



House of Commons

Wednesday 17 June 2020

PUBLIC BILL COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

DOMESTIC ABUSE BILL

[ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH SITTINGS]

GLOSSARY

This document shows the fate of each clause, schedule, amendment and new clause.

The following terms are used:

Agreed to: agreed without a vote.

Agreed to on division: agreed following a vote.

Negatived: rejected without a vote.

Negatived on division: rejected following a vote.

Not called: debated in a group of amendments, but not put to a decision.

Not moved: not debated or put to a decision.

Question proposed: debate underway but not concluded.

Withdrawn after debate: moved and debated but then withdrawn, so not put to a decision.

Not selected: not chosen for debate by the Chair.

Peter Kyle
Jess Phillips

To move the following Clause—

Withdrawn after debate **NC25**

Domestic Abuse Bill, continued**“Repeal of provisions about defence for controlling or coercive behaviour offence”**

In section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship), omit subsections (8) to (10) (which make provision for a defence in proceedings for an offence under that section).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to repeal the ‘carers’ defence’ for the offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in intimate or family relationships.

Jess Phillips

Not called NC26

To move the following Clause—

“Publish statutory standards

It is the duty of the Home Secretary to consult on and publish statutory standards in furtherance of section 33(2)(b) within 12 months of royal assent to this act, and to review these standards at least once every 3 years.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause is contingent upon Amendment 51 and seeks to ensure that all interventions designed to address abusive behaviour, that are imposed by DAPO’s, are of a quality assured standard, as made clear under published statutory standards.

Jess Phillips

Not called NC27

To move the following Clause—

“A strategic plan for perpetrators of domestic abuse

Within one year of the passing of this Act, the Government must lay before Parliament a comprehensive perpetrator strategy for domestic abuse to improve the identification and assessment of perpetrators, increase the number of rehabilitation programmes, and increase specialist work to tackle abusive attitudes and behaviour.”

Jess Phillips

Withdrawn after debate NC28

To move the following Clause—

“Controlling or coercive behaviour offence

- (1) In Part 5 (protection of children and others) of the Serious Crime Act 2015, section 76 (controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship) is amended as follows.

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (2) For subsection (2) substitute—

“(2) “Personally connected” has the meaning set out in section 2 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020.”

- (3) Omit subsections (6) and (7).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure that those who were previously personally connected are protected from coercive and controlling behaviour (including economic abuse) that occurs post-separation.

Jess Phillips
Stella Creasy
Christine Jardine

Withdrawn after debate NC29

To move the following Clause—

“Domestic Abuse: immigration and nationality legal aid

- (1) The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 is amended as follows: in Part 1 of Schedule 1, delete paragraphs 28 and 29 and insert—

“Immigration and nationality: victims of domestic abuse

- 27A (1) Civil legal services provided to a victim of domestic abuse in relation to rights to enter, and to remain in, the United Kingdom and to British citizenship, but only in circumstances arising from that abuse.

General exclusions

- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) is subject to the exclusions in Parts 2 and 3 of this Schedule.

Specific exclusion

- (3) The services described in sub-paragraph (1) do not include attendance at an interview conducted on behalf of the Secretary of State with a view to reaching a decision on an application.

Definitions

- (4) In this paragraph—

“domestic abuse” has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;

“victim” includes the dependent child of a person who is a victim of domestic abuse.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would provide for legal aid for survivors of domestic abuse (and their dependent children) in relation to their immigration or nationality status or rights insofar as the need for legal aid arises from the abuse’

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

Peter Kyle
 Jess Phillips
 Stella Creasy

Withdrawn after debate NC30

To move the following Clause—

“Use of bail in domestic abuse cases

- (1) Section 34 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (limitations on police detention) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (5)(a) for the word “applies” substitute “or subsection (5AB) applies”.
- (3) In subsection (5)(b) for the word “applies” substitute “or subsection (5AB) applies”.
- (4) In subsection (5A) insert after the words “applies if”, “subsection (5AB) does not apply and”.
- (5) After subsection (5A) insert—

