



# House of Commons

## NOTICES OF AMENDMENTS

given on

**Tuesday 17 June 2014**

*For other Amendment(s) see the following page(s) of Supplement to Votes:  
31-52, 53-55 and 141-147*

### CONSIDERATION OF BILL

#### DEREGULATION BILL, AS AMENDED

Chi Onwurah  
Toby Perkins  
Thomas Docherty

78

Page 10, line 12, leave out Clause 15

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

NC24

To move the following Clause—

#### **“Poisons and explosives precursors**

Schedule (*Poisons and explosives precursors*) introduces a common system for regulating the possession etc of non-medicinal poisons and explosives precursors.”

#### ***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This amendment introduces the new Schedule inserted by new schedule NS2. This abolishes the statutory requirement for a Poisons Board under the Poisons Act 1972 and introduces a common licensing regime for poisons and explosives precursors in order to streamline the regimes established under the Poisons Act 1972 and under EU Regulation 98/2013 (on the marketing and use of explosives precursors).*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

NS2

To move the following Schedule—

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

## “POISONS AND EXPLOSIVES PRECURSORS

*Abolition of Poisons Board*

- 1 (1) The Poisons Board is abolished.
- (2) As a result—
  - (a) in the Poisons Act 1972, omit section 1 and Schedule 1, and
  - (b) in Part 6 of Schedule 1 to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (other public bodies and offices: general), omit the entry for the Poisons Board.

*Establishment of common regulatory system*

- 2 The Poisons Act 1972 is amended as follows.
- 3 For section 2 substitute—

**“2 Regulated substances and reportable substances**

- (1) This section defines some key terms used in this Act.
- (2) “Regulated substance” means a regulated explosives precursor or regulated poison.
- (3) A “regulated explosives precursor”—
  - (a) is a substance listed in Part 1 of Schedule 1A in a concentration higher than the limit set out for that substance in that Part, and
  - (b) includes a mixture or another substance in which a substance listed in that Part is present in a concentration higher than the relevant limit,
 but, in each case, only if the substance or mixture is not excluded.
- (4) A “regulated poison”—
  - (a) is a substance listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1A in a concentration higher than the limit (if any) set out for that substance in that Part, and
  - (b) includes a mixture or another substance in which a substance listed in that Part is present in a concentration higher than the relevant limit,
 but, in each case, only if the substance or mixture is not excluded.
- (5) “Reportable substance” means a reportable explosives precursor or a reportable poison.
- (6) A “reportable explosives precursor”—
  - (a) is a substance listed in Part 3 of Schedule 1A, and
  - (b) includes a mixture or another substance in which a substance listed in that Part is present,
 but, in each case, only if the substance or mixture is not excluded.
- (7) A “reportable poison” is—
  - (a) a substance listed in Part 4 of Schedule 1A in a concentration higher than the limit (if any) set out for that substance in that Part, and

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (b) includes a mixture or another substance in which a substance listed in that Part is present in a concentration higher than the relevant limit,  
but, in each case, only if the substance or mixture is not excluded.
- (8) For the purposes of this section, a substance or mixture is “excluded” if—
- (a) it is medicinal, or
  - (b) it is contained in a specific object.
- (9) A substance or mixture is “medicinal” if it is—
- (a) a medicinal product as defined by regulation 2 of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012/1916),
  - (b) an investigational medicinal product as defined by regulation 2 of the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004 (S.I. 2004/1031),
  - (c) a substance to which Part 12 of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 or Part 6 of the Medicines for Human Use (Clinical Trials) Regulations 2004 applies by virtue of an order under section 104 or 105 of the Medicines Act 1968 (whether applying subject to exceptions and modifications or not and, in the case of an order under section 104, whether the substance is referred to in the order as a substance or an article), or
  - (d) a veterinary medicinal product as defined by regulation 2 of the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/2033).
- (10) A “specific object” is—
- (a) an object that, during production, is given a special shape, surface or design that determines its function to a greater degree than does its chemical composition, or
  - (b) an article that contains explosive substances or an explosive mixture of substances designed to produce heat, light, sound, gas or smoke or a combination of such effects through self-sustained exothermic chemical reactions, including—
    - (i) pyrotechnic equipment falling within the scope of Council Directive 96/98/EC on marine equipment, and
    - (ii) percussion caps intended specifically for toys falling within the scope of Council Directive 88/378/EEC concerning the safety of toys.
- (11) See also section 9B (which contains power to disapply requirements of this Act in specified circumstances).

