section 107A (compensation directions) a direction was made for an amount to be paid to a person, the clerk of court must next apply the sums in payment of that amount.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new schedule changes the meaning of “criminal lifestyle” for the purposes of confiscation orders in Scotland and it enables a court to direct that, where it increases the amount payable under a Scottish confiscation order, in certain cases sums recovered under the order are to be paid by way of compensation to those who suffered loss as a result of the offence.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov NS3

☆ To move the following Schedule—

“SCHEDULE

SPECIAL POLICE FORCES: BARRED PERSONS LISTS AND ADVISORY LISTS

PART 1

BARRED PERSONS LISTS

Duty to maintain barred persons lists

- 1 (1) Each relevant policing authority must maintain a barred persons list.
- (2) In this Schedule “relevant policing authority” means—
 - (a) the British Transport Police Authority;
 - (b) the Civil Nuclear Police Authority;
 - (c) the Director General of the National Crime Agency;
 - (d) the Secretary of State.
- (3) Each barred persons list must include such information in relation to a person included in the list as is specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Inclusion of NCA officers and constables in barred persons lists

- 2 (1) The Director General of the National Crime Agency must include a person in the barred persons list maintained by them if—
 - (a) the person ceases to be an NCA officer by virtue of being dismissed at disciplinary proceedings, or
 - (b) the person is a former NCA officer and there is a finding in relation to the person in disciplinary proceedings that the person would have been dismissed if the person had still been an NCA officer.
- (2) Each other relevant policing authority must include a person in the barred persons list maintained by them if—
 - (a) the person ceases to be a constable of the relevant police force by virtue of being dismissed at disciplinary proceedings, or
 - (b) the person is a former constable of the relevant police force and there is a finding in relation to the person in disciplinary proceedings that the person would have been dismissed if the person had still been a constable of the relevant police force.
- (3) “Relevant police force” means—
 - (a) in relation to the British Transport Police Authority, the British Transport Police Force;
 - (b) in relation to the Civil Nuclear Police Authority, the Civil Nuclear Constabulary;
 - (c) in relation to the Secretary of State, the Ministry of Defence Police.

Inclusion of civilian employees in barred persons lists

- 3 (1) This paragraph applies to—
- (a) the Civil Nuclear Police Authority;
 - (b) the British Transport Police Authority.
- (2) Each relevant policing authority to which this paragraph applies must include a person in the barred persons list maintained by them if—
- (a) the person ceases to be a civilian employee of the authority by virtue of being dismissed and the reason, or one of the reasons, for the dismissal relates to conduct, efficiency or effectiveness, or
 - (b) the person is a former civilian employee of the authority and there is a finding in relation to the person in disciplinary proceedings that, if the person had still been such an employee, the person would have been dismissed as mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (3) In this Schedule “civilian employee”—
- (a) in relation to the Civil Nuclear Police Authority, means an employee of the Authority who is not a constable;
 - (b) in relation to the British Transport Police Authority, means a person employed by the Authority under section 27 of the Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003 who is—
 - (i) under the direction and control of the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force, or
 - (ii) designated as a community support officer or policing support officer by virtue of section 28(1)(a) of that Act.
- (4) For the purposes of this paragraph a person is dismissed if the circumstances in which the person ceases to be a civilian employee amount to dismissal within the meaning of Part 10 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (see section 95 of that Act).

Removal of NCA officers and constables from barred persons lists

- 4 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) a person included in a barred persons list by virtue of paragraph 2(1)(a) is reinstated as an NCA officer,
 - (b) a person included in a barred persons list by virtue of paragraph 2(2)(a) is reinstated as a constable of the relevant police force, or
 - (c) in relation to a person included in a barred persons list by virtue of paragraph 2(1)(b) or (2)(b), the finding that the person would have been dismissed is set aside.
- (2) The relevant policing authority must remove the person from the barred persons list.

Removal of civilian employees from barred persons lists

- 5 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) the dismissal of a person included in a barred persons list by virtue of paragraph 3(2)(a) is found to have been an unfair dismissal

following a complaint under section 111 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (whether by an employment tribunal or on appeal), or

- (b) the finding that a person included in a barred persons list by virtue of paragraph 3(2)(b) would have been dismissed is set aside at proceedings that are identified as appeal proceedings by regulations made by the Secretary of State.

- (2) The relevant policing authority must remove the person from the barred persons list maintained by the authority.

Removal from barred lists: further provision

- 6 The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision in connection with the removal of persons from barred persons lists otherwise than under paragraph 4 or 5.

Publication of information in barred persons lists

- 7 (1) This paragraph applies to—
 - (a) the British Transport Police Authority;
 - (b) the Civil Nuclear Police Authority;
 - (c) the Secretary of State.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations require a relevant policing authority to which this paragraph applies to publish information about persons included in the barred persons list maintained by the authority.
- (3) The regulations may in particular make provision about—
 - (a) the persons included in the barred persons list about whom information is to be published;
 - (b) the information which is to be published;
 - (c) when the information is to be published;
 - (d) the period for which the information is to remain published;
 - (e) how the information is to be published.

Power to disclose information in barred persons list

- 8 A relevant policing authority may, if it considers it to be in the public interest to do so, disclose to any person information included in its barred persons list which relates to a particular person who is included in that list.

PART 2

ADVISORY LISTS

Duty to maintain advisory lists

- 9 (1) Each relevant policing authority must maintain an advisory list.
- (2) An advisory list must include such information in relation to a person as is specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Inclusion of persons in advisory lists

- 10 (1) The Director General of the National Crime Agency must include a person in the advisory list maintained by them if—
- (a) the person ceases to be an NCA officer by resigning or retiring, and
 - (b) Condition 1 or Condition 2 is met in relation to the person.
- (2) Each other relevant policing authority must include a person in the advisory list maintained by them if—
- (a) the person ceases to be a constable of the relevant police force by resigning or retiring, and
 - (b) Condition 1 or Condition 2 is met in relation to the person.
- (3) The Civil Nuclear Police Authority and the British Transport Police Authority must also include a person in the advisory list maintained by them if—
- (a) the person ceases to be a civilian employee of the authority by resigning or retiring, and
 - (b) Condition 1 or Condition 2 is met in relation to the person.
- (4) Condition 1 is that the resignation or retirement took place—
- (a) after a relevant allegation about the person came to the attention of the relevant policing authority, but
 - (b) before disciplinary proceedings in respect of the allegation were brought or, if brought, before they concluded.
- (5) But Condition 1 is not met if, before the person resigned or retired, it was determined that no disciplinary proceedings would be brought against the person in respect of the allegation.
- (6) Condition 2 is that a relevant allegation about the person came to the attention of the relevant policing authority after the person resigned or retired.
- (7) For the purposes of this paragraph an allegation about a person is a relevant allegation if—
- (a) it relates to the conduct, efficiency or effectiveness of the person, and
 - (b) the allegation (if proved) is of a type that might have resulted in the person being dismissed if the person had not resigned or retired.

Removal from advisory list

- 11 (1) A relevant policing authority must remove a person from the advisory list maintained by the authority if—
- (a) it is determined that no disciplinary proceedings will be brought against the person,
 - (b) disciplinary proceedings brought against the person are withdrawn, or
 - (c) disciplinary proceedings brought against the person are concluded without there being a finding that the person would have been dismissed if the person had not resigned or retired.

- (2) A relevant policing authority must remove a person from the advisory list maintained by the authority if the person is included in the barred persons list maintained by the authority.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision in connection with removals from an advisory list otherwise than under sub-paragraph (1) or (2).

Power to disclose information in advisory list

- 12 A relevant policing authority may, if it considers it to be in the public interest to do so, disclose to any person information included in the advisory list maintained by the authority which relates to a particular person who is included in that advisory list.

PART 3

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION

Meaning of “disciplinary proceedings”

- 13 In this Schedule “disciplinary proceedings”—
- (a) in relation to an officer or former officer of the National Crime Agency, means any proceedings or process relating to the person’s conduct and any action to be taken as a result of that conduct;
 - (b) in relation to a constable or former constable of the British Transport Police Force, means proceedings under regulations made under section 36, 37, 40 or 42 of the Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003 which apply, or deal with matters that could be dealt with by, regulations under section 50(3) or (3A) or section 51(2A) or (2B) of the Police Act 1996;
 - (c) in relation to a constable or former constable of the Civil Nuclear Constabulary, means proceedings under provision relating to matters which are the subject of regulations under section 50(3) or (3A) of the Police Act 1996;
 - (d) in relation to a constable or former constable of the Ministry of Defence Police, means proceedings under regulations made under section 3A of the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987;
 - (e) in relation to a civilian employee of the British Transport Police Authority or the Civil Nuclear Police Authority, has the meaning given by regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Interpretation: general

- 14 In this Schedule—
- “advisory list” means a list maintained by a relevant policing authority under paragraph 9(1);
 - “barred persons list” means a list maintained by a relevant policing authority under paragraph 1(1);
 - “civilian employee” has the meaning given by paragraph 3(3);

“NCA officer” has the meaning given in section 16(1) of the Crime and Courts Act 2013;

“relevant police force” has the meaning given by paragraph 2(3);

“relevant policing authority” has the meaning given by paragraph 1(2).

Regulations

- 15 (1) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under this Schedule containing provision which would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament, if contained in an Act of that Parliament.
- (2) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland before making regulations under this Schedule containing provision which—
 - (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly, if it were contained in an Act of that Assembly, and
 - (b) would not, if it were contained in a Bill in the Northern Ireland Assembly, result in the Bill requiring the consent of the Secretary of State under section 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new Schedule requires the British Transport Police Authority, Civil Nuclear Police Authority, National Crime Agency and Ministry of Defence Police to maintain lists of barred persons and advisory lists. Part 4A of the Police Act 1996 already makes such provision for regional police forces in England and Wales.

AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSES 1 TO 165 AND SCHEDULES 1 TO 18, OTHER THAN AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ABORTION

Lisa Smart

157

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ Clause 1, page 1, line 6, leave out ‘The Anti-social’ and insert—

“Subject to a review of existing anti-social behaviour powers under the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2014 being conducted and completed by the Secretary of State within six months of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Anti-social”

Lisa Smart

158

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ Clause 2, page 9, line 35, at end insert—

“(4) Prior to issuing any guidance under this section, the Secretary of State must conduct a full consultation exercise.”

Graham Leadbitter

2

Kirsty Blackman
Stephen Flynn
Dave Doogan
Stephen Gethins
Chris Law

Seamus Logan

Brendan O'Hara

Pete Wishart

Clause 8, page 17, line 23, insert—

“(3) To facilitate the ability of the Police, under the provisions of section 59 of the Police Reform Act 2002, as amended by subsection (1), to seize e-scooters or e-bikes that have been used in a manner which has caused alarm, distress or annoyance, the Secretary of State must, within six months of the passing of this Act, issue a consultation on a registration scheme for the sale of electric bikes and electric scooters.

(4) The consultation must consider the merits of—
(a) requiring sellers to record the details of buyers, and
(b) verifying that buyers have purchased insurance.”

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 24

☆ Clause 30, page 38, line 24, at end insert—

“40B Offence of UK seller delivering etc bladed product to collection point: England and Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
(a) a person (“the seller”) sells a bladed product to another person (“the buyer”), and
(b) the seller and the buyer are not in each other’s presence at the time of the sale and the seller is within the United Kingdom at that time.
- (2) The seller commits an offence if, for the purposes of supplying the bladed product to the buyer, the seller—
(a) delivers the bladed product to a collection point in England or Wales, or
(b) arranges for the bladed product to be delivered to a collection point in England or Wales.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2)(a) to show that—
(a) when the package containing the bladed product was delivered to the collection point, it was clearly marked to indicate that it contained a

- bladed product and should only be given into the hands of a person who—
- (i) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (ii) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer, and
- (b) they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the package containing the bladed product would be given into the hands of such a person.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2)(b) to show that—
- (a) when the package containing the bladed product was given to the person with whom the arrangement was made, it was clearly marked to indicate that it contained a bladed product and should only be given into the hands of a person who—
 - (i) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (ii) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer, and
 - (b) the seller took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the package containing the bladed product would be given into the hands of such a person.
- (5) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
- (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (7) “Collection point” means a place—
- (a) from which the bladed product may be collected by the buyer or a person acting on behalf of the buyer, and
 - (b) where on collection the bladed product is given by an individual to the buyer or a person acting on behalf of the buyer.
- (8) Section 39(2) and (3) applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) as it applies for the purposes of section 39(1)(b).
- (9) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section.

40C Offence of courier delivering bladed product sold by UK seller to collection point: England and Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person (“the seller”) sells a bladed product to another person (“the buyer”),
 - (b) the seller and the buyer are not in each other’s presence at the time of the sale and the seller is within the United Kingdom at that time,

- (c) before the sale the seller entered into an arrangement with a person ("the courier") by which the person agreed to deliver bladed products for the seller, and
 - (d) the courier was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery of bladed products.
- (2) The courier commits an offence if, pursuant to the arrangement, they deliver a bladed product to a collection point in England or Wales.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that—
 - (a) when the package containing the bladed product was delivered to the collection point, it was clearly marked to indicate that it contained a bladed product and should only be given into the hands of a person who—
 - (i) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (ii) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer, and
 - (b) they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the package containing the bladed product would be given into the hands of such a person.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the product was a bladed product.
- (5) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (7) "Collection point" has the meaning given in section 40B.
- (8) Section 39(2) and (3) applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) as it applies for the purposes of section 39(1)(b).
- (9) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section.

40D Handing over bladed products sold by UK seller at collection point: England and Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person ("the seller") sells a bladed product to another person ("the buyer"),
 - (b) the seller and the buyer are not in each other's presence at the time of the sale and the seller is within the United Kingdom at that time,
 - (c) the bladed product is delivered to a collection point in England or Wales, and

- (d) condition A or condition B is satisfied.
- (2) Condition A is that—
 - (a) the delivery is pursuant to an arrangement entered into before the delivery by—
 - (i) the person operating the collection point (the “operator”), and
 - (ii) the seller or the person delivering the bladed product to the collection point, and
 - (b) the operator was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery to the collection point of bladed products.
- (3) Condition B is that the seller is the operator of the collection point.
- (4) The operator commits an offence if, when the bladed product is collected, it is not given into the hands of an eligible person.
- (5) A person acting on behalf of the operator commits an offence if—
 - (a) they give it to a person collecting it, but
 - (b) do not give it into the hands of an eligible person.
- (6) “Eligible person” means a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer.
- (7) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) or (5) to show that the collection conditions were met.
- (8) The collection conditions are that—
 - (a) the person (“P”) who collected the bladed product showed the individual giving it to them an identity document issued to P, and
 - (b) on the basis of that document a reasonable person would have been satisfied—
 - (i) that P was over 18, and
 - (ii) if the buyer was an individual, that P was the buyer.
- (9) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) or (5) to show that the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the product was a bladed product.
- (10) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (11) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (12) In this section—
 - “collection point” has the meaning given in section 40B;
 - “identity document” has the meaning given in section 39A.

(13) Section 39(2) and (3) applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) as it applies for the purposes of section 39(1)(b).

(14) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes changes to the offences and defences relating to delivery of knives to collection points in England or Wales following a remote sale.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 25

☆ Clause 30, page 40, line 17, leave out "40A" and insert "40D"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 24.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 26

☆ Clause 30, page 40, line 18, leave out "40A" and insert "40D"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 24.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 27

☆ Clause 30, page 40, line 19, leave out "40A" and insert "40D"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 24.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 28

☆ Clause 32, page 44, line 39, at end insert—

"1F Offence of seller etc delivering crossbows or parts of crossbows to collection point in England or Wales

(1) This section applies if—

(a) a person ("A") sells or lets on hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to another person ("B"), and

(b) A and B are not in each other's presence at the time of the sale or letting on hire and A is within the United Kingdom at that time.

(2) A commits an offence if, for the purposes of supplying the crossbow or part of a crossbow to B, A—

- (a) delivers the crossbow or part of a crossbow to a collection point in England or Wales, or
 - (b) arranges for the crossbow or part of a crossbow to be delivered to a collection point in England or Wales.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2)(a) to show that—
 - (a) when the package containing the crossbow or part of a crossbow was delivered to the collection point, it was clearly marked to indicate that it contained a crossbow or a part of a crossbow and should only be given into the hands of a person who—
 - (i) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (ii) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual, and
 - (b) the person charged with the offence took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the package containing the crossbow or part of a crossbow would be given into the hands of such a person.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2)(b) to show that—
 - (a) when the package containing the crossbow or part of a crossbow was given to the person with whom the arrangement was made, it was clearly marked to indicate that it contained a crossbow or a part of a crossbow and should only be given into the hands of a person who—
 - (i) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (ii) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual, and
 - (b) the person charged with the offence took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the package containing the crossbow or part of a crossbow would be given into the hands of such a person.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (6) “Collection point” means a place—
 - (a) from which the crossbow or part of a crossbow may be collected by the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire or a person acting on behalf of that person, and
 - (b) where on collection the crossbow or part of a crossbow is given by an individual to the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire, or a person acting on behalf of that person.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section.

1G Offence of delivery business delivering crossbows or parts of crossbows to collection point in England or Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person ("A") sells or lets on hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to another person ("B"),
 - (b) A and B are not in each other's presence at the time of the sale or letting on hire and A is within the United Kingdom at that time,
 - (c) before the sale or letting on hire A entered into an arrangement with a person ("C") by which C agreed to deliver crossbows or parts of crossbows for A, and
 - (d) C was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery of crossbows or parts of crossbows.
- (2) C commits an offence if, pursuant to the arrangement, they deliver a crossbow or a part of a crossbow to a collection point in England or Wales.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that—
 - (a) when the package containing the crossbow or part of a crossbow was delivered to the collection point, it was clearly marked to indicate that it contained a crossbow or part of a crossbow and should only be given into the hands of a person who—
 - (i) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (ii) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual, and
 - (b) they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the package containing the crossbow or part of a crossbow would be given into the hands of such a person.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the product was a crossbow or a part of a crossbow.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (6) "Collection point" has the meaning given in section 1F.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section.

1H Handing over crossbows or parts of crossbows at collection point in England or Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person ("A") sells or lets on hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to another person ("B"),
 - (b) A and B are not in each other's presence at the time of the sale or letting on hire and A is within the United Kingdom at that time,

- (c) the crossbow or part of a crossbow is delivered to a collection point in England or Wales, and
 - (d) condition A or condition B is satisfied.
- (2) Condition A is that—
 - (a) the delivery is pursuant to an arrangement entered into before the delivery by—
 - (i) the person operating the collection point (the “operator”), and
 - (ii) A or the person delivering the crossbow or part of a crossbow to the collection point, and
 - (b) the operator was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery to the collection point of crossbows or parts of crossbows.
- (3) Condition B is that A is the operator of the collection point.
- (4) The operator commits an offence if, when the crossbow or part of a crossbow is collected, it is not given into the hands of an eligible person.
- (5) A person acting on behalf of the operator commits an offence if—
 - (a) they give it to a person collecting it, but
 - (b) do not give it into the hands of an eligible person.
- (6) “Eligible person” means a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual.
- (7) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) or (5) to show that the collection conditions were met.
- (8) The collection conditions are that—
 - (a) the person (“P”) who collected the crossbow or part of a crossbow showed the individual giving it to them an identity document issued to P, and
 - (b) on the basis of that document a reasonable person would have been satisfied—
 - (i) that P was over 18, and
 - (ii) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire was an individual, that P was that individual.
- (9) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) or (5) to show that the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the product was a crossbow or a part of a crossbow.
- (10) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (11) In this section—
 - “collection point” has the meaning given in section 1F;
 - “identity document” has the meaning given in section 1B(5).

- (12) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment creates offences relating to delivery of crossbows to collection points in England or Wales following a remote sale or letting on hire.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 29

- ☆ Clause 32, page 45, line 1, leave out "1F" and insert "1I"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 28.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 30

- ☆ Clause 33, page 46, line 5, leave out "1F" and insert "1I"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 28.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 31

- ☆ Clause 33, page 46, line 6, leave out "1F" and insert "1I"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 28.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 32

- ☆ Clause 33, page 46, line 6, leave out "1G" and insert "1J"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 28.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 33

- ☆ Clause 33, page 46, line 28, leave out "or 1E(7)" and insert ", 1E(7), 1F(7), 1G(7) or 1H(12)"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 28.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 34

☆ Clause 38, page 51, line 29, leave out from “of” to end of line 30 and insert “—

- (i) causing the child to commit an offence,
- (ii) causing the child to do anything outside the United Kingdom which would constitute an offence if done in any part of the United Kingdom, or
- (iii) facilitating the causing of the child, in future, to commit an offence or do anything outside the United Kingdom which would constitute an offence if done in any part of the United Kingdom, and”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for NC54.