- “(5AB) (a) This subsection applies if—
- (i) it appears to the custody officer that there is need for further investigation of any matter in connection with which the person was detained at any time during the period of the person’s detention; and
 - (ii) the offence under investigation is an offence that amounts to domestic abuse as defined in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;
- (b) save that the person shall be released without bail if the custody officer is satisfied that releasing the person on bail is not necessary and proportionate in all the circumstances (having regard, in particular, to any conditions of bail which would be imposed and to the importance of protecting the complainant);
- (c) before making a determination to release without bail or a determination as to any conditions of bail to impose, the custody officer shall conduct an assessment of the risks posed by not releasing the person on bail (including, in particular, to the complainant);
- (d) before making a determination of a kind referred to in paragraph (c) the custody officer must inform—
- (i) the person or the person’s legal representative and consider any representations made by the person or the person’s legal representative; and
 - (ii) the complainant or the complainant’s representative and consider any representations made by the complainant or the complainant’s representative; and
- (e) an officer of the rank of inspector or above must authorise the release on bail (having considered any representations made by the person or the person’s legal representative and by the complainant or the complainant’s representative).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause reverses the presumption against use of bail in the 2017 Act for these categories of offences, and introduces a risk assessment with prior consultation with the parties.

Domestic Abuse Bill, continued

Peter Kyle
Jess Phillips

Not called NC31

To move the following Clause—

“Initial bail period for domestic abuse cases

- (1) Section 47ZB of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (1)(a) insert—
 - “(ab) in a DA case, the period of 3 months beginning with the person’s bail start date, or”
- (3) After subsection (4)(c) insert—
 - “(2) A “DA case” is a case in which—
 - (a) the relevant offence in relation to the person falls within the definition of “domestic abuse” in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020, and
 - (b) a senior officer confirms that sub-paragraph (i) applies.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause provides for an extension that would maintain bail for the duration of the pre-charge period, and remove the need for extensions, in most cases. This will also reduce the demand on police forces caused by processing bail extensions.

Jess Phillips
Peter Kyle
Stella Creasy

Withdrawn after debate NC32

To move the following Clause—

“Serving a court order on a person who has been subject to domestic abuse and is residing at a refuge

- (1) If a court order is to be served on a person [P] who has been subject to domestic abuse as defined in section 1 of this Act and who is residing at a refuge, the court order—
 - (a) must not be served on P at the residential address of the refuge, except if a court has ordered that it can be in the circumstances set out in subsection (3); but
 - (b) can be served on P at the refuge’s office address or by an alternative method or at an alternative place, in accordance with part 6 of the Family Procedure Rules 2010.
- (2) The address of the refuge in subsection (1) shall not be given to any individual or third party without the express permission of the court.
- (3) Where attempts to serve the court order by the alternative means referred to in subsection (1)(b) have been unsuccessful, an application may be made to the court to serve the court order on P at the refuge’s residential address.
- (4) An application under subsection (3) must state—
 - (a) the reason why an order can only be served at the refuge’s residential address;
 - (b) what alternative methods have been proposed and the consequences; and

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (c) why the applicant believes that the order is likely to reach P if the order is served at the refuge’s residential address.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment seeks to ensure that, where a victim of domestic abuse is residing in a refuge, the address of that refuge cannot be revealed as part of a service order or location order without express permission of the court.

Peter Kyle
 Jess Phillips
 Christine Jardine
 Stella Creasy
 Ms Harriet Harman

Withdrawn after debate NC33

To move the following Clause—

“Reasonable force in domestic abuse cases

- (1) Section 76 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection 76(5A) after “In a householder case” insert “or a domestic abuse case”.
- (3) In subsection 76(6) after “In a case other than a householder case” insert “or a domestic abuse case”.
- (4) After subsection 76(8F) insert—
 - “(8G) For the purposes of this section “a domestic abuse case” is a case where—
 - (a) the defence concerned is the common law defence of self-defence;
 - (b) D is, or has been, a victim of domestic abuse;
 - (c) the force concerned is force used by D against the person who has perpetrated the abusive behaviour referred to at subsection (8G)(b);
 - (d) subsection (8G)(b) will only be established if the behaviour concerned is, or is part of, conduct which constitutes domestic abuse as defined in sections 1 and 2 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020, including but not limited to conduct which constitutes the offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship as defined in section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015.”
- (5) In subsection 76(9) after “This section, except so far as making different provision for householder cases” insert “and domestic abuse cases”.