**2A Power to amend Schedule 1A**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations—
- (a) amend Schedule 1A (whether to add, vary or remove a substance or concentration limit or make any other change), and
  - (b) amend section 2 in consequence of any amendment made under paragraph (a).

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (2) The power in subsection (1) to add a concentration limit includes power to add a concentration limit in any Part of Schedule 1A (whether for an explosives precursor or a poison).
- (3) In determining the distribution of substances as between the various Parts of Schedule 1A, regard must be had to the desirability of restricting Parts 3 and 4 to substances that meet each of the following criteria—
  - (a) they are in common use, or are likely to come into common use, for purposes other than the treatment of human ailments, and
  - (b) it is reasonably necessary to include them in one of those Parts if members of the general public are to have adequate facilities for obtaining them.”

4 For section 3 substitute—

**“3 Activities prohibited without a licence**

- (1) A member of the general public commits an offence if he or she does anything listed in subsection (2) without having a licence, or a recognised non-GB licence, to do that thing with respect to that substance.
- (2) The things are—
  - (a) importing a regulated substance,
  - (b) acquiring a regulated substance,
  - (c) possessing a regulated substance,
  - (d) using a regulated substance.
- (3) For the purposes of this section—
  - (a) “acquiring” means taking into your possession, custody or control,
  - (b) “importing” means bringing into Great Britain from a country or territory outside the United Kingdom,
  - (c) “member of the general public” means an individual who is acting (alone or with others) for purposes not connected with his or her trade, business or profession or the performance by him or her of a public function,
  - (d) “possessing” means having in your possession, custody or control, and
  - (e) “using” includes processing, formulating, storing, treating or mixing, including in the production of an article.
- (4) A member of the general public does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the requirements of this section do not apply to his or her case by virtue of regulations made under section 9B.
- (5) This section does not apply to the possession or use of a regulated substance at any time before 3 March 2016.

**3A Supply of regulated substances**

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person supplies a regulated substance to a member of the general public without first verifying that the member of the general public has a licence, or a recognised non-GB licence, to acquire, possess and use that substance.

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (2) In order to verify that someone has a licence or recognised non-GB licence, it is sufficient for these purposes to—
  - (a) inspect the person's licence, and
  - (b) inspect the form of identification specified in that licence.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person supplies a regulated substance to a member of the general public without first entering details of the transaction (or causing details of the transaction to be entered) in the licence, or recognised non-GB licence, of the member of the general public.
- (4) A person commits an offence if the person supplies a regulated substance to a member of the general public without first ensuring that a warning label is affixed to the packaging in which the substance is supplied.
- (5) A "warning label" is a label clearly indicating that it is an offence for members of the general public to acquire, possess or use the substance in question without a licence (or recognised non-GB licence).
- (6) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1), (3) or (4) if the requirements of that subsection do not apply to the person's case by virtue of regulations made under section 9B.
- (7) Before 3 March 2016, subsections (1) and (5) have effect as if the references to possession and use of the substance were omitted.

**3B Supply of regulated poisons other than by pharmacists**

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person supplies a regulated poison to a member of the general public other than in the circumstances described in subsection (2).
- (2) Those circumstances are—
  - (a) the person is lawfully conducting a retail pharmacy business,
  - (b) the supply is made on premises that are a registered pharmacy, and
  - (c) the supply is made by or under the supervision of a pharmacist.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person supplies a regulated poison to a member of the general public without complying with the record-keeping requirements before delivering the poison.
- (4) The record-keeping requirements are—
  - (a) the person must make an entry (or cause an entry to be made) in a record to be kept by the person for the purposes of this subsection stating—
    - (i) the date of the supply,
    - (ii) the name and address of the member of the general public,
    - (iii) the name and quantity of the regulated poison supplied, and
    - (iv) the purposes for which it is stated by the member of the general public to be required, and
  - (b) the person must ensure that the member of the general public signs the entry.

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (5) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) or (3) if the requirements of that subsection do not apply to the person's case by virtue of regulations made under section 9B.