Siân Berry

4

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

Clause 38, page 51, line 29, leave out “criminal conduct” and insert “conduct for criminal purposes”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would expand the remit of the offence created under clause 38 to include exploiting a child into conduct for criminal purposes.

Siân Berry

7

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

Clause 38, page 51, line 31, leave out paragraph (b)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would remove the requirement that for an offence of child criminal exploitation to be committed, the perpetrator did not reasonably believe that the child was aged 18 or over.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 35

☆ Clause 38, page 51, line 35, leave out subsection (2) and insert—

- “(2) In this section and section (*Proving an offence under section 38*)—
 - (a) “act” includes omission (and similar references, including references to doing anything, are to be construed accordingly);
 - (b) “child” means a person under the age of 18;

- (c) "offence" means an offence under the law of England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland."

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for NC54.

Siân Berry

5

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

Clause 38, page 51, line 37, leave out "criminal conduct" and insert "conduct for criminal purposes"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would expand the remit of the offence created under clause 38 to include exploiting a child into conduct for criminal purposes. It is consequential on Amendment 4.

Siân Berry

6

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

Clause 38, page 52, line 2, leave out "or" and insert—

- "(b) activity that is undertaken in order to facilitate or enable an offence under the law of England and Wales, or."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would expand the remit of the offence created under clause 38 to include exploiting a child into conduct for criminal purposes.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 36

☆ Clause 38, page 52, line 7, at end insert—

"(2A) Where—

- (a) a person (D1) arranges for another person (D2) to engage in conduct towards or in respect of a child, and
- (b) D2 engages in that conduct,

D1 is to be treated for the purposes of this section and section (*Proving an offence under section 38*) as also having engaged in that conduct."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that where a person (D1) arranges for another to engage in conduct towards or in respect of a child, and the other person engages in that conduct, D1 is also treated as engaging in the conduct.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 37

☆ Clause 38, page 52, line 9, after “conviction” insert “in England and Wales”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that the penalty mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (3) is for summary convictions in England and Wales.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 38

☆ Clause 38, page 52, line 10, at end insert—

- “(aa) on summary conviction in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
- (ab) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the penalty for summary convictions in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 39

☆ Clause 39, page 52, line 35, leave out subsections (3) to (7) and insert—

- “(3) The first condition is that—
 - (a) in any case, the court is satisfied that the defendant has engaged in child criminal exploitation or in conduct associated with child criminal exploitation, or
 - (b) in a case within subsection (1)(d), the offence in question is an offence under section 38.
- (4) The second condition is that the court considers that there is a risk that the defendant will engage in child criminal exploitation.
- (5) The third condition is that the court considers that it is necessary to make the order to prevent the defendant from engaging, or reduce the likelihood of the defendant engaging, in child criminal exploitation.
- (6) In subsection (3)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a), the reference to engaging in anything includes engaging in it before (as well as after) the time when this section comes into force;
 - (b) paragraph (b) applies in relation to findings made in respect of conduct occurring before (as well as after) that time.
- (7) In this section and sections 40 to 49—

- (a) a reference to a person “engaging in child criminal exploitation” is to the person doing anything that constitutes an offence, in England and Wales, under section 38;
- (b) a reference to a person “engaging in conduct associated with child criminal exploitation” is to the person doing anything associated with the doing of anything that constitutes such an offence.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and amendments 40, 42, 31, 48, 135, 136, 137, 140 and 144 are consequential on NC54 and amendment 34.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 40

- ☆ Clause 40, page 53, line 22, leave out from “of” to end of line 23 and insert “preventing the defendant from engaging, or reducing the likelihood of the defendant engaging, in child criminal exploitation.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 41

- ☆ Clause 45, page 56, line 30, leave out paragraphs (a) to (c) and insert—

“(a) lawfully detained or otherwise lawfully deprived of their liberty, in the United Kingdom, or”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment generalises the provision currently made by paragraphs (a) to (c) (periods to be disregarded).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 42

- ☆ Clause 46, page 57, line 16, leave out from “to” to end of line 17 and insert “prevent the defendant from engaging, or reduce the likelihood of the defendant engaging, in child criminal exploitation.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 43

- ☆ Clause 47, page 58, line 27, leave out from “if” to end of line 29 and insert “the defendant had been convicted of the offence and the order were a sentence passed on the defendant for that offence.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies how a defendant may appeal against the making of an order, in cases where the order is made otherwise than on application.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 44**

☆ Clause 48, page 59, line 17, at end insert—

“(5) In section 80(3) of the Sentencing Code (list of circumstances where an order for conditional discharge is not available) after paragraph (f) insert—

“(g) section 48(3) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (breach of CCE prevention order);”.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment inserts an amendment consequential on the provision made by subsection (3).

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 45**

☆ Clause 49, page 59, line 21, leave out subsection (2) and insert—

“(2) The person commits an offence if—

- (a) without reasonable excuse, they fail to comply with that section, or
- (b) in purported compliance with that section, they notify to the police any information which they know to be false.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment expands the offence under this clause so as to cover a failure to comply with clause 45 (notification requirements).

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 46**

☆ Clause 49, page 59, line 27, at end insert—

“(3A) A person commits an offence under subsection (2)(a) on the day on which they first fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 45.

(3B) The person continues to commit the offence throughout any period during which the failure continues.

(3C) But the person may not be prosecuted more than once in respect of the same failure.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a failure to comply with clause 45 (notification requirements) is a continuing offence.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 47

☆ Clause 50, page 59, leave out lines 33 to 35

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 48

☆ Clause 50, page 59, line 36, at end insert—

““engaging in child criminal exploitation” has the meaning given by section 39 (and related expressions are to be construed accordingly).”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 49

☆ Page 60, line 16, leave out Clause 52

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes a power for the Secretary of State to issue guidance which is no longer needed because it is subsumed in the wider power in NC57.

Siân Berry

8

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

Clause 53, page 61, line 5, after “(A)” insert ““aged 18 or over”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure children cannot commit an offence of cuckooing.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 50

☆ Clause 56, page 63, line 5, at end insert—

“(bc) an offence under section (*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*) of that Act (causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds the new offences created by NC56 to the provision in the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 which makes victims of the offences mentioned eligible for special measures in criminal proceedings.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 51**

☆ Clause 56, page 63, line 10, at end insert—

“(g) an offence under section (*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*) of that Act (causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds the new offences created by NC56 to the provision in the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 which provides for a rebuttable presumption about the age of victims of the offences mentioned.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 52**

☆ Clause 56, page 63, line 15, at end insert—

“(ac) an offence under section (*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*) of that Act (causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds the new offences created by NC56 to the provision in the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 which prevents a defendant from cross-examining a victim of any of the offences mentioned.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 53**

☆ Clause 56, page 63, line 19, leave out from “section” to end of line 21 and insert “38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (child criminal exploitation);

(f) an offence under section 53 of that Act (controlling another’s home for criminal purposes).”;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for complainants who are witnesses in proceedings for an offence under clause 38 (as well as an offence under clause 53) to be eligible for assistance by virtue of Article 5 of the Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 54

☆ Clause 56, page 63, line 24, leave out from “offence” to end of line 27 and insert—

- “(b) an offence under section 38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (child criminal exploitation), or
- (c) an offence under section 53 of that Act (controlling another’s home for criminal purposes),”.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that in cases of uncertainty as the age of a witness who is a complainant in respect of an offence under clause 38 (as well as an offence under clause 53), they are presumed for the purposes of Part 2 of the Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 to be under 18.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 55

☆ Clause 56, page 63, line 30, leave out from “section” to end of line 32 and insert “38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (child criminal exploitation);

- (cg) an offence under section 53 of that Act (controlling another’s home for criminal purposes);”;

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that Article 23 of the Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1999 (which prohibits the cross-examination in person of certain witnesses) applies in relation to an offence under clause 38 (as well as to an offence under clause 53).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 56

☆ Clause 56, page 64, line 2, at end insert—

- “(3) An offence under section (*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*) of that Act (causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds the new offences created by NC56 to Schedule 2 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 with the effect that the offences are criminal lifestyle offences.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 57

☆ Clause 56, page 64, line 3, leave out paragraph (b)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes a provision that would have made the offence in clause 53 of the Bill, of controlling another’s home for criminal purposes, a lifestyle offence for the purposes of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 as it applies in Scotland.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 58

☆ Clause 56, page 64, leave out lines 10 and 11 and insert—

- “3B (1) An offence under section 38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (child criminal exploitation).
- (2) An offence under section 53 of that Act (controlling another’s home for criminal purposes).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that an offence under clause 38 (as well as an offence under clause 53) is a lifestyle offence in Northern Ireland for the purposes of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 59

☆ Clause 57, page 65, line 7, leave out “any service,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that a CSA image-generator is, for the purposes of section 46A of the Sexual Offences Act (inserted by this clause), a thing (and not a service).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 60

☆ Clause 57, page 65, leave out lines 22 to 27

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 59.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 61

☆ Clause 57, page 66, leave out lines 4 to 6 and insert—

- “(2) An internet service provider does not commit an offence under section 46A by—
- (a) providing access to a communication network, or
 - (b) transmitting, in a communication network, information provided by a user, if the provider does not—
 - (i) initiate the transmission,
 - (ii) select the recipient of the transmission, or
 - (iii) select or modify the information contained in the transmission.
- (2A) The references in subsection (2) to providing access to, or transmitting information in, a communication network include storing the information transmitted so far as the storage—
- (a) is automatic, intermediate and transient,

- (b) is solely for the purpose of carrying out the transmission in the network, and
 - (c) is for no longer than is reasonable necessary for the transmission.
- (2B) An internet service provider does not commit an offence under section 46A by storing information provided by a user for transmission in a communication network if—
 - (a) the storage of the information—
 - (i) is automatic, intermediate and temporary, and
 - (ii) is solely for the purpose of making more efficient the onward transmission of the information to other users at their request, and
 - (b) the internet service provider—
 - (i) does not modify the information,
 - (ii) complies with any conditions attached to having access to the information, and
 - (iii) on obtaining actual knowledge of a matter within subsection (2C), promptly removes the information or disables access to it.
- (2C) The matters within this subsection are that—
 - (a) the information at the initial source of the transmission has been removed from the network,
 - (b) access to it has been disabled, or
 - (c) a court or administrative authority has ordered the removal from the network of, or the disablement of access to, the information.
- (2D) An internet service provider does not commit an offence under section 46A by storing information provided by a user who is not acting under the authority or control of the provider if—
 - (a) the provider had no actual knowledge when the information was provided that it was, or contained, a CSA image-generator, or
 - (b) on obtaining actual knowledge that the information was, or contained, a CSA image-generator, the provider promptly removed the information or disabled access to it.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides protection against liability for the offence of making, adapting, possessing, supplying or offering to supply a CSA image-generator to a provider of an internet service who acts as a mere conduit for, or who caches or unknowingly hosts, a CSA image-generator provided by a user.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 62

☆ Clause 57, page 66, line 6, at end insert—

“(2E) Section 72(1) applies in relation to an act which, if done in England and Wales, would constitute an offence under section 46A as if references to a United Kingdom national included—

- (a) a body incorporated under the law of any part of the United Kingdom, or
- (b) an unincorporated association formed under the law of any part of the United Kingdom."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a body incorporated (or an unincorporated association formed) in the United Kingdom may commit an offence relating to a child sexual abuse image-generator under section 46A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (inserted by this clause) by doing an act outside the United Kingdom.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 63**

- ☆ Clause 57, page 66, line 7, leave out "and (7) apply" and insert "applies"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 60.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 64**

- ☆ Clause 57, page 66, line 13, at end insert—

- "(d) "internet service provider" means a provider of—
 - (i) a service that is made available by means of the internet, or
 - (ii) a service that provides access to the internet.
- (e) "user", in relation to an internet service provider, means a user of a service provided by the internet service provider;"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 61.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 65**

- ☆ Clause 57, page 66, line 13, at end insert—

"46C Liability for offence under section 46A committed by a body

- (1) This section applies where an offence under section 46A is committed by a body.
- (2) If the offence is committed with the consent or connivance of—
 - (a) a relevant person in relation to the body, or
 - (b) a person purporting to act in the capacity of a relevant person in relation to the body,the person (as well as the body) commits the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (3) In this section—

“body” means a body corporate, a partnership or an unincorporated association other than a partnership;

“relevant person”, in relation to a body, means—

- (a) in the case of a body corporate other than one whose affairs are managed by its members, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body;
- (b) in the case of a limited liability partnership or other body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, a member who exercises functions of management with respect to it;
- (c) in the case of a limited partnership, a general partner (within the meaning given by section 3 of the Limited Partnerships Act 1907);
- (d) in the case of any other partnership, a partner;
- (e) in the case of an unincorporated association other than a partnership, a person who exercises functions of management with respect to it.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that where a body commits an offence relating to a child sexual abuse image-generator under section 46A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (inserted by this clause), and the offence is committed with the consent or connivance of a person who manages the body (or a partner in a partnership), that person is liable for the offence (as well as the body).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 66

- ☆ Clause 57, page 66, line 31, leave out from “may” to “the” in line 32 and insert “have been made or adapted for use for creating, or facilitating”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that regulations under subsection (5) may authorise the carrying out of tests for the purpose of investigating only technology that may have been made or adapted for use for creating, or facilitating the creation of, CSA images.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov

- ☆ Page 68, line 27, that subsection (4) of clause 59 be transferred to the end of line 8 on page 69.

Member's explanatory statement

This motion to move subsection (4) of clause 59 is consequential on Amendment 68.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 68

☆ Clause 59, page 69, line 8, at end insert—

- “(6) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend Schedule 7.
- (7) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under subsection (6) which amend Part 2 of Schedule 7.
- (8) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Justice in Northern Ireland before making regulations under subsection (6) which amend Part 3 of Schedule 7.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables the Secretary of State to amend the list of child sexual exploitation and abuse offences specified for the purposes of clause 59, subject to consultation requirements if the amendments concern offences under the law of Scotland or Northern Ireland.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 69

☆ Clause 62, page 72, line 10, leave out “38” and insert “(*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*) (inserted by section (*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*))”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on the amendment to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 made by NC56.

Ayoub Khan

159

Shokat Adam
Jeremy Corbyn
Mr Adnan Hussain
Iqbal Mohamed

★ Clause 65, page 74, line 39, leave out subsection (2) and insert—

- “(2) An officer may seek independent judicial authorisation to engage in conduct which is for the purpose of obtaining data from the person.
- (2A) Authorised conduct may consist of an officer—
 - (a) scanning the information stored on the device using technology approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of ascertaining whether information stored on an electronic device includes child sexual abuse images,
 - (b) requiring the person to permit the scan, and
 - (c) requiring the person to take such steps as appear necessary to allow the scan to be performed.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment subjects any searches of electronic devices to prior authorisation by a judge.

Tessa Munt

3

Clause 66, page 75, line 31, at end insert—

“(2) the duty under subsection (1) applies to—

- (a) any person undertaking work for the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, or any other Christian denomination on either a paid or voluntary basis,
- (b) any clergy of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, or any other Christian denomination, notwithstanding any canonical law regarding the seal of confession, and
- (c) any person undertaking work on either a paid or voluntary basis, or holding a leadership position, within the Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim or Sikh faiths, or any other religion, faith or belief system.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that the duty to report suspected child sex abuse covered everyone working for the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church whether paid or on a voluntary basis, including clergy, as well as all other faith groups. Reports received by clergy through confession would not be exempt from the duty to report.

Sam Carling

10

Clause 66, page 76, line 28, at end insert—

“(10) A person who fails to fulfil the duty under subsection (1) commits an offence.

(11) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would implement part of recommendation 13 of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse that a failure to report a suspected child sex offence should be a criminal offence.

Sam Carling

22

Ayoub Khan
Mr Adnan Hussain

☆ Clause 66, page 77, line 13, at end insert “or

- (c) an activity involving a “position of trust” as defined in sections 21, 22 and 22A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would implement part of recommendation 13 of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sex Abuse that any person working in a position of trust as defined by the Sexual Offences Act 2003, should be designated a mandatory reporter.

Sam Carling

11

Clause 68, page 78, line 19, at end insert—

- “(7) The sixth case is where P witnesses a child displaying sexualised, sexually harmful or other behaviour, physical signs of abuse or consequences of sexual abuse, such as pregnancy or a sexually transmitted disease, to an extent that would cause a reasonable person who engages in the same relevant activity as P to suspect that a child sex offence may have been committed.
- (8) The seventh case is where P witnesses a person (A) behaving in the presence of a child in a way that would cause a reasonable person who engages in the same relevant activity as P to suspect that A may have committed a child sex offence.
- (9) A failure to comply with the duty under subsection (1) is not an offence where the reason to suspect that a child sex offence may have been committed arises from subsection (7) or subsection (8).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would implement part of recommendation 13 of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sex Abuse that there should be a duty to report where a person recognises the indicators of child sexual abuse. Failure to report in these instances would not attract a criminal sanction.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 70

☆ Clause 76, page 82, line 22, at end insert—

- “(2A) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to functions of the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police in relation to Scotland.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment means the Secretary of State's power to issue guidance about disclosure of information by police for purpose of preventing sex offending does not apply in relation to the British Transport Police in Scotland.

Sarah Champion

9

Apsana Begum
Charlotte Nichols
Rachel Gilmour
Liz Jarvis
Rosie Duffield

John McDonnell
Josh Newbury
Helen Hayes
Graham Stringer
Rachael Maskell
Dame Caroline Dinenage
Mr Richard Quigley
Lee Barron
Olivia Blake

Leigh Ingham
Cat Smith
Jim Allister
Irene Campbell
Alice Macdonald
Sir Andrew Mitchell
Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi
Dawn Butler

Ms Stella Creasy
Wera Hobhouse
Lillian Jones
Ellie Chowns
Tonia Antoniazzi
Anneliese Dodds
Darren Paffey
Freddie van Mierlo

Clause 80, page 84, line 22, at end insert—

“(b) if the name change is by deed poll, 7 days prior to submitting an application for change of name (whichever is earlier), or”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require relevant sex offenders to notify the police of an intention to change a name 7 days before making an application to do so by deed poll.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 71

☆ Clause 91, page 113, line 20, leave out “(c)” and insert “(ca) (inserted by paragraph 28 of Schedule 1)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 134.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 72

☆ Clause 91, page 113, line 21, leave out “(ca)” and insert “(cb)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 134.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 73

☆ Clause 91, page 113, line 23, leave out paragraph (b) and insert—

“(b) after paragraph (ea) (inserted by paragraph 2 of Schedule 5) insert—
“(eb) section 364G(3) (breach of stalking protection order);”.”

Member's explanatory statement

This is consequential on amendment 145.

Joe Robertson

19

Luke Taylor
John Lamont
Simon Hoare
Alison Griffiths
Greg Smith

David Mundell
Aphra Brandreth
Jack Rankin
Dr Al Pinkerton
Sir Ashley Fox
Tom Tugendhat
Shivani Raja
Alicia Kearns

Ellie Chowns
Dame Karen Bradley
Blake Stephenson
Rupert Lowe
Liz Jarvis
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Rebecca Smith

Graham Stuart
Dame Caroline Dinanage
Lewis Cocking
Dr Danny Chambers
Wendy Morton
Peter Prinsley
Katie Lam

Clause 94, page 115, line 25, at end insert “, or

- (c) the person does so being reckless as to whether another person will be injured, aggrieved or annoyed.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would expand the offence for administering harmful substances, including by spiking, to include those who do so being reckless.

Kirith Entwistle

20

Charlotte Nichols
Juliet Campbell
Anna Dixon
Jess Asato
Kim Johnson

Margaret Mullane
Ms Stella Creasy
Uma Kumaran
Naushabah Khan
Natasha Irons
Neil Duncan-Jordan

Maya Ellis
Chris Bloore
Mrs Elsie Blundell
Kirsteen Sullivan
Dr Marie Tidball
Yasmin Qureshi

Tonia Antoniazzi
Dr Allison Gardner
Jen Craft
Abtisam Mohamed
Tom Hayes

Clause 95, page 116, line 37, at end insert—

- “(6A) In determining a sentence for an offence committed under this section, the Court is to treat encouragement or assistance of self-harm, when preceded by a history of abuse perpetrated against the victim/other person by D, as an aggravating factor.
- (6B) The criminal liability for D, when the other person mentioned in subsection 1(a) or 1(b) commits suicide, and where D has subjected that person to physical, psychiatric or psychological harm, is the offence of murder.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment treats encouragement or assistance of serious self-harm when preceded by a history of abuse as an aggravating factor in sentencing with explicit recognition of murder as the criminal

liability for perpetrators who cause serious physical, psychiatric, or psychological harm that directly results in, or significantly contributes to, suicide.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 74

☆ Clause 99, page 121, line 8, at end insert—

“(6A) The Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 is amended as set out in subsections (6B) to (9).