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to clarify the degree of force which is reasonable under the common law of self-defence where the defendant is a survivor of domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse Bill, continued

Peter Kyle
 Jess Phillips
 Stella Creasy

Withdrawn after debate NC34

To move the following Clause—

“Proceedings under the Children Act 1989

- (1) Part I of the Children Act 1989 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 (the welfare of the child) after subsection (2B) insert—
 - “(2C) Subsection (2A) shall not apply in relation to a parent where there has been domestic abuse which has affected the child or other parent.
 - (2D) Evidence of domestic abuse may be provided in one or more of the forms set out in regulation 33(2) of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012.”
- (3) Part II of the Children Act 1989 is amended as follows.
- (4) In section 9 (restrictions on making section 8 orders) after subsection (7) insert—
 - “(8) No court shall make a section 8 order for a child to spend unsupervised time with or have unsupervised contact with a parent who is—
 - (a) awaiting trial, or on bail for, a domestic abuse offence, or
 - (b) involved in ongoing criminal proceedings for a domestic abuse offence.
 - (9) In subsection (8)—

“unsupervised” means where a court approved third party is not present at all times during contact with the parent to ensure the physical safety and emotional wellbeing of a child;

“domestic abuse offence” means an offence which the Crown Prosecution Service alleges to have involved domestic abuse.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to change the presumption that parental involvement furthers the child’s welfare when there has been domestic abuse. It also prohibits unsupervised contact for a parent awaiting trial or on bail for domestic abuse offences, or where there are ongoing criminal proceedings for domestic abuse.

Jess Phillips
 Christine Jardine
 Peter Kyle
 Stella Creasy
 Liz Saville Roberts

Not called NC35

To move the following Clause—

“Victims of domestic abuse: leave to remain

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within 3 months of this Act being passed, lay a statement of changes in rules made under section 3(2) of the Immigration Act 1971 (“the immigration rules”) to make provision for leave to remain to be granted to any person subject to immigration control who is a victim of domestic abuse in the United Kingdom.

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (2) The statement laid under subsection (1) must set out rules for the granting of indefinite leave to remain to any person subject to immigration control who is a victim of domestic abuse in the United Kingdom; and the statement must provide for those rules to be commenced no later than one month of the laying of the statement.
- (3) The Secretary of State must make provision for granting limited leave to remain for a period of no less than 6 months to any person eligible to make an application under the immigration rules for the purposes of subsection (2); and such leave shall include no condition under section 3(1)(c)(i), (ia), (ii) or (v) of the Immigration Act 1971.
- (4) The Secretary of State must make provision for extending limited leave to remain granted in accordance with subsection (3) to ensure that leave continues throughout the period during which an application made under the immigration rules for the purposes of subsection (2) remains pending.
- (5) Where subsection (6) applies, notwithstanding any statutory or other provision, no services shall be withheld from a victim of domestic abuse solely by reason of that person not having leave to remain or having leave to remain subject to a condition under section 3(1)(c) of the Immigration Act 1971.
- (6) This subsection applies where a provider of services is satisfied that the victim of domestic abuse is eligible to make an application to which subsection (3) refers.
- (7) The Secretary of State must, for the purposes of subsection (5), issue guidance to providers of services about the assessment of eligibility to make an application to which subsection (3) refers.
- (8) In this section an application is pending during the period—
 - (a) beginning when it is made,
 - (b) ending when it is finally decided, withdrawn or abandoned, and an application is not finally decided while an application for review or appeal could be made within the period permitted for either or while any such review or appeal remains pending (meaning that review or appeal has not been finally decided, withdrawn or abandoned);

“person subject to immigration control” means a person in the United Kingdom who does not have the right of abode;

“provider of services” includes both public and private bodies;

“services” includes accommodation, education, employment, financial assistance, healthcare and any service provided exclusively or particularly to survivors of domestic abuse.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would make provision in the immigration rules for the granting of indefinite leave to remain to migrant survivors of domestic abuse and limited leave to remain to a survivor who is eligible to make an application for indefinite leave to remain.