**3C Reporting of suspicious transactions, disappearance and thefts**

- (1) A supplier must report any relevant transaction that it makes or proposes to make if the supplier has reasonable grounds for believing the transaction to be suspicious.
- (2) A "relevant transaction" is a transaction involving the supply of a regulated substance or a reportable substance to a customer, whether an end user or a customer higher up the supply chain and whether a business or a private customer.
- (3) A relevant transaction is "suspicious" if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the substance in question—
- (a) if it is a regulated explosives precursor or reportable explosives precursor, is intended for the illicit manufacture of explosives, or
  - (b) if it is a regulated poison or a reportable poison, is intended for any illicit use.
- (4) In deciding whether there are reasonable grounds for suspecting such a thing, regard must be had to all the circumstances of the case, including in particular where the prospective customer—
- (a) appears unclear about the intended use of the substance,
  - (b) appears unfamiliar with the intended use of the substance or cannot explain it plausibly,
  - (c) intends to buy substances in quantities, combinations or concentrations uncommon for private use,
  - (d) is unwilling to provide proof of identity or place of residence, or
  - (e) insists on using unusual methods of payment, including large amounts of cash.
- (5) A person carrying on a trade, business or profession that involves regulated substances or reportable substances must report the disappearance or theft of any such substances if the disappearance or theft—
- (a) is from stocks in the person's possession, custody or control in Great Britain, and
  - (b) is significant.
- (6) In deciding whether a disappearance or theft is significant, regard must be had to whether the amount involved is unusual in all the circumstances of the case.
- (7) A duty under this section to "report" something is a duty to give notice of it to the Secretary of State in accordance with such requirements as may be specified by the Secretary of State by regulations made under this subsection.
- (8) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) or (5) commits an offence.

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (9) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (8) if the requirements of subsection (1) or, as the case may be, (5) do not apply to the person’s case by virtue of regulations made under section 9B.”

5 Omit section 4.

6 After that section insert—

**“4A Licences**

- (1) The Secretary of State may grant a licence to a person on application by that person in accordance with this section.
- (2) The licence may permit the person to do one or more of the things listed in section 3(2) with respect to one or more of the regulated substances.
- (3) The term for which a licence is granted must not exceed 3 years, but this does not affect—
- (a) a person’s right to apply for a further licence to take effect on expiry of that term, nor
  - (b) any power of the Secretary of State under the terms and conditions of the licence to vary, suspend or revoke the licence before expiry of that term.
- (4) The Secretary of State may charge applicants a fee for processing applications for the grant or amendment of a licence or for the replacement of any lost, damaged or stolen licence.
- (5) The amount of any fees to be charged under subsection (4) must be specified in regulations made under subsection (10), and the amount specified must not exceed the reasonable cost of processing such applications.
- (6) In deciding whether to grant or amend a licence with respect to a substance, the Secretary of State must have regard to all the circumstances of the case, including in particular—
- (a) the use intended to be made of the substance,
  - (b) the availability of alternative substances that would achieve the same purpose,
  - (c) the proposed arrangements to ensure that the substance is kept securely,
  - (d) any danger to public safety or public order that may be caused by possession of the substance, and
  - (e) whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to possess the substance.
- (7) But if there are reasonable grounds for doubting the legitimacy of the use intended to be made of the substance or the intentions of the user to use the substance for a legitimate purpose, the Secretary of State must in any event refuse the application so far as it relates to that substance.
- (8) A licence may be granted or amended subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified in the licence.
- (9) Examples of terms and conditions that may be specified include, for any substances with respect to which the licence is granted, terms and conditions about—

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (a) storage,
  - (b) use,
  - (c) maximum quantities,
  - (d) maximum levels of concentration, and
  - (e) reporting of disappearances or thefts.
- (10) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the procedure for applying for and determining applications for the grant or amendment of licences under this section, including provision as to—
- (a) who may make an application,
  - (b) the form and manner in which an application is to be made and any documents or evidence that must accompany it,
  - (c) the amount and payment of any fees,
  - (d) the supply of any further information or document required to determine an application,
  - (e) notice and publication of any decision about an application, and
  - (f) the procedure for an internal review of any such decision.