(6B) In section 23 (alternative verdicts in Scotland)—

- (a) in subsection (1), after “vehicle” insert “, or the riding of a cycle,”;
- (b) in subsection (1A) omit “and” after paragraph (b) and after paragraph (c) insert—
 - “(d) an offence under section 27A of that Act (causing death by dangerous cycling), and
 - (e) an offence under section 27B of that Act (causing serious injury by dangerous cycling).”

(6C) In section 24 (alternative verdicts: general)—

- (a) in subsection (A1)(a) after “vehicle” insert “, or the riding of a cycle,”;
- (b) in subsection (A2) omit “and” after paragraph (c) and after that paragraph insert—
 - “(ca) an offence under section 27A of that Act (causing death by dangerous cycling),
 - (cb) an offence under section 27B of that Act (causing serious injury by dangerous cycling), and”;
- (c) in subsection (1), in the Table, after the entry relating to section 5A(1)(a) and (2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 insert—

“Section 27A (causing death by dangerous cycling)	Section 28 (dangerous cycling) Section 28B (causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, cycling) Section 29 (careless, and inconsiderate, cycling)
Section 27B (causing serious injury by dangerous cycling)	Section 28 (dangerous cycling) Section 28C (causing serious injury by careless, or inconsiderate, cycling) Section 29 (careless, and inconsiderate, cycling)”

- (d) in subsection (1), in the Table, after the entry relating to section 28 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 insert—

“Section 28B (causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, cycling)	Section 29 (careless, and inconsiderate, cycling)
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Section 28C (causing serious injury by careless, or inconsiderate, cycling) Section 29 (careless, and inconsiderate, cycling)""

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes further provision in consequence of the new offences relating to causing death etc by dangerous cycling, enabling alternative verdicts to be imposed of a kind corresponding to the alternative verdicts available for causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 75

☆ Clause 99, page 121, line 9, leave out "to the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 74.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 76

☆ Clause 99, page 121, line 40, at end insert—

"(10) The following provisions are amended as follows—

- (a) in Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (specified offences for purposes of sections 244ZA and 325), in Part 1 (specified violent offences), after paragraph 49 insert—

"49A An offence under section 27A of that Act (causing death by dangerous cycling).";

- (b) in Schedule 18B to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (offences relevant to public protection decisions), in Part 2 (statutory offences), in paragraph 34 after paragraph (c) insert—

"(d) section 27A (causing death by dangerous cycling).";

- (c) in Schedule 18 to the Sentencing Code (specified offences for purposes of section 306), in Part 1 (specified violent offences), in paragraph 18 after paragraph (c) insert—

"(d) section 27A (causing death by dangerous cycling).";

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes further provision in consequence of the new offences relating to causing death etc by dangerous cycling.

Sir John Whittingdale

14

Clause 102, page 124, line 16, leave out from subsection (1) to "where" in line 29 and insert—

"(1) A person who possesses a SIM farm without good reason or lawful authority commits an offence. For the meaning of "SIM farm", see section 104.

- (2) In subsection (1) the reference to a good reason for possessing a SIM farm includes in particular possessing it for a purpose connected with—
- (a) providing broadcasting services,
 - (b) operating or maintaining a public transport service,
 - (c) operating or maintaining an electronic communications network (as defined by section 32 of the Communications Act 2003),
 - (d) tracking freight or monitoring it in any other way, or
 - (e) providing or supporting an internet access service or the conveyance of signals (as defined by section 32 of the Communications Act 2003).

This subsection does not limit subsection (1).

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1),”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would mean that a person would only commit an offence if they possessed a SIM farm without a good reason, such as for broadcasting purposes, or lawful authority.

Sir John Whittingdale

15

Clause 103, page 124, line 37, leave out from subsection (1) to “prove” on page 125, line 2, and insert—

- “(1) A person who supplies a SIM farm to another person commits an offence unless subsection (2) applies.
- (2) It is not an offence for a person to supply a SIM farm under this section provided the person (“the supplier”) can”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would mean that a person would only commit an offence if they supplied a SIM farm without taking reasonable steps to confirm that the person receiving the SIM farm would have a good reason, including for broadcasting purposes, or lawful authority to possess the SIM farm.

Sir John Whittingdale

16

Clause 104, page 125, line 34, after “interchangeably,” insert “and designed primarily” and line 39, at end insert—

- “(1A) For the purposes of subsection (1), a device is not a SIM farm if it uses five or more SIM cards simultaneously or interchangeably for the purposes of provided data only services or internet access services or conveyance services.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would amend the meaning of “SIM farm” to cover only devices that are primarily used for calls and text messages and would exclude devices primarily used for data connectivity such as Bonded Cellular Devices used by broadcasters.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 77

☆ Clause 112, page 130, line 38, leave out “war”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 82.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 78

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 3, leave out “war”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 82.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 79

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 4, leave out “war”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 82.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 80

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 5, leave out “war”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 82.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 81

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 7, leave out “war”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 82.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 82

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 9, at end insert—

“(c) a memorial or a part of a memorial specified in Part 3 of Schedule 12.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment expands the offence in clause 112 beyond war memorials to include other specified memorials.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 83**

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 10, at end insert—

“(4A) The Secretary of State may make regulations adding a memorial, or a part of a memorial, to Schedule 12 only if the Secretary of State considers that there is a significant public interest in it being a specified memorial for the purposes of this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that the Secretary of State can only add a memorial to Schedule 12 if she considers there is a significant public interest in the memorial being specified.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 84**

☆ Clause 112, page 131, line 13, at end insert—

- “(6) In this section “memorial” means a building or other structure, or any other thing, erected or installed on land (or in or on any building or other structure on land) which has a commemorative purpose.
- (7) Something has a commemorative purpose if at least one of its purposes is to commemorate—
- (a) one or more individuals or animals, or a description of individuals or animals (whether living or dead and whether or not capable of being identified), or
 - (b) an event or series of events (such as an armed conflict).
- (8) In subsection (6) references to a building or structure include part of a building or structure.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment defines “memorial”.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 85**

☆ Clause 113, page 131, line 18, leave out from “assembly” to the end of line 22 and insert “has the meaning given by section 16 of that Act;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on clause 116, which was inserted into the Bill at Committee stage and amends the definition of “public assembly” in the Public Order Act 1986.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 86

☆ Clause 113, page 131, line 23, leave out “section 16 of the Public Order Act 1986” and insert “that section”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 85, which amends the definition of “public assembly” for the Chapter.

John McDonnell

161

★ Page 131, line 29, leave out Clause 114

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would delete Clause 114 which would place restrictions on the right to protest near places of worship.

Lisa Smart

160

★ Clause 115, page 133, line 12, at end insert—

“(4) Prior to imposing conditions under either Section 12 or 14, the senior officer of the Police Force in question must confirm that live facial recognition will not be in use, unless a new code of practice for the use of live facial recognition surveillance in public spaces in England and Wales had previously been presented to, and approved by, both Houses of Parliament.”

Dawn Butler

21

Kim Johnson
David Davis

☆ Clause 120, page 140, line 37, at end insert—

“(8) The authorised persons listed in Clause 71A may not use the information referenced in subsection (1) for the purposes of biometric searches using facial recognition technology”

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 87

☆ Clause 120, page 142, line 9, at end insert—

“an employee of the Law Officers’
Department

His Majesty’s Attorney General for
Jersey”

Member's explanatory statement

The purpose of this amendment is to make employees of the Economic Crime and Confiscation Unit in Jersey authorised persons.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 88

☆ Clause 127, page 148, line 18, at end insert—

“(3) Schedule (*Confiscation orders: Scotland*) makes provision about confiscation orders in Scotland.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment introduces the Schedule inserted by NS2.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 89

☆ Clause 128, page 149, line 4, leave out from “expenses” to the end of line 5 and insert “—

- (a) of proceedings for a recovery order that are started before the day on which this section comes into force (the “commencement day”), or
 - (b) that are incurred in respect of a pre-commencement interim application.
- (3) A “pre-commencement interim application” means an application, made by the enforcement authority before the commencement day, for a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order (including such an application made in relation to proceedings for a recovery order that are started on or after the commencement day).
- (4) Terms used in this section and in Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 have the same meaning in this section as they have in that Chapter (see section 316 of that Act).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that the new limits on when the court can make a costs or expenses order against an enforcement authority under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 will apply only in the case of civil recovery proceedings started after new section 288A comes into force.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 90

☆ Clause 139, page 166, line 18, leave out “21” and insert “22”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables an application to be made for a youth diversion order in respect of a person in England and Wales or Northern Ireland who is aged 21.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 91

- ☆ Clause 139, page 166, line 19, leave out "21" and insert "22"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables an application to be made for a youth diversion order in respect of a person in Scotland who is aged 21.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 92

- ☆ Clause 141, page 168, line 17, leave out from "electronic" to end of line 19 and insert "communication devices, including in particular a requirement that a device may only be possessed or used subject to specified conditions;"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a youth diversion order may impose conditions relating to the respondent's possession or use of electronic communication devices (the definition of which is inserted by Amendment 94).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 93

- ☆ Clause 141, page 168, line 35, at end insert—

"(4A) The conditions specified under subsection (2)(c) may, in particular include conditions in relation to—

- (a) the manner in which a device is used;
- (b) the monitoring of such use;
- (c) the granting to a constable of access to premises for the purpose of the inspection or modification of a device;
- (d) the surrendering to a constable of a device on a temporary basis for the purpose of its inspection or modification at another place;
- (e) the disclosure to a constable of such details as may be specified of any device possessed or used by the respondent or any other person with whom the respondent lives."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment sets out a non-exhaustive list of the kinds of conditions relating to a person's possession or use of electronic communications devices that may be specified in a youth diversion order by virtue of the provision inserted by Amendment 92.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 94

- ☆ Clause 141, page 169, line 14, at end insert—

"“electronic communication device” has the meaning given by paragraph 7(5) of Schedule 1 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011;"

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement for Amendment 92.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 95**

☆ Clause 142, page 170, line 12, leave out from “of” to end of line 19 and insert “—

- (a) any time when the respondent is, within the United Kingdom, lawfully detained or otherwise lawfully deprived of their liberty, or
- (b) any time when the respondent is outside the United Kingdom.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment generalises the provision currently made by paragraphs (a) to (d) (periods of time to be disregarded in determining the period for complying with a notification requirement).

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 96**

☆ Clause 150, page 174, line 31, leave out “or Northern Ireland”

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement for Amendment 97.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 97**

☆ Clause 150, page 174, line 32, at end insert—

“(c) in Northern Ireland, to the county court.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with Amendment 96, provides that an appeal against a decision made in relation to a youth diversion order in Northern Ireland is to be made to the county court (instead of the Crown Court).

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 98**

☆ Clause 150, page 174, line 33, leave out subsection (3) and insert—

- “(3) Where in England and Wales the Crown Court makes a decision on an appeal under subsection (1), any person who was a party to the appeal may appeal against that decision to the Court of Appeal.”

Member's explanatory statement

This is a drafting change made in light of 96.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 99

- ☆ Clause 151, page 175, line 24, leave out from “person” to end of line 25 and insert “—
- (a) to fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with that section, or
 - (b) in purported compliance with that section, to notify to the police any information which the person knows to be false.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes failing, without reasonable excuse, to comply with clause 142 (youth diversion orders: notification requirements) an offence distinct from the offence under clause 151(1) (failure to comply with a youth diversion order).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 100

- ☆ Clause 151, page 175, line 40, at end insert—
- “(5A) A person commits an offence under subsection (3)(a) on the day on which the person first fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 142.
 - (5B) The person continues to commit the offence throughout any period during which the failure continues.
 - (5C) But the person may not be prosecuted more than once in respect of the same failure.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that, where a person no longer has a reasonable excuse for failing to comply with a notification requirement under clause 142 but continues to fail to comply with the requirement, the person commits an offence under clause 151(3)(a) (inserted by Amendment 99).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 101

- ☆ Clause 151, page 176, line 5, at end insert—
- “(7) In section 80(3) of the Sentencing Code (list of circumstances where an order for conditional discharge is not available), after paragraph (g) (inserted by section 48(5) of this Act) insert—
 - “(h) section 151(5) of that Act (breach of youth diversion order).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment inserts an amendment consequential on the provision made by subsection (5).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 134

☆ Schedule 1, page 199, line 5, at end insert—

“Sentencing Code

28 In section 80(3) of the Sentencing Code (list of circumstances where an order for conditional discharge is not available), after paragraph (c) insert—

“(ca) section 11(4) of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (breach of respect order);”.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment inserts an amendment consequential on the provision inserted by clause 1(2).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 135

☆ Schedule 5, page 210, line 13, leave out from “in” to end of line 15 and insert “child criminal exploitation or in conduct associated with child criminal exploitation, or”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 136

☆ Schedule 5, page 210, leave out lines 18 to 32 and insert—

“(4) The second condition is that the court considers that there is a risk that the offender will engage in child criminal exploitation.

(5) The third condition is that the court considers that it is necessary to make the order to prevent the offender from engaging, or reduce the likelihood of the offender engaging, in child criminal exploitation.

(6) In subsection (3)—

(a) the reference to engaging in anything includes engaging in it before (as well as after) the time when Schedule 5 to the Crime and Policing Act 2025 comes into force;

(b) the reference to an offence includes an offence committed before (as well as after) that time.

(7) In this Chapter—

(a) a reference to a person “engaging in child criminal exploitation” is to the person doing anything that constitutes an offence, in England and Wales, under section 38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025;

(b) a reference to a person “engaging in conduct associated with child criminal exploitation” is to the person doing anything associated with the doing of anything that constitutes such an offence.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 137**

- ☆ Schedule 5, page 211, line 7, leave out from “of” to end of line 8 and insert “preventing the offender from engaging, or reducing the likelihood of the offender engaging, in child criminal exploitation.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 138**

- ☆ Schedule 5, page 211, line 22, at end insert—

“(5A) Where—

- (a) the offender has been remanded in or committed to custody by an order of a court, or
 - (b) a custodial sentence has been imposed on the offender or the offender is serving or otherwise subject to a such a sentence,
- a CCE prevention order may provide that it does not take effect until the offender is released from custody or ceases to be subject to a custodial sentence.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables the court to provide that a CCE prevention order takes effect on the offender being released from custody or ceasing to be subject to a custodial sentence.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 139**

- ☆ Schedule 5, page 212, leave out lines 28 to 32 and insert—

“(a) lawfully detained or otherwise lawfully deprived of their liberty, in the United Kingdom, or”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment generalises the provision currently made by paragraphs (a) to (c) of inserted section 358C(8) (periods to be disregarded).

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 140**

- ☆ Schedule 5, page 214, line 6, leave out from “to” to end of line 8 and insert “prevent the offender from engaging, or reduce the likelihood of the offender engaging, in child criminal exploitation.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 141**

☆ Schedule 5, page 215, leave out lines 24 to 26 and insert—

- “(2) The person commits an offence if—
- (a) without reasonable excuse, they fail to comply with that section, or
 - (b) in purported compliance with that section, they notify to the police any information which they know to be false.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment expands the offence under inserted section 358H so as to cover a failure to comply with section 358C (notification requirements).

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 142**

☆ Schedule 5, page 215, line 32, at end insert—

- “(4) A person commits an offence under subsection (2)(a) on the day on which they first fail, without reasonable excuse, to comply with section 358C.
- (5) The person continues to commit the offence throughout any period during which the failure continues.
- (6) But the person may not be prosecuted more than once in respect of the same failure.
- (7) Section 358G(4) applies for the purposes of this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a failure to comply with inserted section 358C (notification requirements) is a continuing offence. It also makes provision about how the existence and terms of the order are proved in proceedings for an offence under inserted section 358H.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 143**

☆ Schedule 5, page 215, line 32, at end insert—

“358HA Special measures for witnesses

- (1) Chapter 1 of Part 2 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (special measures directions in the case of vulnerable and intimidated witnesses) applies to relevant proceedings under this Chapter as it applies to criminal proceedings, but with—
- (a) the omission of sections 17(4) to (7), 21(4C)(e), 22A, 27(10) and 32 of that Act (which make provision appropriate only in the context of criminal proceedings), and

- (b) any other necessary modifications.
- (2) Rules of court made under or for the purposes of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of that Act apply to relevant proceedings under this Chapter—
 - (a) to the extent provided by rules of court, and
 - (b) subject to any modifications provided by rules of court.
- (3) Section 47 of that Act (restrictions on reporting special measures directions etc) applies with any necessary modifications—
 - (a) to a direction under section 19 of that Act as applied by this section;
 - (b) to a direction discharging or varying such a direction.
 Sections 49 and 51 of that Act (offences) apply accordingly.
- (4) In this section “relevant proceedings under this Chapter” means any proceedings under this Chapter except proceedings relating to an offence under section 358G or 358H.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment applies the special measures directions provisions in the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 to civil proceedings under the new Chapter 2A (which is to be inserted into Part 11 of the Sentencing Code).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 144

- ☆ Schedule 5, page 216, leave out lines 1 to 10 and insert—

““engaging in child criminal exploitation” has the meaning given by section 358A (and related expressions are to be construed accordingly).”

Member's explanatory statement

See the statement for amendment 39.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 145

- ☆ Schedule 5, page 216, line 21, at end insert—

“2 In section 80(3) of the Sentencing Code (list of circumstances where an order for conditional discharge is not available) after paragraph (e) insert—
“(ea) section 358G(3) (breach of CCE prevention order);”.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendments inserts an amendment consequential on the provision made by paragraph 1.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 146

☆ Schedule 7, page 223, line 14, at end insert—

“(aa) sections 9 and 10 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 (permitting girl to use premises for intercourse and seduction, prostitution, etc., of girl under 16);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds further Scottish offences to the list of child sexual exploitation and abuse offences specified for the purposes of clause 59.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 147

☆ Schedule 7, page 223, line 22, at end insert—

“5A An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 where the victim, or intended victim, was aged under 18—
(a) section 1 (incest);
(b) section 2 (intercourse with step-child);
(c) section 7 (procuring).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds further Scottish offences to the list of child sexual exploitation and abuse offences specified for the purposes of clause 59.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 148

☆ Schedule 7, page 223, line 27, at end insert—

“6A An offence under section 1 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 (asp 12) (human trafficking) against a person aged under 18, committed with a view to exploitation that consists of or includes behaviour within section 3(3) to (5) of that Act (prostitution and sexual exploitation).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds a further Scottish offence to the list of child sexual exploitation and abuse offences specified for the purposes of clause 59.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 149

☆ Schedule 7, page 223, line 28, leave out “5 or 6” and insert “5, 5A, 6 or 6A”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendments 147 and 148.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 150

☆ Schedule 7, page 223, line 30, leave out “5 or 6” and insert “5, 5A, 6 or 6A”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendments 147 and 148.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 151

☆ Schedule 7, page 223, line 32, leave out “5 or 6” and insert “5, 5A, 6 or 6A”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendments 147 and 148.

Sarah Owen

23

Christine Jardine
Alex Brewer
Rosie Duffield
Kirith Entwistle
Catherine Fookes

Rachel Taylor

David Burton-Sampson

Samantha Niblett

☆ Schedule 9, page 229, line 15, at end insert—

“(11) Section 127 of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (time limit for summary offences) does not apply to an offence under subsection (1).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment allows the offence of taking or recording intimate photograph or film to be tried by a Magistrates’ Court at any time by disapplying the six-month time limit in s.127 of the Magistrates’ Court Act 1980.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 152

☆ Schedule 9, page 231, line 36, at end insert—

“5A In section 66G (definitions for purposes of sections 66E and 66F), omit subsection (8).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment removes a definition of “the maximum term for summary offences” which is no longer needed because the term will be defined by section 79 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as amended by para. 10 of Schedule 9. Section 66G is inserted by the Data (Use and Access) Bill.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 153

☆ Schedule 9, page 234, line 23, leave out “In the Armed Forces Act 2006” and insert—

“(1) The Armed Forces Act 2006 is amended as follows.
(2)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on amendment 154.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 154

☆ Schedule 9, page 234, line 35, at end insert—

“(3) In section 177DA (treatment of purported intimate images for purposes of deprivation orders)—

- (a) in subsection (1), for “This section” substitute “Subsection (2)”;
(b) after subsection (2) insert—

“(3) Subsection (4) applies where a person commits an offence under section 42 as respects which the corresponding offence under the law of England and Wales is an offence under section 66F of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (requesting the creation of purported intimate image of adult).