Jess Phillips
Christine Jardine
Peter Kyle
Stella Creasy
Liz Saville Roberts

Not called **NC36**

To move the following Clause—

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued***“Recourse to public funds for domestic abuse survivors**

- (1) The Immigration Acts are amended as follows.
- (2) In section 115 of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 after subsection (10) insert—
 - “(11) This section does not apply to a person who is a victim of domestic abuse in the United Kingdom.”
- (3) In paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 3 to the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 after sub-paragraph (b) insert—
 - “(ca) to a person who is a victim of domestic abuse in the United Kingdom, or”
- (4) In section 21 of the Immigration Act 2014 at the end of subsection (3) insert “or if P is a victim of domestic abuse”.
- (5) In section 3 of the Immigration Act 1971 after subsection (1) insert—
 - “(1A) The Secretary of State may not make or maintain a condition under subsection (1)(c)(ii) on leave granted to a victim of domestic abuse in the United Kingdom; and it is not a breach of the immigration laws or rules for such a victim to have recourse to public funds.”
- (6) For the purposes of this section, evidence that domestic abuse has occurred may consist of one or more of the following—
 - (a) a relevant conviction, police caution or protection notice;
 - (b) a relevant court order (including without notice, *ex parte*, interim or final orders), including a non-molestation undertaking or order, occupation order, domestic abuse protection order, forced marriage protection order or other protective injunction;
 - (c) evidence of relevant criminal proceedings for an offence concerning domestic violence or a police report confirming attendance at an incident resulting from domestic abuse;
 - (d) evidence that a victim has been referred to a multi-agency risk assessment conference;
 - (e) a finding of fact in the family courts of domestic abuse;
 - (f) a medical report from a doctor at a UK hospital confirming injuries or a condition consistent with being a victim of domestic abuse;
 - (g) a letter from a General Medical Council registered general practitioner confirming that he or she is satisfied on the basis of an examination that a person had injuries or a condition consistent with those of a victim of domestic abuse;
 - (h) an undertaking given to a court by the alleged perpetrator of domestic abuse that he or she will not approach the applicant who is the victim of the abuse;
 - (i) a letter from a social services department confirming its involvement in providing services to a person in respect of allegations of domestic abuse;
 - (j) a letter of support or a report from a domestic abuse support organisation; or
 - (k) other evidence of domestic abuse, including from a counsellor, midwife, school, witness or the victim.
- (7) For the purposes of this section—
 - “domestic abuse” has the same meaning as in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

“victim” includes the dependent child of a person who is a victim of domestic abuse.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to ensure that certain provisions under the Immigration Acts – including exclusion from public funds, certain types of support and assistance and the right to rent – do not apply to survivors of domestic abuse.

Jess Phillips
Christine Jardine
Peter Kyle
Stella Creasy
Liz Saville Roberts

Withdrawn after debate **NC37**

To move the following Clause—

“Victims of domestic abuse: data-sharing for immigration purposes

- (1) The Secretary of State must make arrangements to ensure that personal data of a victim of a domestic abuse in the United Kingdom that is processed for the purpose of that person requesting or receiving support or assistance related to domestic abuse is not used for any immigration control purpose without the consent of that person.
- (2) The Secretary of State must make arrangements to ensure that the personal data of a witness to domestic abuse in the United Kingdom that is processed for the purpose of that person giving information or evidence to assist the investigation or prosecution of that abuse, or to assist the victim of that abuse in any legal proceedings, is not used for any immigration control purpose without the consent of that person.
- (3) Paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 to the Data Protection Act 2018 shall not apply to the personal data to which subsection (1) or (2) applies.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, the Secretary of State must issue guidance to—
 - (a) persons from whom support or assistance may be requested or received by a victim of domestic abuse in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) persons exercising any function of the Secretary of State in relation to immigration, asylum or nationality; and
 - (c) persons exercising any function conferred by or by virtue of the Immigration Acts on an immigration officer.
- (5) For the purposes of this section—