**4B Recognised non-GB licences**

- (1) The Secretary of State must publish a list from time to time of recognised member States (if there are any).
- (2) A member State is “recognised” for these purposes if licences granted by the competent authority of that State in accordance with the Precursors Regulation are recognised in the United Kingdom under Article 7(6) of that Regulation.
- (3) References in this Act to a “recognised non-GB licence” are to—
- (a) a licence granted in accordance with the Precursors Regulation by the competent authority of a member State that is included in the list (or latest list) published under subsection (1), or
  - (b) a licence granted under relevant Northern Ireland legislation.
- (4) “Relevant Northern Ireland legislation” means—
- (a) regulations made under the Explosives Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (c.10 (N.I.)) by virtue of the Explosives (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 (S.I. 1972/730 (N.I. 3)),
  - (b) any legislative instrument that implements the Precursors Regulation in Northern Ireland, and
  - (c) any legislative instrument that replaces or supersedes (with or without modification) anything falling within paragraph (a) or (b) or this paragraph.
- (5) In this section—
- (a) references to the Precursors Regulation are to Regulation (EU) No 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors, and
  - (b) references to a legislative instrument are to—
    - (i) an Act or instrument made under an Act, or

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (ii) any Northern Ireland legislation or instrument made under Northern Ireland legislation.”

7 Omit sections 5 and 6.

8 For section 7 substitute—

**“7 Regulations about poisons and explosives precursors**

- (1) The Secretary of State may make provision by regulations about—
  - (a) the importation, supply, acquisition, possession or use of substances by or to any person or class of person,
  - (b) the storage, transportation and labelling of substances,
  - (c) the containers in which substances may be supplied,
  - (d) the addition to substances of specified ingredients for the purpose of rendering them readily distinguishable as such,
  - (e) the compounding of substances, and the supply of substances on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a doctor, a dentist, a veterinary surgeon or a veterinary practitioner, or
  - (f) the period for which any records required to be kept for the purposes of this Act are to be preserved.
- (2) A person who contravenes or fails to comply with any regulations made under this section commits an offence.
- (3) A person does not commit an offence under subsection (2) if the requirements of the regulation in question do not apply to the person’s case by virtue of regulations made under section 9B.
- (4) References in this section to “substances” are to regulated substances and reportable substances.”

9 After section 7 insert—

**“7A Proof of lack of knowledge**

- (1) This section applies to the following offences—
  - (a) an offence under section 3(1),
  - (b) an offence under section 3A(1), (3) or (4),
  - (c) an offence under section 3B(1) or (3).
- (2) In any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies, it is a defence for the accused to prove that the accused neither knew of nor suspected nor had reason to suspect the existence of some fact alleged by the prosecution that it is necessary for the prosecution to prove if the accused is to be convicted of the offence charged.
- (3) This is subject to subsection (5).
- (4) Subsection (5) applies where, in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies—
  - (a) it is necessary, if the accused is to be convicted of the offence charged, for the prosecution to prove that some substance or mixture involved in the alleged offence was the regulated substance that the prosecution allege it to have been, and
  - (b) it is proved that the substance or mixture in question was that regulated substance.
- (5) Where this subsection applies—

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (a) the accused must not be acquitted of the offence charged by reason only of proving that the accused neither knew nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or mixture was the particular regulated substance alleged, but
- (b) the accused must be acquitted of the offence charged if—
  - (i) the accused proves that the accused neither believed nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or mixture was a regulated substance, or
  - (ii) the accused proves that the accused believed the substance or mixture to be a regulated substance such that, if it had in fact been that regulated substance, the accused would not at the material time have been committing any offence to which this section applies.

- (6) Nothing in this section affects any defence that it is open to a person accused of an offence to which this section applies to raise apart from this section.”

10 For section 8 substitute—

**“8 Penalties**

- “(1) A person guilty of an offence under section 3(1), 3A(1) or 3B(1) is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or a fine (or both);
  - (b) on summary conviction—
    - (i) in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine (or both),
    - (ii) in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale (or both).
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under section 3A(3) or (4) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under section 3B(3) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under section 3C(8) is liable on summary conviction—
- (a) in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine (or both).
  - (b) in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale (or both).
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under section 7(2) is liable on summary conviction—
- (a) to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale, and
  - (b) in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding one-tenth of level 4 on the standard scale for every day subsequent to the day on which the person is convicted of the offence during which the contravention or default continues.