(4) A purported intimate image which is connected with the offence, and anything containing it, is to be regarded for the purposes of 177C(3) (and section 94A(3)(b)(ii)) as used for the purposes of committing the offence (including where it is committed by aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring).

(5) A purported intimate image is connected with the offence if—

- (a) it appears to be of a person who was the subject of the request to which the offence relates (whether or not it is what was requested), and
(b) it was in the offender’s possession, or under the offender’s control, as a result of that request.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a deprivation order can be made under section 177DA of the Armed Forces Act in connection with an offence under section 66F of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (requesting the creation of purported intimate image of adult). Both those sections are inserted by the Data (Use and Access) Bill.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 155

☆ Schedule 12, page 254, line 9, at end insert—

"PART 3

OTHER MEMORIALS

1 Statue of Sir Winston Churchill, Parliament Square, London"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes the statue of Sir Winston Churchill in Parliament Square a specified memorial for the purposes of clause 112.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 156

☆ Schedule 15, page 320, line 18, at end insert—

"PART 13

CONFISCATION ORDERS MADE UNDER SAVED LEGISLATION: PROVISIONAL DISCHARGE

Provisional discharge of confiscation orders made under saved legislation

54 (1) This paragraph applies if—

(a) an amount remains to be paid under a confiscation order made under—

- (i) section 1 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986,
- (ii) section 71 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, or
- (iii) section 2 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, and

(b) the relevant two-year period has ended.

(2) The Crown Court may, of its own motion or on an application made by a person listed in sub-paragraph (3), discharge the confiscation order on a provisional basis if the court considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so.

(3) The persons are—

- (a) the prosecutor;
- (b) the designated officer for a magistrates' court;
- (c) a receiver appointed under—

- (i) section 11 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 1 of that Act;
- (ii) section 80 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 71 of that Act;
- (iii) section 29 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 2 of that Act.

(4) In deciding whether it is in the interests of justice to discharge a confiscation order on a provisional basis the court must, in particular, take into account—

- (a) any amount that the defendant has already paid under the confiscation order;
 - (b) the extent to which the amount that remains to be paid under the order represents interest payable in respect of the order;
 - (c) any steps that have already been taken in relation to the enforcement of the order;
 - (d) the extent to which there are reasonable steps (or further reasonable steps) that could be taken in relation to the enforcement of the order;
 - (e) the amount that the court considers would be recovered if all such reasonable steps (or further reasonable steps) were to be taken.
- (5) Where an application under this paragraph is refused, a further application in relation to the confiscation order concerned may only be made—
 - (a) after the end of the period of two years beginning with the date of the refusal, or
 - (b) before the end of that period, with the leave of the court.
- (6) There is no right of appeal against a decision of the court under this paragraph to discharge, or not to discharge, a confiscation order on a provisional basis.
- (7) In sub-paragraph (1), the “relevant two-year period” means the period of two years beginning with—
 - (a) the day on which the confiscation order was made, or
 - (b) in a case where the order has been varied under the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, Part 6 of the Criminal Justice Act 1998 or, as the case may be, Part 1 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, the day on which the order was varied.

Effect of provisional discharge under paragraph 54 and revocation of discharge

- 55 (1) This paragraph applies where a confiscation order has been discharged under paragraph 54 on a provisional basis.
- (2) The order is to be treated as satisfied, and accordingly the proceedings against the defendant are to be treated as having concluded for the purposes of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, the Criminal Justice Act 1988 or, as the case may be, the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, subject to the rest of this paragraph.
 - (3) The provisional discharge of the order does not prevent the making of an application in respect of the order under—
 - (a) section 14 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 1 of that Act;
 - (b) section 74C or 83 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 71 of that Act;
 - (c) section 15, 16 or 17 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 2 of that Act.
 - (4) Where, on an application under any of those provisions, the court varies the order, the court may also revoke the provisional discharge of the order.

- (5) The Crown Court may, on an application made by a person listed in sub-paragraph (6), revoke the provisional discharge of the order if the court considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so.
- (6) The persons are—
 - (a) the prosecutor;
 - (b) a receiver appointed under—
 - (i) section 11 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 1 of that Act;
 - (ii) section 80 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 71 of that Act;
 - (iii) section 29 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 2 of that Act.
- (7) In deciding whether it is in the interests of justice to revoke the provisional discharge of a confiscation order the court must, in particular, take into account the matters listed in paragraph 54(4).
- (8) Where the court revokes the provisional discharge of a confiscation order under this paragraph—
 - (a) the order is, from the time of the revocation, no longer to be treated as satisfied, and
 - (b) accordingly—
 - (i) from that time the proceedings against the defendant are to be treated as not having been concluded, and
 - (ii) any interest which was payable in respect of the order for a period before the provisional discharge of the order but which had not been paid at the time of the provisional discharge becomes payable.
- (9) There is no right of appeal against a decision of the court under this paragraph to revoke, or not to revoke, the provisional discharge of a confiscation order.

Time for payment where provisional discharge of order is revoked

- 56 (1) This paragraph applies where a court revokes the provisional discharge of a confiscation order—
- (a) under paragraph 55(4) on an application under section 74C of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 or section 15 or 16 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, or
 - (b) under paragraph 55(5).
- (2) If the court is satisfied that the defendant is unable to pay the full amount ordered to be paid under the order on the day on which the provisional discharge is revoked, the court may make an order requiring whatever cannot be paid on that day to be paid—
- (a) in a specified period, or
 - (b) in specified periods each of which relates to a specified amount.
- (3) A specified period—

- (a) must start with the day on which the provisional discharge is revoked, and
 - (b) must not exceed three months.
- (4) If—
 - (a) within any specified period the defendant applies to the relevant court for that period to be extended, and
 - (b) the relevant court is satisfied that, despite having made all reasonable efforts, the defendant is unable to pay the amount to which the specified period relates within that period,the court may make an order extending the period (for all or any part or parts of the amount in question).
- (5) “The relevant court” means—
 - (a) in a case where the Crown Court revoked the provisional discharge of the order, the Crown Court;
 - (b) in a case where a magistrates’ court revoked the provisional discharge of the order, a magistrates’ court.
- (6) An extended period—
 - (a) must start with the day on which the provisional discharge is revoked, and
 - (b) must not exceed six months.
- (7) An order under sub-paragraph (4)—
 - (a) may be made after the end of the specified period to which it relates, but
 - (b) must not be made after the end of the period of six months starting with the day on which the provisional discharge is revoked.
- (8) Periods specified or extended under this paragraph must be such that, where the court believes that a defendant will by a particular day be able—
 - (a) to pay the amount remaining to be paid, or
 - (b) to pay an amount towards what remains to be paid,that amount is required to be paid no later than that day.
- (9) If—
 - (a) an application has been made under sub-paragraph (4) for a specified period to be extended,
 - (b) the application has not been determined by the court, and
 - (c) the period of six months starting with the day on which the provisional discharge was revoked has not ended,the amount on which interest is payable in respect of the order does not include the amount to which the specified period relates.
- (10) The court must not make an order under sub-paragraph (2) or (4) unless it gives the prosecutor an opportunity to make representations.

Financial status orders

- 57 (1) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) the Crown Court has decided of its own motion to consider whether to discharge a confiscation order on a provisional basis,
 - (b) an application has been made under paragraph 54 or 55, or
 - (c) the court has discharged a confiscation order on a provisional basis and an application has been made under—
 - (i) section 14 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 1 of that Act;
 - (ii) section 74C or 83 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 71 of that Act;
 - (iii) section 15, 16 or 17 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994, in the case of a confiscation order made under section 2 of that Act.
- (2) The relevant court may order the defendant to give the court, before the end of the period specified in the order—
 - (a) any information about the defendant's assets and other financial circumstances, and
 - (b) any documentary or other evidence in support of that information, that the court may require in connection with the exercise of its functions under paragraph 54 or 55.
- (3) "The relevant court" means—
 - (a) where this paragraph applies as a result of sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b), the Crown Court;
 - (b) where this paragraph applies as a result of sub-paragraph (1)(c), the court to which the application mentioned in that sub-paragraph is made."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables a court, where it considers that it is in the interests of justice to do so, to discharge on a provisional basis a confiscation order made under legislation that pre-dates the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 and to revoke such a provisional discharge.

*NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES RELATING TO ABORTION***Tonia Antoniazzi****NC1**

Tracy Gilbert
Lizzi Collinge
Uma Kumaran
Alex Brewer
Kirith Entwistle

Ann Davies
Ben Lake
Llinos Medi
Jess Asato
Helen Morgan
Christine Jardine
Emily Darlington
Sarah Champion
Daisy Cooper
Sarah Dyke
Antonia Bance
Wera Hobhouse
Zarah Sultana
Luke Taylor
Pippa Heylings
Ms Polly Billington
Charlotte Cane
Dame Caroline Dinanage
Olly Glover
Valerie Vaz
Oliver Ryan
Graeme Downie
Andy Slaughter
Manuela Perteghella
Adam Jogee
Kim Leadbeater
Chris Bloore
Jess Brown-Fuller
Yasmin Qureshi
Sean Woodcock
Gill Furniss
David Baines
Dr Allison Gardner
Dave Robertson
Jacob Collier
Josh Newbury
Mike Martin
Ian Sollom
Dr Marie Tidball

Liz Saville Roberts
Carla Denyer
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Maya Ellis
Dame Siobhain McDonagh
John McDonnell
Paula Barker
Debbie Abrahams
Anna Sabine
Alice Macdonald
Leigh Ingham
Cameron Thomas
Zöe Franklin
Edward Morello
Rachel Gilmour
Steve Witherden
Sarah Russell
Claire Hanna
Euan Stainbank
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Connor Naismith
Adrian Ramsay
Jodie Gosling
Kate Osamor
Helen Maguire
Layla Moran
Rosie Duffield
Lillian Jones
Ian Byrne
Clive Efford
Jenny Riddell-Carpenter
Mr Richard Quigley
Sir Andrew Mitchell
Lorraine Beavers
Helen Hayes
Dr Danny Chambers
Neil Coyle
Anneliese Midgley
Jim Dickson

Katrina Murray
Catherine Fookes
Siân Berry
Andrew George
Bell Ribeiro-Addy
Nadia Whittome
Ellie Chown
Dr Rupa Huq
James MacCleary
Peter Prinsley
Caroline Voaden
Liz Jarvis
Sarah Olney
Vikki Slade
Ian Roome
Martin Wrigley
Kim Johnson
Naz Shah
Andrew Cooper
Ruth Cadbury
Tom Gordon
Dr Al Pinkerton
Susan Murray
Clive Jones
Dr Simon Opher
Anna Gelderd
Clive Lewis
Sarah Edwards
Sadik Al-Hassan
Dan Aldridge
Alison Bennett
Lee Barron
Paul Davies
Cat Smith
Gareth Snell
Apsana Begum
Freddie van Mierlo
Sarah Green
Josh Babarinde

Natalie Fleet
Calum Miller
Luke Murphy
Victoria Collins
Steve Race
Warinder Juss
Chris Webb
Helena Dollimore
Andrew Ranger
Mr Will Forster
Andrew Lewin
Melanie Onn
Samantha Niblett

Josh Dean
Munira Wilson
Juliet Campbell
Dr Jeevun Sandher
Shaun Davies
Amanda Martin
Steve Yemm
Lloyd Hatton
Sarah Gibson
Joe Powell
Rosie Wrighting
Amanda Hack
Pam Cox

Will Stone
Marie Goldman
Lauren Edwards
Mr Lee Dillon
Tom Hayes
Tom Rutland
Jo Platt
Gill German
Charlie Maynard
Sarah Smith
Fred Thomas
Kevin McKenna
Rachel Taylor

To move the following Clause—

“Removal of women from the criminal law related to abortion

For the purposes of the law related to abortion, including sections 58 and 59 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 and the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929, no offence is committed by a woman acting in relation to her own pregnancy.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would disapply existing criminal law related to abortion from women acting in relation to her own pregnancy at any gestation, removing the threat of investigation, arrest, prosecution, or imprisonment. It would not change any law regarding the provision of abortion services within a healthcare setting, including but not limited to the time limit, telemedicine, the grounds for abortion, or the requirement for two doctors' approval.

Ms Stella Creasy

NC20

Christine Jardine
 Sir Andrew Mitchell
 Sarah Owen
 Uma Kumaran
 Kate Osborne

Nadia Whittome
 John McDonnell
 Sarah Russell
 Sadik Al-Hassan
 Alison Hume
 Andrew Cooper
 Zarah Sultana
 Kirith Entwistle
 Abtisam Mohamed
 Debbie Abrahams
 Cat Eccles
 Paul Davies
 Lauren Edwards
 Graeme Downie
 Lorraine Beavers
 Valerie Vaz
 Liz Saville Roberts
 Dr Allison Gardner
 Mr Richard Quigley
 Luke Myer
 Sarah Edwards
 Apsana Begum
 Zöe Franklin
 Olivia Blake
 Dawn Butler
 Layla Moran
 Will Stone
 Michelle Welsh
 Juliet Campbell
 Rachel Gilmour
 Siân Berry
 Karl Turner
 Fabian Hamilton
 SORCHA Eastwood

Gill Furniss
 Steve Witherden
 Charlotte Nichols
 Sarah Hall
 Ms Diane Abbott
 Kim Johnson
 Paula Barker
 Clive Lewis
 Chris Webb
 Dr Beccy Cooper
 Jamie Stone
 Dan Aldridge
 Jenny Riddell-Carpenter
 Naz Shah
 Neil Duncan-Jordan
 Amanda Hack
 Ann Davies
 Chris Bloore
 David Baines
 Tom Hayes
 Mr Lee Dillon
 Josh Fenton-Glynn
 Josh Babarinde
 Dame Siobhain McDonagh
 Emily Darlington
 Sarah Green
 Anna Gelderd
 Mrs Elsie Blundell
 Rosie Duffield
 James Asser
 Daniel Francis
 Rachel Blake
 Perran Moon
 Maya Ellis

Lee Barron
 Dr Rupa Huq
 Bell Ribeiro-Addy
 Ian Byrne
 Richard Burgon
 Peter Prinsley
 Sarah Champion
 Natasha Irons
 Naushabah Khan
 Clive Efford
 Sean Woodcock
 Yasmin Qureshi
 Tristan Osborne
 Ruth Cadbury
 Josh Dean
 Ben Lake
 Llinos Medi
 Euan Stainbank
 Clive Jones
 Vikki Slade
 Josh Newbury
 Helen Hayes
 Jon Trickett
 Sarah Dyke
 Dave Robertson
 Sonia Kumar
 Martin Wrigley
 Jen Craft
 Andrew Ranger
 Natalie Fleet
 Mr Clive Betts
 Jodie Gosling
 Mike Martin
 Tony Vaughan

To move the following Clause—

“Application of criminal law of England and Wales to abortion (No. 2)

- (1) The Secretary of State must ensure that the recommendations in paragraphs 85 and 86 of the CEDAW report are implemented in respect of England and Wales.
- (2) Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 are repealed under the law of England and Wales.
- (3) The Infant Life Preservation Act 1929 is repealed.
- (4) No investigation may be carried out, and no criminal proceedings may be brought or continued, in respect of an offence under those sections of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 or under the Infant Life Preservation Act 1929 under the law of England and Wales (whenever committed).

-
- (5) The Abortion Act 1967 is amended as follows.
 - (6) In section 6 remove, “sections 58 and 59 of the Offences Against The Person Act 1861, and”.
 - (7) Notwithstanding the repeal of the criminal law relating to abortion, the provisions of sections 1 to 4 of the Abortion Act 1967 remain in place except that that section 1 is amended so as to remove the words “a person shall not be guilty of an offence under the law relating to abortion when” and replaced with “a pregnancy can only be terminated when”.
 - (8) The Secretary of State must (subject to subsection (9)) by regulations make whatever other changes to the criminal law of England and Wales appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or appropriate for the purpose of complying with subsection (1).
 - (9) But the duty under subsection (8) must not be carried out so as to—
 - (a) amend this section,
 - (b) reduce access to abortion services for women in England and Wales in comparison with access when this section came into force, or
 - (c) amend section 1 of the Abortion Act 1967 (medical termination of pregnancy).
 - (10) The Secretary of State must carry out the duties imposed by this section expeditiously, recognising the importance of doing so for protecting the human rights of women in England and Wales.
 - (11) In carrying out the duties imposed by this section the Secretary of State must have regard in particular to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in considering what constitute the rights of women to sexual and reproductive health and to gender equality.
 - (12) The Secretary of State may (subject to subsection (9)) by regulations make any provision that appears to the Secretary of State to be appropriate in view of subsection (2) or (3).
 - (13) For the purpose of this section—
 - (a) “the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” or “the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” means the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted by United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/180, 18 December 1979;
 - (b) “the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights” means the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, adopted by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI), 16 December 1966; and
 - (c) “the CEDAW report” means the Report of the Inquiry concerning the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All

Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/OP.8/GBR/1)
published on 6 March 2018."

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Dr Caroline Johnson	NC106	
Dr Ben Spencer		
Mary Glendon		
Tim Farron		
Carla Lockhart		
Sarah Bool		
Sir Iain Duncan Smith	Rachael Maskell	Rebecca Smith
David Smith	Mr Angus MacDonald	Bob Blackman
Ms Marie Rimmer	Neil O'Brien	Sir Edward Leigh
Gavin Robinson	Stuart Anderson	Sir John Hayes
Jim Allister	Jack Rankin	Sir Desmond Swayne
Danny Kruger	Jim Shannon	James McMurdock
Greg Smith	Alex Easton	Andrew Rosindell
Sammy Wilson	Martin Vickers	Mr Gregory Campbell
Richard Tice		

★ To move the following Clause—

"Abortion: requirement for in-person consultation

In section 1(3D) of the Abortion Act 1967, omit ", by telephone or by electronic means".

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ABORTION

<hr/>	
Ms Stella Creasy	17
Clause 167, page 186, line 36, leave out "or 112" and insert "112 or [<i>Application of criminal law of England and Wales to abortion No. 2</i>]"	
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Tonia Antoniazzi	1
Naz Shah	
Tracy Gilbert	

Clause 170, page 189, line 22, after subsection (2)(c) insert—

"(ca) section [*Removal of women from the criminal law related to abortion*]."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is conditional on the introduction of NC1. It would bring the new law into force on the day the Act is passed.

Ms Stella Creasy

18

Clause 170, page 189, line 22, at end insert—

“(ca) [Application of criminal law of England and Wales to abortion No. 2];”

DAY TWO

REMAINING NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES; AMENDMENTS TO
CLAUSES 166 TO 172, OTHER THAN AMENDMENTS RELATING TO
ABORTION; REMAINING PROCEEDINGS ON CONSIDERATION

REMAINING NEW CLAUSES AND NEW SCHEDULES

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC2

Tracy Gilbert
Jo White
Kirsteen Sullivan
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Johanna Baxter

Mary Glindon
Cat Smith
Emily Darlington
Torcuil Crichton
Helen Hayes
Richard Baker
Chris Kane
Antonia Bance
Alison Taylor
Ruth Jones
Ann Davies
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Blair McDougall
Elaine Stewart
Ms Diane Abbott
Irene Campbell
Paula Barker
Rachael Maskell

Carolyn Harris
Margaret Mullane
Jess Asato
Lizzi Collinge
Gill Furniss
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
David Smith
Joani Reid
Euan Stainbank
Sammy Wilson
Frank McNally
Patricia Ferguson
Alex Easton
Rosie Duffield
Carla Lockhart
Gregor Poynton
Sarah Smith

Jonathan Hinder
Dr Scott Arthur
Maureen Burke
Adam Jogee
Ben Lake
Natalie Fleet
Mrs Elsie Blundell
Rebecca Paul
Sarah Champion
Iqbal Mohamed
Graeme Downie
Ms Polly Billington
Martin Rhodes
Catherine Fookes
Mary Kelly Foy
Douglas McAllister
David Baines

To move the following Clause—

“Commercial sexual exploitation by a third party

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) the person (C) assists, facilitates, controls, or incites, by any means, another person (B) to engage in sexual activity with another person (A) in exchange for payment or other benefit, anywhere in the world; and
 - (b) the circumstances are that—
 - (i) the person (C) knows or ought to know that the other person (B) is engaging in sexual activity for payment; and

- (ii) the person (C) assists, facilitates, controls, or incites the other person (B) to engage in sexual activity with another person (A); or
 - (iii) the person (C) causes or allows to be displayed or published, including digitally, any advertisement in respect of activity prohibited by section 1a and 1b(i).
- (2) A person (C) commits an offence under subsection (1) regardless of whether they secure personal financial gain, or personally benefits in any way, from facilitating person (B) engaging in sexual activity with person (A) in exchange for payment or other benefit.
- (3) A person (D) commits an offence under subsection (1) if they knowingly secure financial gain, or benefits in any way, from person (B) engaging in sexual activity with person (A) in exchange for payment or other benefit, anywhere in the world, regardless of whether person (D) facilitated the exchange between persons B and A.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.
- (5) In considering the seriousness of an offence committed under subsection (1)(b)(iii), the court must treat the following as aggravating factors—
 - (a) the annual financial turnover of the digital or physical platform (the platform) used to facilitate and or advertise activity prohibited in subsection 1a and 1b(i);
 - (b) the number of prostitution related offences, under subsection (1), facilitated by the platform in question; and
 - (c) whether the platform has facilitated trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- (6) A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of where the offence takes place.
- (7) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if any part of the offence takes place in the UK.
- (8) The Secretary of State must, within six months of the Act receiving Royal Assent, make regulations to appoint a public body (the designated body) to monitor and enforce compliance by online platforms with this section.
- (9) Regulations made under subsection (5) may provide the designated body with the powers, contained in section 144 of the Online Safety Act 2023, to apply to the court for a Service Restriction Order.
- (10) The designated body must, within six months of it being appointed under regulations made by subsection (5), lay before Parliament a report outlining its plan for monitoring compliance with, and enforcement of, the provisions of this section of the Act.