“consent” means a freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of the victim or witness, by an express statement of that person signifying agreement to the processing of the personal data for the relevant purpose;

“immigration control purpose” means any purpose of the functions to which subsection (4)(ii) and (iii) refers; “support or assistance” includes the provision of accommodation, banking services, education, employment, financial or social assistance, healthcare and policing services; and any function of a court or prosecuting authority;

“victim” includes any dependent of a person, at whom the domestic abuse is directed, where that dependent is affected by that abuse.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to make arrangements to ensure that the

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

personal data of migrant survivors of domestic abuse that is given or used for the purpose of their seeking or receiving support and assistance is not used for immigration control purposes.

Jess Phillips
Stephen Timms

Not called NC38

To move the following Clause—

“Social Security: Exemption from repaying benefit advances

- (1) The Social Security (Payments on Account of Benefit) Regulations 2013 are amended as follows.
 - (2) In regulation 7 (definition of financial need), after paragraph (3) insert—
 - “(4A) It shall be presumed for the purposes of this section that A is in financial need where A—
 - (a) is or has recently been a victim of domestic abuse; and
 - (b) provides evidence of the domestic abuse in one of more of the forms set out in regulation 33(2) of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012.
 - (5) A has recently been a victim of domestic abuse if a period of 12 months has not expired since the domestic abuse was inflicted or threatened.
 - (6) For the purposes of this section—
 - (a) “domestic abuse” has the meaning set out in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;
 - (b) “victim of domestic abuse” means a person on or against whom domestic abuse is inflicted or threatened.”
 - (3) In regulation 10 (Bringing payments on account of benefit into account), after subparagraph (b) insert—
 - “(c) In the case of a payment on account of benefit made to a person who can provide evidence of being or having recently been a victim of domestic abuse, subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply.
 - (d) A person has recently been a victim of domestic abuse if a period of 12 months has not expired since the domestic abuse was inflicted or threatened.
 - (e) For the purposes of this section—
 - “domestic abuse” has the meaning set out in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;
 - “victim of domestic abuse” means a person on or against whom domestic abuse is inflicted or threatened.
 - (f) For the purposes of this section, evidence of being of having recently been a victim of domestic abuse must be provided in one of more of the forms set out in regulation 33(2) of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012.”
-

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

Jess Phillips
Stephen Timms

Not called NC39

To move the following Clause—

“Universal Credit: Exemption from repaying hardship payments

- (1) The Social Security (Payments on Account of Benefit) Regulations 2013 are amended as follows.
- (2) In regulation 116 (Conditions for hardship payments), subparagraph (1)(f), after (c) leave out “and
 - “(g) the Secretary of State is satisfied that the single claimant or each joint claimant is in hardship”
 and insert—
 - “(g) the claimant is or has recently been a victim of domestic abuse; and
 - (h) the Secretary of State is satisfied that the single claimant or each joint claimant is in hardship.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph 1(g) a person has recently been a victim of domestic abuse if a period of 12 months has not expired since the domestic abuse was inflicted or threatened.”
- (3) In regulation 116 (Conditions for hardship payments), after paragraph (3)(d) insert—
 - “(4) In this regulation—
 - “domestic abuse” has the meaning as set out in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;
 - “victim of domestic abuse” means a person on or against whom domestic abuse is inflicted or threatened.””

Jess Phillips
Stephen Timms

Not called NC40

To move the following Clause—

“Social Security: Exemption from repaying benefit advances

- (1) The Social Security (Payments on Account of Benefit) Regulations 2013 are amended as follows.
- (2) In regulation 12 (Conditions for payment of budgeting advances), after paragraph (2) insert—
 - “(2A) Where B is or has recently been a victim of domestic abuse, subparagraphs (c), (d) and (e) shall not apply.
 - (2B) B has recently been a victim of domestic abuse if—
 - (a) a period of 12 months has not expired since the domestic abuse was inflicted or threatened, and
 - (b) B is able to provide evidence of the domestic abuse in one of more of the forms set out in regulation 33(2) of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012.