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**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (6) In the case of proceedings against a person for an offence under section 3A, 3B or 3C, or an offence under section 7(2) in connection with the supply of a regulated substance or a reportable substance, where the act in question was done by an employee—
- (a) it is not a defence that the employee acted without the authority of the employer, and
  - (b) any material fact known to the employee is deemed to have been known to the employer.
- (7) Notwithstanding any provision in any Act, or Act of the Scottish Parliament, prescribing the period within which summary proceedings may be commenced, proceedings for an offence under this Act may be commenced at any time—
- (a) within the period of 12 months next after the date of commission of the offence, or
  - (b) in the case of proceedings instituted by, or by the direction of, the Secretary of State, within the later to end of—
    - (i) that 12-month period, and
    - (ii) the period of 3 months next after the date on which evidence sufficient in the Secretary of State's opinion to justify a prosecution for the offence comes to the Secretary of State's knowledge.
- (8) For the purposes of subsection (7)(b)(ii), a certificate purporting to be signed by the Secretary of State as to the date on which such evidence came to the Secretary of State's knowledge is to be conclusive evidence of that fact.
- (9) A document purporting to be a certificate signed by a person specified in subsection (10) stating the result of an analysis made by that person is admissible in any proceedings under this Act as evidence of the matters stated in the certificate, but either party may require the person to be called as a witness.
- (10) The persons are—
- (a) a public analyst appointed under section 27 of the Food Safety Act 1990, or
  - (b) a person appointed by the Secretary of State to make analyses for the purposes of this Act.
- (11) In the application of this section to Scotland, subsections (7) and (8) have effect as if the references to the Secretary of State were references to the Lord Advocate.

**8A Offences by bodies corporate etc**

- (1) If an offence under this Act is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of—
- (a) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or
  - (b) any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, that person, as well as the body corporate, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (2) The reference in subsection (1) to a director, in relation to a body corporate whose affairs are managed by its members, is a reference to a member of the body corporate.
- (3) If an offence under this Act is committed by a Scottish partnership and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of—
- (a) a partner, or
  - (b) any person who was purporting to act in that capacity,
- that person, as well as the partnership, is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.”
- 11 (1) Section 9 (inspection and enforcement) is amended as follows.
- (2) For subsection (4) substitute—
- “(4) An inspector appointed by the General Pharmaceutical Council under article 8(1) of the Pharmacy Order 2010 may at all reasonable times—
- (a) enter any registered pharmacy to ascertain whether an offence under section 3A, 3B, 3C or 7(2) has been committed by a pharmacist or a person carrying on a retail pharmacy business;
  - (b) enter any suspicious premises to ascertain whether either of the following offences has been committed—
    - (i) an offence under section 3B, or
    - (ii) an offence under section 7(2) in relation to contravention of any regulations that relate solely to regulated poisons.
- (4A) “Suspicious premises” are premises in which the inspector has reasonable cause to suspect that an offence mentioned in subsection (4)(b) has been committed.
- (4B) An inspector appointed by the General Pharmaceutical Council under article 8(1) of the Pharmacy Order 2010 may also make such examination and inquiry and do such other things (including the taking, on payment, of samples) as may be necessary for ascertaining any of the things mentioned in subsection (4)(a) and (b).”
- (3) Omit subsections (5) to (7).
- 12 After section 9 insert—
- “9A Application of PACE powers**
- As regards England and Wales, sections 8, 17 and 18 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (powers of entry and search) apply in relation to an offence under section 3A(3) or (4), 3B(3), 3C(8) or 7(2) of this Act as in relation to an indictable offence.”
- 13 After section 9A (inserted by paragraph 12) insert—
- “9B Power to disapply requirements or exclusions in specified circumstances**
- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide—
    - (a) that some or all of the requirements of this Act do not apply in circumstances specified in the regulations;
    - (b) that either or both of the exclusions do not apply in circumstances specified in the regulations.

**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (2) The power in subsection (1) may be exercised in relation to a substance or group of substances, in relation to persons or a class of persons or in any other way.
- (3) When exercising the power in relation to a substance or group of substances, the regulations may for example provide that the requirements or exclusions in question do not apply to the substance, or substances in the group, where the substance—
  - (a) is intended for use for a specified purpose, or
  - (b) is contained in a specified substance, mixture or article, or
  - (c) is prepared in a specified manner or form, or
  - (d) is so intended, contained or prepared and is present in a concentration that is no higher than a specified limit.
- (4) Nothing in subsection (2) or (3) is to be read as limiting the provision that may be made under subsection (1).
- (5) In this section—
  - (a) “the exclusions” means the exclusions in section 2 for substances that are medicinal or contained in a specific object,
  - (b) “the requirements of this Act” means the requirements of section 3, 3A, 3B or 3C or of regulations under section 7,
  - (c) “specified” includes described,
  - (d) references to a substance also include a mixture, and
  - (e) references to a group of substances includes a group comprising all the substances listed in Schedule 1A.”