- (11) The designated body must lay before Parliament an annual report outlining its progress in ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Act, including information on enforcement activity relating to these provisions.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make it a criminal offence to enable or profit from the prostitution of another person, including by operating a website hosting adverts for prostitution.

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC3

Tracy Gilbert
Mrs Elsie Blundell
Elaine Stewart
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Rebecca Paul

Catherine Fookes
Rosie Duffield
Irene Campbell
Douglas McAllister
Johanna Baxter
Jonathan Hinder
Dr Scott Arthur
Maureen Burke
Adam Jogee
Ms Diane Abbott
Carla Lockhart
Paula Barker
Chris Kane
Natalie Fleet
Ruth Jones
Patricia Ferguson
Rachael Maskell

Carolyn Harris
Margaret Mullane
Jess Asato
Lizzi Collinge
Gill Furniss
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
David Smith
Joani Reid
Euan Stainbank
Jo White
Richard Baker
Sammy Wilson
Alison Taylor
Ms Polly Billington
Gregor Poynton
Sarah Smith

Sarah Champion
Iqbal Mohamed
Kirsteen Sullivan
Mary Glindon
Cat Smith
Emily Darlington
Torcuil Crichton
Graeme Downie
Frank McNally
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Antonia Bance
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Mary Kelly Foy
David Baines

To move the following Clause—

“Commercial sexual exploitation

- (1) A person (A) who gives, offers, or promises payment to a person (B) to engage in sexual activity with person (A) shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person (A) who gives, offers, or promises payment to a person (B) to engage in sexual activity with any other person (C) shall be guilty of an offence.
- (3) For the purpose of subsections (1) and (2)—
 - (a) a “payment” includes money, a benefit, or any other consideration;
 - (b) an activity is sexual if a reasonable person would consider that—
 - (i) whatever its circumstances or any person’s purpose in relation to it, it is because of its nature sexual, or
 - (ii) because of its nature it may be sexual and because of its circumstances or the purpose of any person in relation to it (or both) it is sexual;
 - (c) no offence is committed by a person (A) unless the sexual activity with the other person (B) involves—

- (i) the person (A or C) being in the other person (B)'s presence, and
 - (ii) physical contact between the person (A or C) and the other person (B), or
 - (iii) the person (B) touching themselves for the sexual gratification of the other person (A or C);
- (d) it is immaterial whether the payment is given, offered, or promised by a person (A) engaging in the sexual activity, or a third party.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsections (1) or (2) is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both), and a requirement to complete an offender behaviour programme at the offender's expense;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both).
- (5) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under subsections (1) or (2) if any part of the offence takes place in the UK."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes it an offence to pay for, or attempt to, pay for sex either for themselves or on behalf of others.

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC4

Tracy Gilbert
Sarah Champion
Irene Campbell
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Iqbal Mohamed

Douglas McAllister
Graeme Downie
Frank McNally
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Sammy Wilson
Ann Davies
Mary Kelly Foy
Mrs Elsie Blundell
Jo White
Liz Saville Roberts
Dr Scott Arthur
Paula Barker
Ms Diane Abbott
Elaine Stewart
Neil Duncan-Jordan
David Baines

Carolyn Harris
Margaret Mullane
Jess Asato
Lizzi Collinge
Gill Furniss
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
David Smith
Joani Reid
Euan Stainbank
Ruth Jones
Jonathan Hinder
Carla Lockhart
Adam Jogee
Patricia Ferguson
Natalie Fleet
Rosie Duffield
Rachael Maskell

Kirsteen Sullivan
Mary Glindon
Cat Smith
Emily Darlington
Torcuil Crichton
Helen Hayes
Richard Baker
Chris Kane
Antonia Bance
Alison Taylor
Johanna Baxter
Ben Lake
Maureen Burke
Ms Polly Billington
Llinos Medi
Catherine Fookes
Gregor Poynton
Sarah Smith

To move the following Clause—

"Victims of Commercial sexual exploitation

- (1) The Street Offences Act 1959 is amended as follows.

(2) Omit Sections 1 and 2.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause decriminalises victims of commercial sexual exploitation by repealing the offence of “Loitering or soliciting for purposes of prostitution” and relevant related parts of the Street Offences Act 1959.

Sir Iain Duncan Smith

NC5

Mr Mark Francois
Wendy Morton
Greg Smith
Carolyn Harris
Dame Harriett Baldwin

Dame Caroline Dinenage
Sarah Champion
Jim Shannon
John Cooper
Sir Ashley Fox
Ms Marie Rimmer
Mr Andrew Snowden
Bradley Thomas
Peter Fortune
Shivani Raja
Sir Julian Lewis
Simon Hoare

Mr Alistair Carmichael
Sir John Hayes
Jesse Norman
Mr Richard Holden
Rebecca Smith
David Baines
Dr Neil Shastri-Hurst
Alison Griffiths
Gregory Stafford
Dr Neil Hudson
Sir Alec Shelbrooke

Afzal Khan
Rosie Duffield
Danny Kruger
Mark Garnier
Alex Sobel
Jack Rankin
Dr Caroline Johnson
Lewis Cocking
Rebecca Paul
Bob Blackman
Kit Malthouse

To move the following Clause—

“Interpretation (Dangerous, careless or inconsiderate cycling)

(1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.

(2) After section 32 insert—

“32A Interpretation of sections 27A to 32

- (1) For the purposes of sections 27A to 32, “a cycle” includes but is not limited to—
- (a) a pedal cycle,
 - (b) an electronically assisted pedal cycle,
 - (c) a mechanically propelled personal transporter, including—
 - (i) an electric scooter,
 - (ii) a self-balancing personal transporter (including a self-balancing scooter, self-balancing board or electric unicycle), and
 - (iii) any other mechanically propelled personal transporter provided for by the Secretary of State in regulations made under this section.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), mechanically propelled personal transporters are to be defined in regulations made by the Secretary of State under this section.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would define “a cycle” as including a pedal cycle, an e-bike, or a mechanically propelled personal transporter, for the purposes of cycling offences under the Road Traffic Act 1988, including the proposed new clauses tabled by the Government on dangerous, careless or inconsiderate cycling.

Matt Vickers**NC6**

To move the following Clause—

“National statutory inquiry into grooming gangs

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within 3 months of the passing of this Act, set up a statutory inquiry into grooming gangs.
- (2) An inquiry established under subsection (1) must seek to—
 - (a) identify common patterns of behaviour and offending between grooming gangs;
 - (b) identify the type, extent and volume of crimes committed by grooming gangs;
 - (c) identify the number of victims of crimes committed by grooming gangs;
 - (d) identify the ethnicity of members of grooming gangs;
 - (e) identify any failings, by action, omission or deliberate suppression, by—
 - (i) police,
 - (ii) local authorities,
 - (iii) prosecutors,
 - (iv) charities,
 - (v) political parties,
 - (vi) local and national government,
 - (vii) healthcare providers and health services, or
 - (viii) other agencies or bodies, in the committal of crimes by grooming;
 - (f) identify such national safeguarding actions as may be required to minimise the risk of further such offending occurring in future;
 - (g) identify good practice in protecting children.
- (3) The inquiry may do anything it considers is calculated to facilitate, or is incidental or conducive to the carrying out of its functions and the achievement of the requirements of subsection (2).
- (4) An inquiry established under this section must publish a report within two years of the launch of the inquiry.
- (5) For the purposes of this section—

“gang” means a group of at least three adults whose purpose or intention is to commit a sexual offence against the same victim or group of victims;

“grooming” means—

 - (a) activity carried out with the primary intention of committing sexual offences against the victim;

- (b) activity that is carried out, or predominantly carried out, in person;
- (c) activity that includes the provision of illicit substances and/or alcohol either as part of the grooming or concurrent with the commission of the sexual offence.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would set up a national statutory inquiry into grooming gangs.

Matt Vickers

NC7

To move the following Clause—

“Abolition of non-crime hate incidents

- (1) Non-crime hate incidents as a special category of incident to be recognised by police authorities are abolished. Reporting, recording and investigation of such incidents should occur only in the limited circumstances provided for in this section.
- (2) For the purposes of Article 6(1) of the UK GDPR, section 35 of the Data Protection Act 2018 (“the Act”) and Article 8 of the Law Enforcement Directive, the processing of relevant data by a police authority is unlawful.
- (3) In this section, “relevant data” means personal data relating to the conduct or alleged of a data subject which is unlikely to constitute criminal conduct and which has been perceived by another person to be motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility or prejudice towards one or more persons who have or who are or have been perceived to have one or more relevant characteristics and with that hostility or prejudice arising due to that or the perception of those protected characteristics.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the following are relevant characteristics—
 - (a) race,
 - (b) religion,
 - (c) sexual orientation,
 - (d) disability,
 - (e) transgender identity.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of the processing of relevant data—
 - (a) pursuant to an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution,
 - (b) for the purposes of the internal administrative functions of the police authority.
- (6) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of the retention of a record (a “non-crime perception record”) of relevant data where a police officer (the “certifying officer”) of the rank of inspector or above certifies that in their opinion the retention of the non-crime perception record is likely materially to assist in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct which may occur in the future.

-
- (7) Where a certifying officer certifies the retention of a non-crime perception record pursuant to subsection (6)—
- (a) the certifying officer must include in the record a description of the future criminal conduct they have in mind and the reasons they believe that the retention of the record may assist in its detection or prevention,
 - (b) the relevant data which may be retained as part of the record may be no more than the certifying officer believes is likely materially to assist in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct,
 - (c) a copy of the record must be expeditiously provided to the data subject unless an officer of the rank of superintendent or above certifies that—
 - (i) the provision of the record to the data subject may interfere in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct, or
 - (ii) the officer is satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to provide a copy of the record to the data subject.
- (8) If the data subject objects to the retention of the non-crime perception record, subsection (6) does not apply unless a police officer of the rank of superintendent or above certifies that in their opinion the retention of the non-crime perception record is likely materially to assist in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct which may occur in the future.
- (9) No police authority or police officer can be held under any circumstances to be under any duty to undertake the retention of any relevant data.
- (10) After subsection 113B(3) of the Police Act 1997 insert—
- “(3A) An enhanced criminal record certificate must not give the details of a relevant matter to the extent that doing so would result in the disclosure of relevant data as defined in section (The retention by the police of non-crime perception records) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025.”
- (11) For subsection 39A(3) of the Police Act 1996 substitute—
- “(3) No part of any Code of Practice issued by the College of Policing may be in a form which could be issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 60 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.”
- (12) Section 60 the 2022 Act is to be amended as follows—
- (a) the cross heading to be changed to “Non-crime perception records”,
 - (b) the section heading to be changed to “Code of practice relating to non-crime perception records”,
 - (c) in subsection (1) leave out from “by” to the end of the subsection and insert “of relevant data”,
 - (d) omit subsection (2),
 - (e) in subsection (3)(a), leave out “personal data relating to a hate incident” and insert “relevant data”,
 - (f) in subsections (3)(b), (c), (d) and (e), for “such personal data” substitute “relevant data”,
 - (g) in subsection (4)(a), for “personal data” substitute “relevant data”,

- (h) in subsection (4)(b), leave out “personal data relating to the alleged perpetrator of a hate incident” and insert “relevant data relating to the alleged perpetrator”,
 - (i) in subsection (7), at end, insert “relevant data” has the meaning given by section (The retention by the police of non-crime perception records) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025”.
- (13) Any code of practice previously issued under section 60 of the 2022 Act is deemed to be withdrawn.
- (14) Within three months of the commencement of each calendar year, each police authority which is retaining non-crime perception records must—
 - (a) undertake a review of the relevant data by an independent person to ensure that any retention of such records is in compliance with the provisions of this section.
 - (b) publish a report in respect of the review prepared by the independent person including setting—
 - (i) the total number of non-crime perception records retained by the police authority;
 - (ii) the total number of data subject to which those records relate; and
 - (iii) the equivalent numbers of those records added in the previous year.
- (15) In this section—
 - (a) “a police authority” means—
 - (i) a person specified or described in paragraphs 5 to 17 of Schedule 7 of the Act,
 - (ii) a person acting under the authority of such a person,
 - (b) the terms “data subject”, “processing” and “the UK GDPR” have the same meanings as under section 3 of the Act,
 - (c) “the Law Enforcement Directive” means the Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament,
 - (d) “the 2022 Act” means the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would amend legislation and guidance to remove the recording and retention of non-crime hate incidents, replacing that in some instances with non-crime perception records.

Daisy Cooper

NC8

To move the following Clause—

“CCTV on railway network

- (1) It is a legal requirement for CCTV cameras across the railway network in England and Wales to be capable of enabling immediate access by the British Transport Police and relevant Police Forces.

- (2) All footage retained by CCTV cameras on the railway network must remain accessible to the British Transport Police and relevant Police Forces for the entirety of the retention period.
- (3) The retention period specified in subsection (2) is 30 calendar days.
- (4) Further to subsection (1), the Secretary of State must publish a report, within three months of the passing of this Act, specifying a compatibility standard that will facilitate CCTV access for the British Transport Police and any Police Force in England and Wales."

Sarah Champion

NC9

To move the following Clause—

"Training for those subject to a mandatory reporting duty

- (1) Any person who is subject to the duty under section 66(1), must be trained to an appropriate standard to carry out their responsibilities under the duty.
- (2) Such training shall be deemed appropriate only if it includes, but is not limited to, the following components—
 - (a) the recognised signs and indicators of child sexual abuse,
 - (b) what it means to suspect a child sexual offence may have been committed under the duty, as outlined in section 68—
 - (i) including understanding the different ways children may disclose abuse, and
 - (ii) the barriers to children disclosing abuse,
 - (c) how to respond to and support a child who they have been given reason to suspect is the victim of a child sexual offence, as set out in section 68,
 - (d) how to make notifications in accordance with section 66(2),
 - (e) how to judge whether making a notification would pose a risk to the life or safety of a relevant child, as set out in section 66(5), and
 - (f) how to understand, identify and apply the exemptions for consensual peer on peer activity, as set out in sections 69, 70 and 71."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure that those subject to the mandatory reporting duty for child sexual abuse are provided with appropriate training to equip them to fulfil these obligations.

Sarah Champion

NC10

Jess Asato

To move the following Clause—

“Meaning of exploitation: modern slavery

- (1) Section (3) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (meaning of exploitation) is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (6)(b) insert—

“Criminal Exploitation

- (7) Something is done to or in respect of the person which involves the commission of an offence under section 38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (child criminal exploitation).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to ensure criminally exploited children are not prosecuted for offences committed as result of their exploitation.

Rachael Maskell

NC11

Steve Witherden
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Ian Byrne
Olivia Blake

To move the following Clause—

“Offences of verbal and physical abuse of public transport workers

- (1) This section applies to a qualifying offence that is committed against a public transport worker acting in the exercise of functions as such a worker.
- (2) In this section, a “qualifying offence” is—
 - (a) an offence of common assault, or battery, under section 39 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, or
 - (b) an offence of harassment under section 2 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 which involves the verbal abuse of the public transport worker.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence to which this section applies is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine (or both).
- (4) In subsections (1) and (2), “public transport worker” means any person working on public transport, whether on public transport vehicles, or in public transport stations, or in any relevant setting where they are working in their capacity as a public transport worker.
- (5) It is immaterial for the purposes of this section whether the employment or engagement is paid or unpaid.”

Dame Karen Bradley

NC12

Sarah Champion
John Milne
Chris Murray
Christine Jardine
Sarah Dyke

Ben Maguire

Mike Martin

Sir Iain Duncan Smith

To move the following Clause—

“Definition of modern slavery exploitation: orphanage trafficking

- (1) Section (3) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (6)(b) insert—

“Orphanage trafficking

- (7) The person is a child who has been recruited into a residential care institution overseas for the purpose of financial gain and exploitation.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would expand the definition of exploitation under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 to include children who have been recruited into residential care institutions that engage in orphanage trafficking.

Kim Johnson

NC13

Sir Andrew Mitchell
Yasmin Qureshi
Zarah Sultana
Ian Byrne
Liz Saville Roberts

Apsana Begum
John McDonnell
Carla Denyer
Bell Ribeiro-Addy

Andy Slaughter
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Marsha De Cordova
Nadia Whittome

Siân Berry
Kate Osborne
Peter Dowd

To move the following Clause—

“Joint Enterprise

- (1) The Accessories and Abettors Act 1861 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 8 (abettors in misdemeanors), after “shall” insert “, by making a significant contribution to its commission,”.”

Anna Sabine

NC14

Siân Berry
 Carla Denyer
 Cameron Thomas
 Layla Moran
 Sarah Gibson

Wera Hobhouse

Andy Slaughter

To move the following Clause—

“Duty to review treatment of childhood convictions and cautions

- (1) Within a year of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament a report on the management of childhood convictions and cautions.
- (2) The report must look at—
 - (a) the prevention of automatic disclosure of childhood conditional cautions;
 - (b) the prevention of adult treatment of offences committed by individuals who were minors at the time of the offences, in question, taking place;
 - (c) the range of childhood convictions which are removed from standard and enhanced checks after five and a half years.
- (3) In considering the areas outlined in subsection (2), the report must look at the policy merits for reform of the existing management of childhood convictions and cautions, and the legislative steps which would be required in each case for reform to take place.”

Will Stone

NC15

Irene Campbell
 Julia Buckley
 Andrew George
 David Baines
 Bob Blackman

Mr Bayo Alaba
 Sadik Al-Hassan
 Mr Peter Bedford
 Bambos Charalambous
 John McDonnell
 Andy MacNae

Jess Brown-Fuller
 Tom Hayes
 Wera Hobhouse
 Ruth Cadbury
 Frank McNally
 Margaret Mullane

Darren Paffey
 Peter Dowd
 Josh Dean
 Liz Jarvis
 Ben Maguire
 Sammy Wilson

To move the following Clause—

“Unlicensed drivers: penalties

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Section 87, after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) The maximum penalty available to the Courts when sentencing an individual who has been convicted of driving without a license, and

who has never held a license, shall be an unlimited fine, or a custodial sentence of six months (or both).””

<hr/>		
Will Stone	NC16	
Irene Campbell		
Julia Buckley		
Andrew George		
David Baines		
Bob Blackman		
Mr Bayo Alaba	Jess Brown-Fuller	Darren Paffey
Sadik Al-Hassan	Tom Hayes	Peter Dowd
Mr Peter Bedford	Wera Hobhouse	Josh Dean
Bambos Charalambous	Ruth Cadbury	Liz Jarvis
John McDonnell	Frank McNally	Ben Maguire
Andy MacNae	Margaret Mullane	Sammy Wilson

To move the following Clause—

“Failure to stop

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
 - (2) In Section 170, after subsection (4) insert—
 - “(4A) The maximum penalties available to the Courts when sentencing an individual who has been convicted of an offence under this section are as follows—
 - (a) an unlimited fine;
 - (b) a custodial sentence of one year; and
 - (c) disqualification from driving for a period of up to two years.
- When considering its sentence, the Court may issue more than one of the maximum penalties listed above.””