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (2C) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) “domestic abuse” has the meaning set out in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020;
 - (b) “victim of domestic abuse” means a person on or against whom domestic abuse is inflicted or threatened.””
-

Jess Phillips
Stella Creasy

Not called NC41

To move the following Clause—

“Housing benefit: exemption from benefit cap

- (1) The Housing Benefit Regulations 2006 are amended as follows.
- (2) In Regulation 75A, omit “or 75F” and insert “, 75F or 75FA”.
- (3) After Regulation 75F, insert—

“75FA Exception to the benefit cap: domestic abuse

- (1) The benefit cap does not apply to a person (P) who is or is likely to become a victim of domestic abuse or where the victim of domestic abuse has fled domestic abuse within the previous two years.
 - (2) Subparagraph (1) applies where P provides evidence of having experienced domestic abuse or being at risk of domestic abuse in one of more of the forms set out in regulation 33(2) of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012.
 - (3) The exception in subparagraph (1) above will last for a period of two years from the date on which the person became eligible for the exception.
 - (4) “Domestic abuse” has the meaning set out in section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020.”
-

Jess Phillips

Withdrawn after debate NC42

To move the following Clause—

“Joint tenancies: removal of a tenant

- (1) This section applies where there are two or more joint tenants under a secure or assured tenancy and the landlord is a local housing authority or a private registered provider of social housing.
- (2) If one joint tenant (“A”) has experienced domestic abuse from another joint tenant (“B”) then A may apply to the county court for an order B is removed as a joint tenant.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) it sufficient that the domestic abuse was directed at A or to anyone who might reasonably be expected to reside with A.
- (4) On such an application, the court must take the following approach—

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (a) the court must be satisfied that the tenancy is affordable for A, or will be so within a reasonable period of time;
 - (b) if the court is so satisfied, then—
 - (i) if B has been convicted of an offence related to domestic abuse as against A or anyone who might reasonably be expected to reside with A, the court must make an order under this section;
 - (ii) if B has been given a domestic abuse protection notice under section 19, or a domestic abuse protection order has been made against B under section 25, or B is currently subject to an injunction or restraining order in relation to A, or a person who might be reasonably expected to reside with A, the court may make an order under this section.
 - (c) for the purposes of subsection 4(b)(ii), the court must adopt the following approach—
 - (i) if B does not oppose the making of such an order, then the court must make it.
 - (ii) if B does oppose the making of such an order then it is for B to satisfy the court that – as at the date of the hearing - there are exceptional circumstances which mean that the only way to do justice between A and B is for the order to be refused.
 - (d) if the application does not fall within subsection (b), then the court may make such an order if it thinks it fit to do so.
- (5) Where A has made such an application to the court, any notice to quit served by B shall be of no effect until determination of A’s application or any subsequent appeal.
 - (6) Notwithstanding any rule of common law to the contrary, the effect of an order under this section is that the tenancy continues for all purposes as if B had never been a joint tenant.
 - (7) For the purposes of this section, an “offence related to domestic abuse” means an offence that amounts to domestic abuse within the meaning of section 1 of this Act.
 - (8) In section 88(2) Housing Act 1985, after “section 17(1) of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act 1984 (property adjustment orders after overseas divorce, &c.)” insert “, or section [*Joint tenancies: removal of a tenant*] Domestic Abuse Act 2020.”
 - (9) In section 91(3)(b) Housing Act 1985, after subsection (iv), add “(v) section [*Joint tenancies: removal of a tenant*] Domestic Abuse Act 2020.
 - (10) In section 99B(2) of the Housing Act 1985 (persons qualifying for compensation for improvements) paragraph (e), after subsection (iii) add “(iv) section [*Joint tenancies: removal of a tenant*] Domestic Abuse Act 2020.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would facilitate occupiers of social housing removing one joint tenant from the tenancy agreement where there has been domestic violence. The tenancy would then continue (so preserving existing rights). The court must be satisfied that the applicant can or will be able to afford the tenancy.