14 For section 10 substitute—

**“10 Regulations**

- (1) Any power to make regulations under this Act includes power—
  - (a) to make different provision for different purposes,
  - (b) to make incidental or supplemental provision, and
  - (c) to make transitional, transitory or saving provision.
- (2) Any power to make regulations under this Act is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (3) An instrument containing regulations under this Act is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

15 (1) Section 11 (interpretation) is amended as follows.

- (2) Omit subsection (1).
- (3) In subsection (2), omit the definitions of—
  - “the board”
  - “local authority’s list”
  - “Poisons Rules”
  - “prescribed”
  - “sale by way of wholesale dealing”.
- (4) In that subsection, insert the following definitions in the appropriate place alphabetically—
  - ““Great Britain” includes the territorial sea of the United Kingdom other than the part adjacent to Northern Ireland;”,
  - ““licence” (other than in the expression “recognised non-GB licence” and in section 4B) means a licence granted under section 4A;”,

**Deregulation Bill, continued**

- ““member of the general public” has the meaning given in section 3;”,  
 ““mixture” means a mixture or solution composed of two or more substances;”,  
 ““recognised non-GB licence” has the meaning given in section 4B;”,  
 ““regulated substance”, “regulated explosives precursor” and “regulated poison” have the meanings given in section 2;”,  
 ““reportable substance”, “reportable explosives precursor” and “reportable poison” have the meanings given in section 2;”, and  
 ““substance” means a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process—  
 (a) including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used, but  
 (b) excluding any solvent that may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition;”.
- (5) In that subsection, in the definition of “retail pharmacy business”, for “section 132(1) of the Medicines Act 1968” substitute “regulation 8 of the Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012/1916)”.
- (6) After subsection (2) insert—
- “(3) In relation to a regulated substance or a reportable substance, any reference to the substance is a reference to the substance or the mixture, as the case may be.
- (4) References in this Act to supplying something—  
 (a) include any kind of supply or making available, whether in return for payment or free of charge, but  
 (b) do not include supply involving export to a person outside the United Kingdom.”
- 16 After Schedule 1 (which is omitted by paragraph 1 of this Schedule) insert—

**“SCHEDULE 1A****REGULATED SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE SUBSTANCES****PART 1****REGULATED EXPLOSIVES PRECURSORS**

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight)</i>
Hydrogen peroxide (CAS RN 7722-84-1)	12% w/w
Nitromethane (CAS RN 75-52-5)	30% w/w
Nitric acid (CAS RN 7697-37-2)	3% w/w
Potassium chlorate (CAS RN 3811-04-9)	40% w/w

**Deregulation Bill, continued**

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight)</i>
Potassium perchlorate (CAS RN 7778-74-7)	40% w/w
Sodium chlorate (CAS RN 7775-09-9)	40% w/w
Sodium perchlorate (CAS RN 7601-89-0)	40% w/w

PART 2

REGULATED POISONS

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight)</i>
Aluminium phosphide (CAS RN 20859-73-8)	—
Arsenic (CAS RN 7440-38-2); its compounds, other than those listed in Part 4 of this Schedule	—
Barium (CAS RN 7440-39-3), salts of, other than barium sulphate (CAS RN 7727-43-7) and the salts of barium listed in Part 4 of this Schedule)	—
Bromomethane (CAS RN 74-83-9)	—
Chloropicrin (CAS RN 76-06-2)	—
Fluoroacetic acid (CAS RN 144-49-0); its salts; fluoroacetamide	—
Hydrogen cyanide (CAS RN 74-90-8); metal cyanides, other than ferrocyanides and ferricyanides	—
Lead acetates (CAS RN 15347-57-6); compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils	—
Magnesium phosphide (CAS RN 12057-74-8)	—