<hr/>	
Sarah Champion	NC18
Siân Berry	
Carla Denyer	

To move the following Clause—

“Definition of the criminal exploitation of children

For the purpose of defining the offence created in section 38 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (Child criminal exploitation), the criminal exploitation of children is a form of child abuse in which a child under the age of 18 is used for purposes that constitute, enable or facilitate an offence under the law in England and Wales, regardless of whether the activity appears to be consensual, or whether the activity occurs online, through the use of technology, or in person.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create a statutory definition of the criminal exploitation of children.

Tonia Antoniazzi**NC19**

Tom Tugendhat
Neil Duncan-Jordan
Peter Prinsley
Sarah Bool
Shivani Raja

Rebecca Smith
Alicia Kearns

Wendy Morton

Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Power of Secretary of State to disregard convictions or cautions

- (1) The Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 92(1) after “same sex” insert “, or for an offence committed under Section 1 of the Street Offences Act 1959”.
- (3) In section 92(2) after “A and B are met” insert “, or, for a conviction or caution for an offence committed under Section 1 of the Street Offences Act 1959, B alone is met”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would mean that convictions or cautions for loitering or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution become disregarded.

Shockat Adam**NC21**

Siân Berry
Jeremy Corbyn
Iqbal Mohamed
Carla Denyer
Ayoub Khan

Mr Adnan Hussain

To move the following Clause—

“Prohibition of the use of live facial recognition technology by police forces

- (1) The use of live facial recognition technology for real-time biometric identification in publicly accessible spaces by police forces is prohibited.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), facial recognition systems used for biometric verification, where the sole purpose is to confirm a person's identity for the purpose of unlocking a device or having security access to premises, are not prohibited.”

Shockat Adam

NC22

Siân Berry
Jeremy Corbyn
Iqbal Mohamed
Carla Denyer
Ayoub Khan

To move the following Clause—

“Automated decision-making in the law enforcement context

- (1) Where a significant decision taken by, or on behalf of, a controller in relation to a data subject in the law enforcement context is—
 - (a) based entirely or partly on personal data, and
 - (b) based solely on automated processing,the controller must ensure that safeguards, which comply with subsection (2), for the data subject’s rights, freedoms and legitimate interests are in place.
- (2) The safeguards must consist of, or include, measures which—
 - (a) provide the data subject with personalised information about any decisions described in subsection (1) that have been taken in relation to the data subject;
 - (b) enable the data subject to make representations about such decisions;
 - (c) enable the data subject to obtain human intervention from the controller in relation to such decisions;
 - (d) enable the data subject to contest such decisions;
 - (e) ensure human reviewers of algorithmic decisions have the necessary competence, training, time to consider, authority to challenge the decision, and analytical understanding of the data to rectify automated decisions; and
 - (f) require the publication of any algorithmic tools that have been used to process personal data on the Algorithmic Transparency Recording Standard.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1), a decision based entirely or partly on personal data may not be made unless—
 - (a) the data subject has given explicit consent; or
 - (b) the decision is required or authorised by law.”

Andy Slaughter

NC23

To move the following Clause—

“Restrictions on the delivery of pointed knives after agreements made by distance communication

- (1) This section applies to any delivery of a pointed knife if the cutting edge of its blade exceeds 3 inches and,

- (a) the delivery of the pointed knife is the result of an agreement made by distance communication; and
 - (b) either the delivery or the agreement for the delivery is made in the course of a business.
- (2) For the purposes of this section an agreement is made by “distance communication” if, at the time that the agreement is made, none of the parties to the agreement is within visual sight of the other.
- (3) A party is not within visual sight of another if the only way that they can be seen is by use of an electronic, digital or other artificial means.
- (4) A company or partnership is to be treated as being within visual sight of any other party if one or more of its employees or partners is within visual sight of the other parties.
- (5) A means of distance communication may include, but not be limited to—
 - (a) electronic mail,
 - (b) unaddressed printed matter,
 - (c) telephone with human intervention,
 - (d) telephone without human intervention (including automatic calling machine, audiotext),
 - (e) videophone (telephone with screen),
 - (f) any form of social media,
 - (g) addressed printed matter,
 - (h) letter,
 - (i) press advertising with order form,
 - (j) catalogue,
 - (k) radio,
 - (l) videotext (microcomputer and television screen) with keyboard or touch screen,
 - (m) facsimile machine (fax), or
 - (n) television (teleshopping).
- (6) A person in England or Wales is guilty of an offence if they knowingly or recklessly cause a pointed knife to be delivered or deliver any pointed knife to either—
 - (a) domestic premises; or
 - (b) a remote locker or collection point which is not supervised by a human being at the time when the pointed knife is collected
- (7) For the purposes of this section domestic premises are defined as any premises which have not been assessed as liable for business rates and do not appear as such on the list maintained by the Valuation Agency Office.
- (8) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding Level 5 on the standard scale or both.
- (9) Nothing in this section prevents the delivery of rounded knives without a point.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create an offence of delivering a lethal pointed knife to domestic premises or remote locker/collection point.

Andy Slaughter**NC24**

To move the following Clause—

“Prohibition of displays of pointed knives

- (1) A person who in the course of a business displays any pointed knife, or causes any pointed knife to be displayed, in a place in England and Wales or Northern Ireland is guilty of an offence.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for the meaning of “place” in this section.
- (3) No offence is committed under this section if the display is a requested display to an individual aged 18 or over.
- (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply where a person (“D”) is charged with an offence under this section in a case where the display is a requested display to an individual aged under 18.
- (5) Where D is charged by reason of D having displayed the pointed knife it is a defence that—
 - (a) D believed that the individual was aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) D had taken all reasonable steps to establish the individual's age, or
 - (ii) from the individual's appearance nobody could reasonably have suspected that the individual was aged under 18.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5), a person is treated as having taken all reasonable steps to establish an individual's age if—
 - (a) the person asked the individual for evidence of the individual's age, and
 - (b) the evidence would have convinced a reasonable person.
- (7) Where D is charged by reason of D having caused the display of a pointed knife it is a defence that D exercised all due diligence to avoid committing the offence.
- (8) In this section “a requested display” means a display to an individual following a particular request by the individual to purchase a pointed knife, or for information about a pointed knife.
- (9) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding Level 5 on the standard scale or both.
- (10) Nothing in this section prevents the display of rounded knives without a point.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create an offence of displaying pointed knives in the course of a business.

Andy Slaughter**NC25**

Siân Berry
Carla Denyer
Olivia Blake

To move the following Clause—

“Unauthorised Encampments

The amendments to the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 inserted by Part 4 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 are repealed.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would repeal amendments to the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 in respect of unauthorised encampments, including those on which the High Court has made a Declaration of Incompatibility under section 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998.

Siân Berry**NC26**

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

To move the following Clause—

“Provision of information by the Secretary of State

- (1) The Secretary of State must publish, on a quarterly basis, data on the use of anti-social behaviour orders.
- (2) The data published under subsection (1) must include—
 - (a) The number of civil orders issued;
 - (b) The purposes for which such orders were issued;
 - (c) Information about the number of occasions when stop and search powers were utilised by the police prior to issuing anti-social behaviour orders; and
 - (d) The protected characteristics of persons subjected to anti-social behaviour orders.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause requires the Home Office to publish quarterly data on the issuing of anti-social behaviour orders, including the number of occasions when stop and search has been used by the police prior to issuing anti-social behaviour orders and the protected characteristics of those who have been issued with orders.

Siân Berry**NC27**Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

To move the following Clause—

“Suspension of Police Force’s ability to use stop and search powers: ‘Engage’ monitoring stage

- (1) The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 7 insert—

“7A Suspension of Police Force’s ability to use stop and search powers: ‘Engage’ monitoring stage

- (1) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, vary the ability of Police Forces in England and Wales to use stop and search powers.
- (2) The Secretary of State must, within a fortnight of being notified by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) that a police force in England and Wales has been moved to the ‘Engage’ stage of HMICFRS’s monitoring process, bring forward regulations under subsection (1) to suspend the respective Force’s ability to use stop and search powers.
- (3) The Secretary of State may not bring forward regulations to re-instate a suspended Police Force’s stop and search powers until such a time as HMICFRS confirms that the Force is no longer subject to the ‘Engage’ monitoring process.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause allows regulations to vary the ability of police forces to use stop and search, and requires the Government to suspend a police force’s stop and search powers if that force is subject to the ‘engage’ monitoring process by His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services.

Sarah Owen**NC28**Christine Jardine
Alex Brewer
Rosie Duffield
Kirith Entwistle
Catherine Fookes

Rachel Taylor

David Burton-Sampson

Samantha Niblett

To move the following Clause—

“Disapplication of time limit for offence of sharing intimate photograph or film

In section 66B of the Sexual Offences Act 2003, (sharing or threatening to share intimate photograph or film), after subsection (9) insert—

“(9A) Section 127 of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (time limit for summary offences) does not apply to an offence under subsection (1).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause allows the offence of sharing intimate photograph or film to be tried by a Magistrates’ Court at any time by disapplying the six-month time limit in s.127 of the Magistrates’ Court Act 1980.

Siân Berry

NC29

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

To move the following Clause—

“Review of compliance and enforcement mechanisms in relation to Police Forces

- (1) Within six months of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must establish an independent commission to investigate the enforcement powers of His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS).
- (2) The Commission’s terms of reference must include, but are not limited to—
 - (a) A review of the powers available to other independent regulatory and investigative bodies, such as Ofqual, the Care Quality Commission, the Financial Conduct Authority, and Ofsted;
 - (b) The lessons learned from other regulatory bodies with stronger enforcement powers; and
 - (c) An examination of whether a statutory framework of coordination between HMICFRS, the Independent Office for Police Conduct, and Police and Crime Commissioners, could enhance the enforcement powers available to all three sets of bodies and the accountability of policing in England and Wales.
- (3) The Commission must conclude its deliberations within nine months of its establishment.
- (4) Within a month of the Commission publishing its final report, the Secretary of State must lay a copy of the report before both Houses of Parliament and ensure that time is made available, within a fortnight of the report being laid, in both Houses for a substantive debate on the report’s conclusions.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Government to establish an independent commission to review the enforcement powers of His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services

(HMICFRS), including consideration of a statutory framework to enhance the collective enforcement powers of bodies supervising Police Forces in England and Wales.

Siân Berry

NC30

Shockat Adam
Carla Denyer

To move the following Clause—

“Prohibition of Police use of technologies to predict offences based on automated decisions, profiling, etc

- (1) Police Forces in England and Wales shall be prohibited from using any automated decision-making system, profiling or artificial intelligence system for the purpose of—
 - (a) Making risk assessments of natural persons or groups thereof in order to assess the risk of a natural person for offending or reoffending; or
 - (b) Predicting the occurrence or reoccurrence of an actual or potential criminal offence based on profiling of a natural person or on assessing personality traits and characteristics, including the person’s location, or past criminal behaviour of natural persons or groups of natural persons.
- (2) “Profiling” is profiling as defined by Article 4(4) of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council (‘the UK GDPR’).
- (3) Automated Decision Making means a decision based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which produces legal effects concerning him or her or similarly significantly affects him or her.
- (4) Artificial Intelligence systems are computer systems designed to produce results, opinions or assessments, produced through modelling from datasets and other automated training methods.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would prohibit Police Forces from using of certain forms of 'predictive' policing technologies, particularly those that rely on automated decision-making, profiling, and AI to assess the likelihood that individuals or groups will commit criminal offences.

Nigel Farage

NC31

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks

- (1) The Secretary of State must within 3 months of the passing of this Act cause an inquiry to be commenced (“the inquiry”) and, within that period, appoint

members of the inquiry in accordance with section (*Appointment of inquiry panel members*).

- (2) The terms of reference of the inquiry are—
 - (a) to investigate the nature and extent of sexual exploitation of children by organised networks, including—
 - (i) the experiences of victims and survivors of child sexual exploitation by organised networks,
 - (ii) the extent to which local authorities, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary and other public authorities were aware of child sexual exploitation by organised networks in their areas,
 - (iii) the appropriateness and effectiveness of any responses of those public authorities to cases of child sexual exploitation, including the effectiveness of sentencing or sentences served for offences involving child sexual exploitation by organised networks,
 - (iv) the extent to which public authorities have cooperated with previous inquiries and investigations into cases of child sexual exploitation in their areas,
 - (v) any organisational or individual responsibilities for not responding effectively to cases of child sexual exploitation,
 - (vi) identification of common patterns of behaviour and offending between organised networks,
 - (vii) identification of the type, extent and volume of crimes committed by organised networks including the number of victims of those crimes,
 - (viii) identification of the ethnicity of members of organised networks, and
 - (b) to make recommendations about legislative, policy and institutional changes to prevent child sexual exploitation in the future.
- (3) The inquiry must conclude within 18 months of the passing of this Act, and report to the Secretary of State within 3 months of concluding.
- (4) The inquiry may issue such interim reports as the chair of the inquiry considers to be appropriate.
- (5) The Secretary of State may at any time supplement the terms of reference of the inquiry through regulations after consultation with the chair of the inquiry, but may not omit, modify, or otherwise adversely affect any of the terms of reference set out in subsection (2)."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would set up a national statutory inquiry into the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks.

Nigel Farage

NC32

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Appointment of inquiry panel members

- (1) The inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*) shall be overseen by a chair and inquiry panel appointed by the Secretary of State.
- (2) The appointment of a chair under subsection (1) may only be made by the Secretary of State where they consider that the prospective chair has senior experience of and expertise in the successful investigation of serious offences and that the person does not have a conflict of interest in the subject matter of the inquiry.
- (3) The chair may appoint one or more persons to act as assessors to assist the inquiry panel and may at any time terminate the appointment of an assessor.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would allow the Secretary of State to appoint a chair and inquiry panel members to an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks.

Nigel Farage

NC33

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Inquiry evidence and procedure

- (1) The procedure and conduct of the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*) are to be such as the chair may direct.
- (2) In making any decision as to the procedure or conduct of the inquiry, the chair must act in a manner which is consistent with the terms of reference and—
 - (a) fairness,
 - (b) regard to the need for a detailed investigation of the issues before the inquiry,
 - (c) regard to the need to conclude the inquiry within the period set in the terms of reference, and
 - (d) regard to the need to avoid unnecessary cost (whether to public funds or to witnesses or others).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would enable the chair of an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks to make provision for the procedure of that inquiry.

Nigel Farage

NC34

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Requirement for public access to inquiry proceedings and information

- (1) Subject to any restrictions imposed by an order under section (*Inquiry restrictions on public access etc*), the chair of the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*) must take steps to secure that members of the public (including reporters) are able to—
 - (a) attend the inquiry,
 - (b) see and hear a simultaneous transmission of proceedings at the inquiry, and
 - (c) obtain or to view a record of evidence and documents given, produced or provided to the inquiry or inquiry panel.
- (2) Subject to any restriction imposed under section (*Inquiry restrictions on public access etc*), records (including transcripts of the proceedings) of the inquiry must, for a period of 10 years, be made available on a website maintained by the Secretary of State.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would enable the chair of an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks to make provision for public access to that inquiry.

Nigel Farage

NC35

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Inquiry restrictions on public access etc

- (1) Restrictions may, in accordance with this section, be imposed on—
 - (a) attendance at the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*), or at any particular part of the inquiry,

- (b) the disclosure or publication of any, or part of, evidence or documents given, produced or provided to the inquiry (including the simultaneous transmission of proceedings at the inquiry), and
 - (c) disclosure or publication of the identity of any person.
- (2) Restrictions may be imposed by being specified in an order (a “restriction order”) made by the chair during the course of the inquiry.
- (3) A restriction order must, having regard to the matters in subsection (4), specify only such restrictions required by any express statutory provision, assimilated enforcement obligation, or for national security purposes, or which otherwise protect—
 - (a) a victim or a whistle-blower,
 - (b) the identity of an individual authorised for the conduct or the use of a covert human intelligence source except where that person is accused of an offence and the chair considers it to be conducive to the inquiry in fulfilling its terms of reference, or
 - (c) a matter which the chair considers to be in the public interest provided that this does not affect the inquiry fulfilling its terms of reference.
- (4) The matters referred to in subsection (3) are—
 - (a) the importance of public attendance at the inquiry and disclosure or publication of information to the allaying of public concern,
 - (b) any risk of harm to—
 - (i) a victim or survivor of child sexual exploitation,
 - (ii) a whistle-blower, or
 - (iii) the future operational practices or methods of law enforcement, that could be avoided or materially reduced by any such restriction,
 - (c) any conditions as to confidentiality subject to which a person acquired information which that person is to give, or has given, to the inquiry, and
 - (d) the extent to which not imposing any particular restriction would be likely to cause delay or to impair the efficiency or effectiveness of the inquiry or the fulfilment of the terms of reference.
- (5) The Secretary of State may direct the chair to revoke any restriction order made under this provision or require the chair to impose a restriction order if they consider it conducive to the fulfilment of the terms of reference of the inquiry and in the public interest having regard to the matters in subsection (4).
- (6) The Secretary of State must, by a notice published within a month of the end of the inquiry—
 - (a) revoke a restriction order containing disclosure restrictions that are still in force, or
 - (b) vary such a restriction order so as to remove or relax any of the restrictions, unless the Secretary of State considers it necessary, having regard to the matters in subsection (4), to retain any of the disclosure restrictions after the end of the inquiry.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would enable the chair of an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks, and the Secretary of State, to make provision for restrictions on information provided to that inquiry.

Nigel Farage**NC36**

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Inquiry powers to require production of evidence etc.

- (1) The chair of the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*) may by notice require a person at a time and place stated in the notice—
 - (a) to give evidence,
 - (b) to produce any documents in the custody or under the control of that person which relate to a matter in question at the inquiry, or
 - (c) to produce any other thing in the custody or under the control of that person for inspection, examination or testing by or on behalf of the inquiry panel.
- (2) The Secretary of State must require a public authority that has control of audio or visual records of specified proceedings to provide those audio or visual records to the Secretary of State.
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), the Secretary of State must, following the provision of audio or visual records under subsection (2), publish a transcription of those records on a website maintained by the Secretary of State for a period of 10 years.
- (4) The Secretary of State may redact or omit any or all of the transcription where it is required by any express statutory provision, assimilated enforcement obligation, or for national security purposes, or which otherwise—
 - (a) protect a victim or a whistle-blower,
 - (b) protect the identity of an individual authorised for the conduct or the use of a covert human intelligence source except where that person is accused of an offence and the Secretary of State considers it to be conducive to do so, or
 - (c) avoid or remove any risk of harm to—
 - (i) a victim or survivor of child sexual exploitation, or
 - (ii) a whistle-blower, or
 - (iii) the future operational practices or methods of law enforcement, or

- (d) adversely affect any conditions as to confidentiality subject to which a person acquired information which that person has provided in the course of any specified proceedings.
- (5) A person subject to subsection (1) cannot be required to give, produce or provide any evidence or document if that person could not be required to do so on the grounds of legal professional privilege if the proceedings of the inquiry were civil proceedings in a court in England and Wales.
- (6) In this section, “specified proceedings” means any previous inquiry or commission or criminal proceedings which is notified in writing to the Secretary of State by the chair of the inquiry.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would enable the chair of an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks to require that attendance or evidence is provided to that inquiry and, further, provides for a process requiring the publication of specified proceedings.

Nigel Farage

NC37

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Inquiry offences

- (1) A person (“P”) is guilty of an offence if P fails without reasonable excuse to do anything that P is required to do by a notice under section (*Inquiry powers to require production of evidence etc.*).
- (2) A person (“P”) is guilty of an offence if during the course of the inquiry—
 - (a) P intentionally suppresses or conceals a document that is, and that P knows or believes to be, a relevant document, or
 - (b) P intentionally alters or destroys a relevant document.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) a document is a “relevant document” if it is likely that the inquiry panel would (if aware of its existence) wish to be provided with it.
- (4) A person who is guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make it a criminal offence not to provide evidence to an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks.

Nigel Farage

NC38

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Inquiry enforcement by High Court and contempt

- (1) Where a person—
 - (a) fails to comply with, or acts in breach of, a notice under section (*Inquiry powers to require production of evidence etc.*) or an order made by the chair, or
 - (b) threatens to do so, the chair may bring a case referring the matter to the High Court.
- (2) The High Court, after hearing any evidence or representations on a matter brought to it under subsection (1), may make any order by way of enforcement or otherwise which it could have made if the matter had arisen in proceedings before it.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause enables enforcement to be taken in relation to a person who breached a requirement to provide evidence or attend proceedings in connection with an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks.