**Deregulation Bill, continued**

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight)</i>
Mercury (CAS RN 7439-97-6), compounds of, the following— nitrates of mercury; oxides of mercury; mercuric cyanide oxides; mercuric thio cyanate; ammonium mercuric chlorides; potassium mercuric iodides; organic compounds of mercury that contain a methyl (CH <sub>3</sub> ) group directly linked to the mercury atom	—
Oxalic acid (CAS RN 144-62-7)	10% w/w
Phenols (phenol; phenolic isomers of the following—cresols, xylenols, monoethylphenols); compounds of phenols with a metal	60% w/w of phenols or, for compounds of phenols with a metal, the equivalent of 60% w/w of phenols
Phosphorus, yellow (CAS RN 7223-14-0)	—
Strychnine (CAS RN 57-24-9); its salts; its quaternary compounds	—
Thallium (CAS RN 7440-28-0), salts of	—

## PART 3

## REPORTABLE EXPLOSIVES PRECURSORS

Hexamine (CAS RN 100-97-0)

Sulphuric acid (CAS RN 7664-93-9)

Acetone (CAS RN 67-64-1)

Potassium nitrate (CAS RN 7757-79-1)

Sodium nitrate (CAS RN 7631-99-4)

Calcium nitrate (CAS RN 10124-37-5)

Calcium ammonium nitrate (CAS RN 15245-12-2)

Ammonium nitrate (CAS RN 6484-52-2) in concentration of 16% by weight of nitrogen in relation to ammonium nitrate or higher

Deregulation Bill, *continued*

PART 4

REPORTABLE POISONS

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight or, where specified, total caustic alkalinity)</i>
Aldicarb (CAS RN 116-06-3)	—
Alpha-chloralose (CAS RN 15879-93-3)	—
Ammonia (CAS RN 7664-41-7 and CAS RN 1336-21-6)	10% w/w
Arsenic, compounds of, the following—calcium arsenites; copper acetoarsenite; copper arsenates; copper arsenites; lead arsenates	—
Barium, salts of, the following—barium carbonate; barium silicofluoride	—
Carbofuran (CAS RN 1563-66-2)	—
Cycloheximide (CAS RN 66-81-9)	—
Dinitrocresols (DNOC) (CAS RN 534-52-1); their compounds with a metal or a base	—
Dinoseb (CAS RN 88-85-7); its compounds with a metal or a base	—
Dinoterb (CAS RN 1420-07-1)	—
Drazoxolon; its salts	—
Endosulfan (CAS RN 115-29-7)	—
Endothal (CAS RN 145-73-3); its salts	—
Endrin (CAS RN 72-20-8)	—

Deregulation Bill, *continued*

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight or, where specified, total caustic alkalinity)</i>
Fentin (CAS RN 668-34-8), compounds of	—
Formaldehyde (CAS RN 50-00-0)	5% w/w
Formic acid (CAS RN 64-18-6)	25% w/w
Hydrochloric acid (CAS RN 7647-01-0)	10% w/w
Hydrofluoric acid (CAS RN 7664-39-3); alkali metal bifluorides; ammonium bifluoride (CAS RN 1341-49-7); alkali metal fluorides; ammonium fluoride (CAS RN 12125-01-8); sodium silicofluoride (CAS RN 16893-85-9)	—
Mercuric chloride (CAS RN 7487-94-7); mercuric iodide; organic compounds of mercury except compounds that contain a methyl (CH <sub>3</sub> ) group directly linked to the mercury atom	—
Metallic oxalates	—
Methomyl (CAS RN 16752-77-5)	—
Nicotine (CAS RN 54-11-5); its salts; its quaternary compounds	—
Nitrobenzene (CAS RN 98-95-3)	0.1% w/w
Oxamyl (CAS RN 23135-22-0)	—
Paraquat (CAS RN 4685-14-7), salts of	—
Phenols (as defined in Part 2 of this Schedule) in substances containing no more than 60%, weight in weight, of phenols; compounds of phenols with a metal in substances containing no more than the equivalent of 60%, weight in weight, of phenols	—
Phosphoric acid (CAS RN 7664-38-2)	—

**Deregulation Bill, continued**

<i>Name of substance and Chemical Abstracts Service Registry number (CAS RN)</i>	<i>Concentration limit (weight in weight or, where specified, total caustic alkalinity)</i>
Phosphorus compounds, the following—azinphos-methyl, chlorfenvinphos, demephion, demeton-S-methyl, demeton-S-methyl sulphone, dialifos, dichlorvos, dioxathion, disulfoton, fonofos, mecarbam, mephosfolan, methidathion, mevinphos, omethoate, oxydemeton-methyl, parathion, phenkapton, phorate, phosphamidon, pirimiphos-ethyl, quinalphos, thiometon, thionazin, triazophos, vamidothion	—
Potassium hydroxide (CAS RN 1310-58-3)	17% of total caustic alkalinity
Sodium hydroxide (CAS RN 1310-73-2)	12% of total caustic alkalinity
Sodium nitrite	—
Thiofanox (CAS RN 39196-18-4)	—
Zinc phosphide (CAS RN 1314-84-7)	—

*Note: for circumstances where requirements of this Act do not apply to a specified substance or mixture, see regulations made under section 9B.*

**Member’s explanatory statement**

*See the explanatory statement for new clause NC24..*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

**79**

Clause 30, page 24, line 14, leave out from “State” to end of line 17 and insert “in relation to England may include a requirement that applies only where a planning authority makes compliance with the requirement a condition of a grant of planning permission.”

**Member’s explanatory statement**

*Clause 30 confers power on the Secretary of State in making building regulations to include requirements (referred to in the clause as “optional requirements”) that apply only where a local planning authority decides they should apply. The amendment means that such a requirement will apply only where a planning authority make compliance with it a condition of a grant of planning permission. See also amendment 82 which inserts a definition of “planning authority”.*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

**80**

Clause 30, page 24, line 25, leave out from “before” to end of line 26 and insert “a

**Deregulation Bill, continued**

planning authority may make compliance with an optional requirement a condition of the grant of planning permission.”

**Member's explanatory statement**

*This amendment is consequential on new clause NC24.*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

81

Clause 30, page 24, line 27, leave out “local”

**Member's explanatory statement**

*This amendment is consequential on new clause NC24.*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

82

Clause 30, page 24, leave out lines 40 to 42 and insert—

“ “planning authority” means—

- (c) a local planning authority within the meaning of that Act (see section 336(1));
- (d) the Secretary of State (in the exercise of functions of granting planning permission);”

**Member's explanatory statement**

*This amendment defines “planning authority” so as to include both a local planning authority (as defined by section 336(1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) and the Secretary of State. This ensures that, where the Secretary of State is exercising functions in relation to the grant of planning permission, he can provide for an optional requirement to apply.*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

83

Clause 30, page 24, line 42, at end insert—

“ “planning permission” has the same meaning as in that Act (see section 336(1)).”

**Member's explanatory statement**

*This amendment is consequential on new clause NC24. It defines “planning permission” as having the same meaning as in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.*

Tom Brake  
Oliver Heald

NC25

To move the following Clause—

**“Civil penalties for parking contraventions: enforcement**

- (1) Part 6 of the Traffic Management Act 2004 (civil enforcement of traffic contraventions) is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 78 (notification of penalty charge) insert—

**“78A Notification of penalty charge: parking contraventions in England**

- (1) Regulations under section 78 must include provision requiring notification of a penalty charge to be given by a notice affixed to the vehicle where the charge is in respect of a parking contravention on a road in a civil enforcement area in England.

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**Deregulation Bill, *continued***

- (2) The regulations may, however, provide that the requirement does not apply in circumstances specified in the regulations (which may be framed by reference to the type of contravention, the circumstances in which a contravention occurs or in any other way) and, where the regulations so provide, they may make any such alternative provision for notification as is authorised by section 78.”
- (3) After section 87 insert—

**“87A Power to prohibit use of devices etc:parking contraventions in England**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision to prohibit the use by civil enforcement officers of a device of a description specified in the regulations, or of records produced by such a device, in connection with the enforcement of parking contraventions on a road in a civil enforcement area in England.
- (2) The prohibition may be—
- (a) general, or
  - (b) limited to particular uses specified in the regulations.
- (3) The regulations may provide that a general or limited prohibition does not apply in circumstances specified in the regulations (which may be framed by reference to the type of contravention, the circumstances in which a contravention occurs or in any other way).
- (4) Regulations under this section may amend this Part or any provision made under it.””

***Member’s explanatory statement***

*This new clause deals with the enforcement of parking contraventions in England under Part 6 of the Traffic Management Act 2004. It provides that, subject to certain exceptions, regulations under section 78 must provide for notification of a penalty charge to be given by a notice affixed to the vehicle (which means that a civil enforcement officer must be present to affix the notice). It also confers a power which would enable regulations to be made to restrict the use of CCTV or other devices in parking enforcement.*

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