Nigel Farage

NC39

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

“Inquiry immunity from suit and legal challenges

- (1) No legal action may be brought against—
 - (a) a member of the inquiry panel,
 - (b) an assessor, counsel or solicitor to the inquiry,
 - (c) an assessor, counsel or solicitor to the inquiry,
 - (d) the Secretary of State,in respect of any act done or omission made in the execution of that person's duty or power, or any act done or omission made in good faith in the purported execution of that person's duty in the undertaking of the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*).

- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of any other enactment, a court or tribunal must not consider any claim or complaint (whether by way of judicial review or otherwise) which relates to the decision or conduct of—
 - (a) a member of the inquiry panel,
 - (b) an assessor, counsel or solicitor to the inquiry,
 - (c) a person engaged to provide assistance to the inquiry, or
 - (d) the Secretary of State,
in respect of any act done or omission made in the execution of that person's duty or power as part of the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*) , or any act done or omission made in good faith in the purported execution of this Act.
- (3) An application which is not excluded under subsection (2) for judicial review of a decision made—
 - (a) by the Secretary of State in relation to the inquiry, or
 - (b) by a member of the inquiry panel,
 - (c) must be brought promptly and, no later than 14 days after the day on which the applicant became aware of the decision, unless that time limit is extended by the court."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make provision relating to legal challenges in connection with an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks.

Nigel Farage**NC40**

Richard Tice
Lee Anderson
James McMurdock
Sarah Pochin

To move the following Clause—

"Duty of cooperation with inquiry

- (1) A public authority must not act in a manner which conflicts with or impedes the inquiry established under section (*Establishment of inquiry on the exploitation of children by organised networks*) acting in accordance with its terms of reference and must otherwise cooperate with the members of the inquiry in the exercise of its functions.
- (2) In this section, "public authority" includes any person or body certain of whose functions are functions of a public nature."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure there is a duty of cooperation in connection with an inquiry relating to the sexual exploitation of children by organised networks.

Sir Geoffrey Clifton-Brown

NC41

Richard Fuller
Sir John Whittingdale
Martin Vickers
Greg Smith
Jack Rankin

Gregory Stafford
Dr Neil Shastri-Hurst

Bradley Thomas
John Cooper

Rupert Lowe
Charlie Dewhirst

To move the following Clause—

“Inspection of police force firearms licensing departments

- (1) The Police Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 54 (appointment and functions of inspectors of constabulary), after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) Any inspection conducted under subsection (2) shall include a review of the performance of the police force’s firearms licensing department.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMICFRS) to inspect the efficiency and effectiveness of police force’s firearms licensing departments as part of every police, efficiency, effectiveness and legitimacy (PEEL) inspection.

John McDonnell

NC42

Kim Johnson
Siân Berry
Carla Denyer

To move the following Clause—

“Offences with a terrorism connection

- (1) The Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Section 69, omit subsection (4).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would raise the threshold of offences which can be considered as terrorism related offences back to the level provided for by the Sentencing Act 2020 as originally enacted.

Mike Martin**NC43**

Dame Karen Bradley
 Ms Stella Creasy
 Lisa Smart
 Siân Berry
 Munira Wilson

Sarah Olney
 Vikki Slade
 Luke Taylor
 Steff Aquarone
 Mr Paul Kohler
 Victoria Collins
 James MacCleary
 Manuela Perteghella
 Calum Miller
 David Davis
 Sir Julian Lewis
 Tim Farron
 Tom Gordon
 Layla Moran
 Wera Hobhouse
 Liz Jarvis

Pippa Heylings
 Dr Al Pinkerton
 Helen Morgan
 Tessa Munt
 Chris Coghlan
 Sarah Dyke
 Ben Maguire
 Carla Denyer
 Dame Caroline Dineneage
 Marie Goldman
 Brian Mathew
 Zöe Franklin
 David Chadwick
 Daisy Cooper
 Christine Jardine

Martin Wrigley
 Monica Harding
 Max Wilkinson
 Andrew George
 Alison Bennett
 Steve Darling
 Dr Danny Chambers
 Freddie van Mierlo
 Edward Morello
 Tom Tugendhat
 Jim Allister
 Simon Hoare
 Charlie Maynard
 Sorcha Eastwood
 Dr Roz Savage

To move the following Clause—

“Commencement of the Protection from Sex-based Harassment in Public Act

- (1) Section 4 of the Protection from Sex-based Harassment in Public Act 2023 is amended as follows.
- (2) Leave out subsections (3) and (4) and insert—
 - “(3) Sections 1, 2 and 3 come into force on the day that the Crime and Policing Act 2025 receives Royal Assent”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause automatically commences Protection from Sex-based Harassment in Public Act 2023 when the Crime and Policing Bill receives Royal Assent, removing the need for regulations to bring the Act into force. The Act criminalises the public harassment of individuals where that harassment is based on an individual's sex.

Kirith Entwistle**NC44**

Charlotte Nichols
 Juliet Campbell
 Anna Dixon
 Jess Asato
 Kim Johnson

Margaret Mullane
 Chris Bloore
 Mrs Elsie Blundell
 Kirsteen Sullivan
 Dr Marie Tidball
 Yasmin Qureshi

Tonia Antoniazzi
 Dr Allison Gardner
 Jen Craft
 Abtisam Mohamed
 Tom Hayes

Ms Stella Creasy
 Uma Kumaran
 Naushabah Khan
 Natasha Irons
 Neil Duncan-Jordan

To move the following Clause—

“Sentencing: “honour”-based offences:

- (1) The Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 21, after paragraph 9(g) insert—“(h) the fact that the offender inflicted “honour”- based abuse on the victim.”
- (3) In Schedule 21, after paragraph 10(g) insert—“(h) the fact that the offender was a victim of “honour”-based abuse perpetrated by the deceased.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would modify the Sentencing Act 2020 to recognise “honour” as an aggravating factor under paragraph 9 and as a mitigating factor under paragraph 10.

Mr Richard Holden

NC45

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Disclosure of convictions for child sexual offences

- (1) This section applies where a police force is aware or notified of an individual within its jurisdiction who has been cautioned or convicted of a child sex offence.
- (2) A police force must notify any organisation that has responsibilities for a child's welfare where an individual identified under subsection (1) is employed by or volunteering for that organisation, or is seeking to do so.
- (3) The Secretary of State must issue guidance to police forces on their duty under subsection (2) within six months of the passing of this Act.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require police forces to proactively notify an organisation of an individual working or volunteering for it, or seeking to do so, where that individual has been cautioned or convicted of a child sex offence.

Mr Richard Holden

NC46

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Requirements on sellers of vehicle to provide specified information

- (1) The Road Vehicle (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 2002 are amended as follows.

- (2) After regulation 18, insert—

“Requirements on sellers of vehicle to provide specified information

- (1) Where a keeper sells a vehicle, the keeper must record relevant information in the registration document of the vehicle at, or before, the date on which the vehicle is sold to a new keeper.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the relevant information is—
 - (a) where the keeper is an individual, the home address of the keeper,
 - (b) where the keeper is a company, information which the Secretary of State may specify, and
 - (c) where the keeper is the keeper of a fleet, information equivalent to that required in paragraphs (a) and (b) as relevant to the circumstances of the keeper.”
- (3) The information the Secretary of State may specify under paragraph (2)(b) may include the company’s registered address and company number.
- (4) A keeper who fails to record relevant information in accordance with this regulation commits an offence.
- (5) A person who is guilty of an offence under this regulation is liable for a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- (6) For the purposes of this regulation “company” has such meaning as the Secretary of State may specify.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create a requirement for a person selling a vehicle to provide their address in the registration document of the vehicle.

Dawn Butler

NC47

- ☆ To move the following Clause—

“Failure to disable stolen mobile devices: civil penalty

- (1) An appropriate officer must provide the relevant service provider with a notification of a stolen mobile device.
- (2) A notification under subsection (1) must—
 - (a) identify the stolen device or service provided to the device;
 - (b) require the service provider to disable the stolen device or take actions to prevent it from being re-registered;
 - (c) explain that the notification must be complied with before the end of a period of 48 hours beginning with the time the notification is given; and
 - (d) set out the potential consequences of failure to comply with the notification.

- (3) A service provider who is given a notification under subsection (1) may, before the end of the initial 48-hour period, request a review of the decision to give the notification.
- (4) The grounds on which a recipient may request a review include, in particular, that—
 - (a) the device to which the notification relates is insufficiently identified for the service provider to be able to take the action required by the notification; or
 - (b) the service provider that received the notice is not, in fact, the provider of the relevant service to which the notification relates.
- (5) If the initial 48-hour period has expired without the notification having been complied with or without a review request having been received, an appropriate officer may give a penalty notice requiring the service provider to pay a penalty of an amount not exceeding £10,000.
- (6) Schedule 4 makes further provision in connection with penalty notices given under this section.
- (7) In this section—

“appropriate officer” has the same meaning as in Schedule 13, paragraph 14

“service provider” means a provider of a relevant mobile phone service.
- (8) In Schedule 4, after all instances of “section 16”, insert “section (Failure to disable stolen mobile devices: civil penalty)”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the police to issue notifications to service providers requiring them to disable stolen mobile devices within 48 hours or be issued with a penalty.

Anneliese Midgley

NC48

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Assault on a delivery worker

- (1) A person who assaults a delivery person in connection with a delivery commits an offence under this section.
- (2) Delivery person” means a person who—
 - (a) is logged into a delivery app,
 - (b) is travelling to a location to collect goods for delivery,
 - (c) is at a location waiting for, or taking possession of, goods for delivery,
 - (d) is travelling to deliver those goods to another location,
 - (e) is delivering those goods to another location,
 - (f) is within an hour of having delivered those goods to another location, or
 - (g) has commenced travel to another location.

- (3) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum term for summary offences or a fine (or both).
- (4) In subsection (3) “the maximum term for summary offences” means — (a) if the offence is committed before the time when section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act (alteration of penalties for certain summary offences: England and Wales) comes into force, 6 months; (b) if the offence is committed after that time, 51 weeks.
- (5) In section 40(3) of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (power to join in indictment count for common assault etc), after paragraph (ad) insert—
“(ae) an offence under section (Assault on a delivery worker) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025;”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create an offence of assault on a delivery worker.

Siân Berry

NC49

Carla Denyer
Ellie Chowns
Adrian Ramsay
Iqbal Mohamed

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Definition of serious disruption: amendment

- (1) The Public Order Act 2023 is amended as follows.
- (2) Omit Section 34.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would restore the previous threshold for serious protest disruption by removing the wording in the Public Order Act which defines it to mean any obstruction that caused ‘more than minor hindrance’ to day to day activities.

Alex Sobel

NC50

Siân Berry
Carla Denyer
Ellie Chowns
Adrian Ramsay
Apsana Begum

Kim Johnson

Iqbal Mohamed

Olivia Blake

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Right to protest

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 is amended as follows.

(2) In Part II (Processions and Assemblies) before section 11, insert—

“10A The right to protest

- (1) Everyone has the right to engage in peaceful protest, both alone and with others.
- (2) Public authorities have a duty to—
 - (a) respect the right to protest;
 - (b) protect the right to protest; and
 - (c) facilitate the right to protest.
- (3) A public authority may only interfere with the right to protest, including by placing restrictions upon its exercise, when it is necessary and proportionate to do so to protect national security or public safety, prevent disorder or crime, protect public health or the rights and freedoms of others.
- (4) For the purposes of this section “public authority” has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998.””

Mr Peter Bedford

NC51

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Causing death while driving unlicensed or uninsured

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 2A (meaning of dangerous driving), at the end of subsection (1)(b) insert “,or
 - (c) at the time when they were driving, the circumstances were such that they were committing an offence under section 87(1) of this Act (driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence), or section 143 of this Act (using motor vehicle while uninsured).”
- (3) Omit section 3ZB.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would mean that an individual who is driving without a licence and/or insurance and causes a death would be considered as causing death by dangerous driving.

Lisa Smart

NC83

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Prevention of resale of stolen GPS products

- (1) The Equipment Theft Act 2023 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Section 1(2)(b), after ‘commercial activities’ insert, ‘including GPS equipment’.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause extends the Equipment Theft Act 2023 to specifically include the theft of GPS equipment.

Lisa Smart

NC84

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Rural Crime Prevention Strategy

- (1) A day after this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must establish a rural crime prevention task force to develop proposals for tackling rural crime.
- (2) The task force should be tasked with a remit that includes, but is not confined to, examining—
 - (a) The particular types of crime that occur in rural areas;
 - (b) Crime rates in rural communities across England and Wales;
 - (c) The current levels of police resources and funding in rural communities;
 - (d) Whether specific training in how to respond to rural crime call-outs should be undertaken by police control room operators;
 - (e) The operational case, and the funding implications, of appointing rural crime specialists in Police Forces across England and Wales which serve areas that include a significant rural population; and
 - (f) Whether a National Rural Crime Coordinator should be established
- (3) The task force established under subsection (1) must submit a rural crime prevention strategy to the Secretary of State within six months of its appointment.
- (4) The Secretary of State must, within a month of receiving the report made by the task force, lay before both Houses of Parliament a written response to the task force’s recommendations.
- (5) The Secretary of State must, within a month of laying their response to the task force’s report, ensure that an amendable motion on the subject of the rural crime task force’s recommendations is laid, and moved, before both Houses of Parliament.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to establish a task force to produce a strategy for tackling rural crime, makes provision for specific aspects of the task force's remit, and requires the Secretary of State to bring forward a substantive motion before both Houses of Parliament on the task force's recommendations.

Lisa Smart**NC85**

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Neighbourhood Policing: minimum levels

- (1) Within six months of the passage of this Act, the Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament proposals on maintaining minimum levels of neighbourhood policing.
- (2) The proposals must include—
 - (a) A requirement for every Police Force in England and Wales to maintain neighbourhood policing teams at a level necessary to ensure effective community engagement and crime prevention;
 - (b) A plan to designate a proportion of funds, recovered under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, for neighbourhood policing initiatives; and
 - (c) A plan for future Police Grant Reports to include a ring-fenced allocation of 20% of total funds to be allocated specifically for neighbourhood policing."

Lisa Smart**NC86**

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Neighbourhood Policing

- (1) The Secretary of State must ensure that every local authority area in England and Wales has a neighbourhood policing team must be assigned exclusively to community-based duties, including:
 - (a) High-visibility foot patrols;
 - (b) Community engagement and intelligence gathering;
 - (c) Crime prevention initiatives; and
 - (d) Solving crime.

- (2) The Home Office must publish proposals detailing the additional funding that will be required to ensure that police forces can meet these requirements without reducing officer numbers in other frontline policing roles.
- (3) The Secretary of State must publish an annual report detailing:
 - (a) The number of officers and PCSOs deployed in neighbourhood policing roles;
 - (b) The total cost of maintaining the required levels; and
 - (c) The impact on crime reduction and public confidence in policing.
- (4) If a police force fails to meet the minimum staffing levels required under subsection (1), the Home Office must intervene and provide emergency funding to ensure compliance within six months."

Lisa Smart

NC87

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Offence of failing to meet pollution performance commitment levels

- (1) A water or water and sewerage company ("C") commits an offence where C has—
 - (a) failed to meet its pollution performance commitment level for three consecutive years; or
 - (b) experienced an increase in—
 - (i) experienced an increase in—
 - (ii) serious pollution incidentsfor three consecutive years.
- (2) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) "water or water and sewerage company" means companies which are responsible for the provision of water, or water and sewerage, services and which are regulated by Ofwat and the Environment Agency;
 - (b) "pollution performance commitment level" means the level of performance on pollution that the company has committed to deliver, and which is reported against by Ofwat in its annual water company performance report; and
 - (c) "total pollution incidents per 10,000km²" and "serious pollution incidents" mean the relevant figures under those headings reported by the Environment Agency in its annual environmental performance report.
- (3) If guilty of an offence under this section, C is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause creates an offence of failing to meet pollution performance commitment levels.

Lisa Smart**NC88**

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Senior manager liability for failure to meet pollution performance commitment levels

- (1) A person (“P”) commits an offence where—
 - (a) P is a senior manager of a water or water and sewerage company (“C”),
 - (b) C commits an offence under section [Offence of failing to meet pollution performance commitment levels], and
 - (c) P has failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent that offence being committed by C.
- (2) For the purposes of this section—

“senior manager” means an individual who plays a significant role in—

 - (a) the making of decisions about how C’s relevant activities are to be managed or organised, or
 - (b) the actual managing or organising of C’s relevant activities;
- (3) Where P is charged with an offence under this section, it is a defence for P to show that P was a senior manager of C for such a short time during the relevant period that P could not reasonably have been expected to take steps to prevent that offence being committed by C.
- (4) Where P is guilty of an offence under this section, P is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause creates senior manager liability for failure to meet pollution performance commitment levels.

Lisa Smart**NC89**

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Duty of candour

- (1) Every police officer shall have a duty to act with candour and transparency in relation to—
 - (a) the investigation of criminal offences;
 - (b) the investigation of misconduct or complaints involving the police;
 - (c) participation in any public inquiry, inquest, disciplinary proceedings, or legal process arising from their duties;
 - (d) any engagement with bodies exercising oversight of policing or the criminal justice system.
- (2) This duty shall apply regardless of whether the officer is directly the subject of the matter in question or is providing evidence as a witness.
- (3) The duty includes an obligation to—
 - (a) disclose any information which the officer knows or reasonably believes to be relevant;
 - (b) disclose such information proactively and not solely in response to formal requests;
 - (c) refrain from withholding or distorting relevant facts, whether by act or omission.
- (4) Failure to comply with the duty of candour shall—
 - (a) constitute misconduct for the purposes of police disciplinary procedures;
 - (b) amount to gross misconduct where the breach is intentional or demonstrates reckless disregard for the truth;
 - (c) be subject to mandatory referral to the Independent Office for Police Conduct.
- (5) The Secretary of State shall, within six months of this Act coming into force, issue statutory guidance on the implementation of the duty of candour.
- (6) The College of Policing shall include the duty of candour within the Code of Ethics and ensure its incorporation into training programmes.
- (7) The Independent Office for Police Conduct shall report annually to Parliament on the application, enforcement, and impact of this duty.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, “police officer” means—
 - (a) any constable or member of a police force in England and Wales;
 - (b) any special constable;
 - (c) any former officer where the conduct in question occurred during their service.”

Lisa Smart

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

NC90

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Mandatory mental health training for police officers

- (1) Every police force in England and Wales must ensure that all frontline police officers receive regular training in dealing with incidents involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.
- (2) The training provided under subsection (1) must—
 - (a) be developed and delivered in consultation with NHS mental health trusts, clinical commissioning groups, and other relevant health and social care bodies;
 - (b) reflect the principles of the Right Care, Right Person (RCRP) approach;
 - (c) include instruction in de-escalation techniques, legal obligations under the Mental Health Act 1983, communication with vulnerable persons, and referral pathways to appropriate healthcare services; and
 - (d) be trauma-informed and culturally competent.
- (3) Initial training must be completed within six months of an officer’s commencement of frontline duties.
- (4) Refresher training must be undertaken at least once every two years.
- (5) Each police force must publish an annual statement on compliance with this section, including the number of officers trained and steps taken to evaluate the effectiveness of the training.
- (6) The Secretary of State must by regulations make provision for—
 - (a) minimum standards for training content and delivery;
 - (b) procedures for monitoring and enforcement; and
 - (c) sanctions for non-compliance.
- (7) Regulations under this section must be made by statutory instrument and are subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

Lisa Smart

NC91

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Right to protest: report on restrictions

- (1) Within six months of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament a report on the restrictions which have been made to the right to protest over the last ten years.

- (2) The Secretary of State must ensure that within a month of the report produced under subsection (1) being published, time is made available for a debate on a substantive motion in both Houses of Parliament."

Lisa Smart

NC92

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Safeguards for the use of facial recognition technology in public spaces

- (1) The use of live facial recognition technology for real-time biometric identification, by any public or private authorities, shall be prohibited unless one or more of the following conditions are met—
 - (a) It is used for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating serious crimes as defined under the Serious Crime Act 2007;
 - (b) The deployment has received prior judicial authorization specifying the scope, duration, and purpose of its use;
 - (c) It is necessary and proportionate for preventing an imminent and substantial threat to public safety, such as a terrorist attack; and
 - (d) It is deployed for the purpose of locating missing persons or vulnerable individuals at risk.
- (2) Any public authority deploying live facial recognition technology must:
 - (a) Conduct and publish a Data Protection Impact Assessment before deployment;
 - (b) Ensure that use is compliant with the principles of necessity and proportionality as outlined in the Human Rights Act 1998;
 - (c) Maintain clear and publicly available records of deployments, including justification for use and any safeguards implemented;
 - (d) Inform the public of deployments, unless exceptional circumstances apply; and
 - (e) Create, implement and follow nationwide statutory guidance for using the technology.
- (3) The use of live facial recognition technology for mass surveillance, profiling, or automated decision-making without human oversight, is an offence.
- (4) The Information Commissioner's Office and an independent oversight body shall be responsible for monitoring compliance with the provisions of this clause, conducting audits, and investigating complaints.
- (5) Within six months of the passing of this Act, the Secretary of State must sure that a motion is tabled, and moved, before both Houses of Parliament to approve the appointment of the independent oversight body specified in subsection (5).

- (6) A public authority or private entity guilty of an offence under this section will be liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine
- (7) A private individual found guilty of an offence under this section will be liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or imprisonment (or both).
- (8) The Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament an annual report detailing the use of live facial recognition technology, including instances of authorisation and compliance measures undertaken, and ensure that a motion is tabled, and moved, before both Houses to approve the report.
- (9) The motion specified in subsection (9) must include proposals to strengthen the role of the Office of the Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioner (OBSCC) in overseeing the impact of emerging technology such as facial recognition and its impact on civil liberties.”

Lisa Smart

NC93

Josh Babarinde
Christine Jardine
Ben Maguire
Luke Taylor

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Right to peaceful protest

- (1) It is the duty of public authorities, including police forces, to respect and facilitate the exercise of the right to peaceful protest in accordance with Articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights.
- (2) A person’s presence at, or participation in, a peaceful protest—
 - (a) must not, of itself, be treated as grounds for arrest or the use of force; and
 - (b) must not be subject to unnecessary or disproportionate restrictions.
- (3) In exercising powers under this Act or any other enactment, a constable must have regard to the importance of—
 - (a) enabling peaceful protest to take place; and
 - (b) minimising interference with the rights of those engaged in peaceful protest.
- (4) This section does not prevent a constable from imposing conditions on a protest or taking enforcement action where necessary and proportionate to prevent—
 - (a) serious disruption to the life of the community;
 - (b) serious public disorder;
 - (c) serious damage to property; or
 - (d) the commission of serious crime.

- (5) The Secretary of State must issue guidance on the application of this section within six months of the passing of this Act.”

Luke Taylor

NC95

Mike Martin

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Offence of stalking: review

- (1) Within six months of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must establish a review into the effectiveness of Sections 2A and 4A of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.
- (2) The review established under subsection (1) must complete its work within nine months of its establishment.
- (3) Within a month of the review submitting its final report, the Secretary of State must lay a copy of the report before both Houses of Parliament and make time available in both Houses for a debate on a substantive motion relating to the report.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Government to establish a review into the effectiveness of the stalking provisions of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, specifies the review's timeframe, and requires the Government to make time available in both Houses of Parliament for a substantive debate on the review's report.

Luke Taylor

NC96

Mike Martin

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Stalking awareness guidelines: review

- (1) Within six months of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must establish a review into the effectiveness and adequacy of stalking awareness guidance provided by public bodies in England and Wales.
- (2) The terms of reference for this review should include examining whether stalking awareness guidance should form part of the national curriculum in England.
- (3) Within a month of the review submitting its final report, the Secretary of State must lay a copy of the report before both Houses of Parliament and make time available in both Houses for a debate on a substantive motion relating to the report.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Government to establish a review into the effectiveness of the stalking awareness guidance provided by public bodies, specifies that the review should examine making stalking awareness guidance mandatory under the national curriculum, and provides for a substantive debate in Parliament on the review's report.

Ayoub Khan

NC97

Shockat Adam
Jeremy Corbyn
Mr Adnan Hussain
Iqbal Mohamed

★ To move the following Clause—

“Electronic searches under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000

- (1) The Terrorism Act 2000 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 7, after paragraph 8 insert—
 - “8A (1) An examining officer may not search any electronic device under paragraph 8(1) without the prior authorisation of a judge, unless the examining officer has reasonable grounds to believe that the device contains information necessary to prevent—
 - (a) an emergency threatening the life of a person or persons, or
 - (b) an immediate threat to national security.
 - (2) An examining officer may seek the prior authorisation of a judge to engage in conduct which is for the purpose of obtaining data necessary for the purpose of determining whether the person falls within section 40(1).
 - (3) Authorised conduct may consist of an officer—
 - (a) scanning the information stored on the device using technology approved by the Secretary of State for the purpose of ascertaining whether someone falls within section 40(1),
 - (b) requiring the person to permit the scan, and
 - (c) requiring the person to take such steps as appear necessary to allow the scan to be performed.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause places safeguards on the searches of electronic devices to ensure these are conducted only when necessary to determine whether the person is a relevant person for the purposes of the Terrorism Act 2000.

Iqbal Mohamed

NC98

Jeremy Corbyn
Ayoub Khan
Mr Adnan Hussain

★ To move the following Clause—

“Use of Prevent data

In the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, after section 33 insert—

33A Duty to obtain authorisation for use of Prevent data

- (1) This section applies where a specified authority uses information collected under the Prevent duty for criminal investigations, national security or any other purpose unrelated to compliance with the general duty under section 26.
- (2) Where this section applies, a specified authority must seek the prior authorisation of a judge for the use of the information, except where doing so would prevent the authority from addressing—
 - (a) an emergency threatening the life of a person or persons, or
 - (b) an immediate threat to national security.
- (3) A specified authority which uses information under paragraphs 2(a) or (b) must seek a review of its use from a judge at its earliest convenience and no later than a week after the use.
- (4) A specified authority is a person or body listed in Schedule 6.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require specified users to seek the approval of a judge prior to using data collected under the Prevent duty, except where there was an emergency or immediate threat. If data is used in urgent situations, a judge must review it within a week.

Sarah Champion

NC99

Monica Harding

★ To move the following Clause—

“Universal jurisdiction over the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and ancillary conduct (England and Wales)

- (1) The International Criminal Court Act 2001 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 51(1)—
 - (a) After “person”, insert “, whatever his or her nationality,”
 - (b) After “war crime”, insert “in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.”
- (3) Omit section 51(2).
- (4) In section 52(1)—
 - (a) After “person”, insert “, whatever his or her nationality,”
 - (b) After “conduct”, insert “in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.”
- (5) Omit section 52(4).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would amend the ICC Act 2001 to provide for the exercise of universal jurisdiction over the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and ancillary conduct, allowing authorities in England and Wales to prosecute persons suspected of these crimes without any requirement for a connection to the UK.

Sarah Champion

NC100

Monica Harding

★ To move the following Clause—

“Universal jurisdiction over the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and ancillary conduct (Northern Ireland)”

- (1) The International Criminal Court Act 2001 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 58(1)—
 - (a) After “person”, insert “, whatever his or her nationality,”
 - (b) After “war crime”, insert “in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.”
- (3) Omit section 58(2).
- (4) In section 59(1)—
 - (a) After “person”, insert “, whatever his or her nationality,”
 - (b) After “conduct”, insert “in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.”
- (5) Omit section 59(4).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would amend the ICC Act 2001 to provide for the exercise of universal jurisdiction over the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and ancillary conduct, allowing authorities in Northern Ireland to prosecute persons suspected of these crimes without any requirement for a connection to the UK.

Lisa Smart

NC101

★ To move the following Clause—

“Threshold for offences to be considered as terrorism-related: review”

- (1) Within six months of this Act receiving Royal Assent, the Secretary of State must establish a review into the effect of the raising of the threshold of offences which can be considered as terrorism related offences by the Counter Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021.
- (2) The review specified in subsection (1) must report within nine months of its establishment and its final report must be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and time made available for a debate on a substantive motion in both Houses of Parliament on the report’s conclusions, within a month of the report’s publication.”

Jess Asato

NC102

★ To move the following Clause—

“Amendment of Possession of extreme pornographic images

- (1) The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 is amended as follow.
- (2) In section 63 subsection (7) (possession of extreme pornographic images) after paragraph (a) insert—
 - (aa) an act of choking, suffocating or strangling another person.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would extend the definition of extreme pornographic images to cover realistic and explicit pornographic depictions of acts of strangulation/choking.

Jess Asato

NC103

★ To move the following Clause—

“Pornographic content: online harmful content

- (1) A person commits an offence if they publish or allow or facilitate the publishing of pornographic content online which meets the criteria for harmful material under section 368E(3)(a) and section 368E(3)(b) of the Communications Act 2003.
- (2) An individual guilty of an offence is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or both.
- (3) A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of where the offence takes place.
- (4) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if any part of the offence takes place in the UK.
- (5) The platform on which material that violates the provisions in this section is published can be fined up to £18 million or 10 percent of their qualifying worldwide revenue, whichever is greater.
- (6) The Secretary of State must, within six months of the Act receiving Royal Assent, make regulations appointing one or more public bodies (the appointed body) to monitor and enforce compliance by online platforms with this section.
- (7) Regulations made under subsection 6 may provide the appointed body appointed by the Secretary of State with the powers, contained in sections 144 and 146 of the Online Safety Act 2023, to apply to the court for a Service Restriction Order or Access Restriction Order (or both).

- (8) The appointed body must, within six months of being appointed by the Secretary of State, lay before Parliament a strategy for monitoring, and enforcing, compliance with the provisions in this section.
- (9) The appointed body must lay before Parliament an annual report, outlining the enforcement activity undertaken in relation to this section."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause extends safeguarding requirements for pornography distributed offline to pornography distributed online, making it an offence to publish online harmful material under section 368E(3)(a) and section 368E(3)(b) of the Communications Act 2003.

Jess Asato

NC104

★ To move the following Clause—

"Pornographic Content: Duty to safeguard against illegal content

- (1) The Online Safety Act is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 80(1), after "service" insert "and the illegal content duties outlined in Part 3 of this Act.""

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause extends the illegal content duties in Part 3 of the Act to all internet services which are subject to the regulated provider pornographic content duties in Part 5 of the Act.

Jess Asato

NC105

★ To move the following Clause—

"Pornographic Content: Duty to verify age

- (1) A person (A) commits an offence if they publish or allow or facilitate the publishing of pornographic content online where it has not been verified that—
 - (a) every individual featuring in pornographic content on the platform has given their consent for the content in which they feature to be published or made available by the service; and/or
 - (b) every individual featuring in pornographic content on the platform has been verified as an adult, and that age verification completed before the content was created and before it was published on the service; and/or
 - (c) every individual featured in pornographic content on the platform, that had already published on the service when this Act is passed, is an adult.
- (2) It is irrelevant under (1a) whether the individual featured in pornographic material has previously given their consent to the relevant content being

published, if they have subsequently withdrawn that consent in writing either directly or via an appointed legal representative to—

- (a) the platform, or
 - (b) the relevant regulator where a contact address was not provided by the platform to receive external communications.
- (3) If withdrawal of consent under (2) has been communicated in writing to an address issued by the platform or to the relevant public body, the relevant material must be removed by the platform within 24 hours of the communication being sent.
- (4) An individual guilty of an offence is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).
- (5) A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of where the offence takes place.
- (6) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if any part of the offence takes place in the UK.
- (7) The platform on which material that violates the provisions in this section is published can be fined up to £18 million or 10 percent of their qualifying worldwide revenue, whichever is greater.
- (8) The Secretary of State will appoint one or more public bodies to monitor and enforce compliance by online platforms with this section, with the relevant public body—
 - (a) granted powers to impose business disruption measures on non-compliant online platforms, including but not limited to service restriction (imposing requirements on one or more persons who provide an ancillary service, whether from within or outside the United Kingdom, in relation to a regulated service); and access restriction (imposing requirements on one or more persons who provide an access facility, whether from within or outside the United Kingdom, in relation to a regulated service).
 - (b) required to act in accordance with regulations relating to monitoring and enforcement of this section issued by the Secretary of State, including but not limited to providing the Secretary of State with a plan for monitoring and enforcement of the provisions in this section within six months of the bill entering into force, and publishing annual updates on enforcement activity relating to this section.
- (9) Internet services hosting pornographic content must make and keep a written record outlining their compliance with the provisions of this section. Such a record must be made summarised in a publicly available statement alongside the publishing requirements in section 81(4) and (5) of the Online Safety Act."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes it a requirement for pornography websites to verify the age and permission of everyone featured on their site, and enable withdrawal of consent at any time.

**AMENDMENTS TO CLAUSES 166 TO 172, OTHER THAN AMENDMENTS
RELATING TO ABORTION**

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 102**

☆ Clause 166, page 186, line 8, at end insert—

“(c) section 99.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables the Scottish Ministers to make amendments in consequence of clause 99 (which provides for new offences in relation to dangerous cycling etc) that are within Scottish devolved competence.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 103**

☆ Clause 166, page 186, line 8, at end insert—

“(c) section 127(3) and Schedule (*Confiscation orders: Scotland*).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables the Scottish Ministers to make amendments in consequence of NS2 (which contains provision about confiscation orders in Scotland) that are within Scottish devolved competence.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 104**

☆ Clause 167, page 186, line 36, after “55(1),” insert “(*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*)(9),”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes regulations under the Secretary of State's power to amend the list of specified items in NC56 subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 105**

☆ Clause 167, page 186, line 36, after “55(1),” insert “59(6),”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes regulations which amend the list of child sexual exploitation and abuse offences specified for the purposes of clause 59 subject to the affirmative Parliamentary procedure.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 106

- ☆ Clause 167, page 186, line 36, leave out "or 112" and insert "112, (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): interpretation*)(2)(a) or (b) or (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): confidential information*)(7)"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the regulation-making powers in NC65 and NC66 to be subject to the affirmative procedure.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 107

- ☆ Clause 167, page 186, line 36, at end insert "or (*Meaning of "law enforcement employer"*)(1)(k)"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for regulations specifying additional "law enforcement employers" for the purposes of NC71 to NC76 to be subject to the affirmative procedure.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 108

- ☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 2, at end insert—
"(ba) section 37(2)(d);"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for clause 37(2)(d) (which amends the Armed Forces Act 2006) to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 109

- ☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 2, at end insert—
"(ba) sections 38 and (*Proving an offence under section 38*);"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for clause 38 and NC54 to extend to Scotland and Northern Ireland (as well as England and Wales).

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 110

- ☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 3, at end insert—
"(ca) section (*Secretary of State guidance*);"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC57 to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 111

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 4, at end insert—

“(da) section 64(2);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for clause 64(2) (which amends the Armed Forces Act 2006) to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 112

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 14, at end insert—

“(na) sections (*Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices*), (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): supplementary*), (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): interpretation*), (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): confidential information*) and (*Section (Extraction of online information following seizure of electronic devices): code of practice*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC63 to NC67 to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 113

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 14, at end insert—

“(na) section (*Extraction of online information following agreement etc*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC69 to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 114

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 15, at end insert—

“(oa) sections (*Law enforcement employers may not employ etc barred persons*) to (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*) and Schedule (*Special police forces: barred persons lists and advisory lists*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC71 to NC78 and NS3 to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 115

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 17, at end insert—

“(r) paragraph 17 of Schedule 9.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for paragraph 17 of Schedule 9 (which amends the Armed Forces Act 2006) to have UK extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 116

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 22, after “sections” insert “(*Department of Justice guidance*),”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the guidance provision inserted by NC58 to extend to Northern Ireland only.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 117

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 22, after “160” insert “, and paragraphs 4(3) and 5(5) of Schedule 16,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment of the extent clause provides for the transitional provision in the Schedule about confiscation orders in Northern Ireland to have Northern Ireland extent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 118

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 22, at end insert—

“(6A) Section 127(3) and Schedule (*Confiscation orders: Scotland*) extend to Scotland.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment of the extent clause is consequential on amendments 88 and NS2.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 119

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 34, at end insert—

“(ja) sections 114 to 116;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that amendments made by clauses 114 to 116 (which were inserted into the Bill at Committee stage) have the same extent as the provision amended.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 120**

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 34, at end insert—

“(ja) section (*Extraction of online information: ports and border security*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the amendments made by NC68 to have the same extent as the provisions they amend.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 121**

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 34, at end insert—

“(ja) section (*Lawful interception of communications*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for any amendment made by NC70 to have the same extent as the provision amended.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 123**

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 36, at end insert—

“(la) section (*Extradition: cases where a person has been convicted*)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment NC82.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 122**

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 36, at end insert—

“(la) section (*Ports and border security: retention and copying of articles*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the amendments made by NC81 to have the same extent as the provisions they amend.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 124

☆ Clause 169, page 188, line 37, at end insert—

“(ma) Schedule (*Amendments to Chapter 3 of Part 2 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for any amendment made by NS1 to have the same extent as the provision amended.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 125

☆ Clause 170, page 189, line 20, leave out “52” and insert “(*Secretary of State guidance*), (*Department of Justice guidance*)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the guidance provisions inserted by NC57 and NC58 to commence on Royal Assent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 126

☆ Clause 170, page 189, line 21, after “sections” insert “(*Causing internal concealment of item for criminal purpose*),”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes the Secretary of State’s power to amend the list of specified items in NC56 come into force on Royal Assent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 127

☆ Clause 170, page 189, line 26, at end insert—

“(aa) section (*Removal of limitation period in child sexual abuse cases*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC59 to come into force two months after Royal Assent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 128

☆ Clause 170, page 189, line 26, at end insert—

“(aa) section 114;
(ab) section 116;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes clauses 114 and 116 (which were inserted into the Bill at Committee stage) commence two months after Royal Assent.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 129**

- ☆ Clause 170, page 189, line 39, at beginning insert “Sections 38 and (*Proving an offence under section 38*), and”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for clause 38 and NC54 to come into force, so far as extending to Scotland or Northern Ireland, by order made by the Scottish Ministers or the Department of Justice respectively.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 130**

- ☆ Clause 170, page 190, line 6, at end insert—

“(za) section 56(2), (3) and (4)(c) so far as relating to an offence under section 38;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for certain provisions of clause 56 which contain supplementary provision for Northern Ireland for offences under clause 38 to come into force in accordance with an order made by the Department of Justice.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 131**

- ☆ Clause 170, page 190, line 8, at end insert—

“(8A) Section 127(3) and Schedule (*Confiscation orders: Scotland*) come into force on such day as the Scottish Ministers may by order appoint.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment of the commencement clause provides that the Scottish Ministers may bring into force the provision about confiscation orders in Scotland which is added to the Bill by amendments 88 and NS2.

Secretary Yvette Cooper**Gov 132**

- ☆ Clause 170, page 190, line 9, leave out “or (8)” and insert “, (8) or (8A)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment of the commencement clause enables transitional or saving provision, and different provision for different purposes, to be included in an order bringing into force the provision about confiscation orders in Scotland which is added to the Bill by amendments 88 and NS2.

Secretary Yvette Cooper

Gov 133

☆ Clause 170, page 190, line 12, after “(7)(a)” insert “or (8A)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment of the commencement clause is consequential on amendment 131.

Order of the House

[10 March 2025]

That the following provisions shall apply to the Crime and Policing Bill:

Committal

1. The Bill shall be committed to a Public Bill Committee.

Proceedings in Public Bill Committee

2. Proceedings in the Public Bill Committee shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion on Tuesday 13 May 2025.
3. The Public Bill Committee shall have leave to sit twice on the first day on which it meets.

Proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading

4. Proceedings on Consideration shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion one hour before the moment of interruption on the day on which those proceedings are commenced.
5. Proceedings on Third Reading shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the moment of interruption on that day.
6. Standing Order No. 83B (Programming committees) shall not apply to proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading.

Other proceedings

7. Any other proceedings on the Bill may be programmed.
-

Crime and Policing Bill: Programme (No. 2)

Secretary Yvette Cooper

That the Order of 10 March 2025 (Crime and Policing Bill: Programme) be varied as follows:

1. Paragraphs (4) and (5) of the Order shall be omitted.
2. Proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading shall be taken in two days in accordance with the following provisions of this Order.
3. Proceedings on Consideration—
 - (a) shall be taken on each of those days in the order shown in the first column of the following Table, and
 - (b) shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the times specified in the second column of the Table.

Proceedings	Time for conclusion of proceedings
First Day	
New clauses and new Schedules standing in the name of a Minister of the Crown; amendments to clauses 1 to 165 and Schedules 1 to 18, other than amendments relating to abortion	Three hours before the moment of interruption on the first day.
New clauses and new Schedules relating to abortion; amendments relating to abortion	The moment of interruption on the first day.
Second day	
Remaining new clauses and new Schedules; amendments to clauses 166 to 172, other than amendments relating to abortion; remaining proceedings on Consideration	One hour before the moment of interruption on the second day.

4. Proceedings on Third Reading shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the moment of interruption on the second day.

Withdrawn Amendments

The following amendments were withdrawn on 29 May 2025:
12, 13 and NC17

The following amendments were withdrawn on 11 June 2025:
NC94 (duplicate)