Jess Phillips
Stella Creasy

To move the following Clause—

Not called **NC43**

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

“Housing Act 1996: Removal of local connection

- (1) The Housing Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- (2) At the end of section 199 (local connection), insert—
 - “(12) A person who is or is likely to become a victim of domestic abuse, is not required to have any local connection to any authority within the meaning of section 199(1) of this Act for the purposes of his or her application.
 - (13) For the purposes of subsection 12, a person must provide evidence of domestic abuse or the risk of domestic abuse in one of more of the forms set out in regulation 33(2) of the Civil Legal Aid (Procedure) Regulations 2012.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would remove the need for a local connection for victims of domestic abuse when applying for social housing to a particular local authority.

Jess Phillips

Not called **NC44**

To move the following Clause—

“Allocation of Housing to domestic abuse victims

- (1) Section 160ZA of the Housing Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (8) insert—
 - “(8A) The Secretary of State must within two months of the Domestic Abuse Act 2020 being passed make regulations under subsection (8) to prescribe the criterion set out in subsection (8B) as a criterion that may not be used by a local housing authority in England in deciding what classes of persons are not qualifying persons.
 - (8B) The criterion is that a relevant person must have a local connection to the district of a local housing authority.
 - (8C) For the purposes of subsection (8B), a “relevant person” is a person who—
 - (a) is or has been a victim of domestic abuse within two years of the date of their application for an allocation of housing under Part 6 of the 1996 Act, and
 - (b) has recently ceased, or will cease, to reside in accommodation provided by a local authority in an area in which they have been subjected to domestic abuse and where—
 - (i) the person has fled or will flee their local area; and
 - (ii) the purpose of fleeing was or is to escape domestic abuse.

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (8D) The regulations made under subsection (8A) must specify that a local housing authority may not consider the location or whereabouts of the perpetrator of the domestic abuse.””

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would remove the need for a local connection for victims of domestic abuse when applying for social housing to a particular local authority.

Jess Phillips
Peter Kyle
Stella Creasy

Not called **NC45**

To move the following Clause—

“Special measures (civil and family proceedings): domestic abuse

- (1) In civil and family proceedings, a witness is eligible for assistance by virtue of this section if they were, or are at risk of being, the victim of domestic abuse from—
 - (a) another party to the proceedings; or
 - (b) the family member of another party to the proceedings.
- (2) The court’s duty under subsection (1) applies as soon as allegations of domestic abuse are raised after the start of proceedings and continue until the resolution of the proceedings.
- (3) In determining the measures to make available to the witness, the court should consider—
 - (a) whether one or more measures should be made available; and
 - (b) any views expressed by the witness.
- (4) The measures referred to in this section are those which—
 - (a) prevent a witness from seeing another witness;
 - (b) allow a witness to participate in proceedings;
 - (c) allow a witness to give evidence by live link;
 - (d) provide for a witness to use a device to help communicate;
 - (e) provide for a witness to participate in proceedings with the assistance of an intermediary;
 - (f) provide for a witness to be questioned in court with the assistance of an intermediary; or
 - (g) do anything else provided for in Civil Procedure Rules or Family Procedure Rules.
- (5) Rules of court made for the purposes of providing assistance to eligible witnesses shall apply—
 - (a) to the extent provided by the rules of court, and
 - (b) subject to any modifications provided by rules of court.
- (6) In this section—
 - “the court” means the family court, county court or the High Court;
 - “witness”, in relation to any proceedings, includes a party to the proceedings;
 - “proceedings” means civil or family proceedings;
 - “live link” means a live television link or other arrangement whereby a witness or party, while absent from the courtroom or other place where

Domestic Abuse Bill, continued

the proceedings are being held, is able to see and hear a person there and to be seen and heard by the judge, legal representatives acting in the proceedings and other persons appointed to assist a witness or party.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure that victims of domestic abuse have access to special measures in both civil and family proceedings.

Jess Phillips
Peter Kyle
Christine Jardine
Ms Harriet Harman

Withdrawn after debate NC46

To move the following Clause—

“Defences for victims of domestic abuse who commit an offence

- (1) A person is not guilty of an offence if—
 - (a) the person is aged 18 or over when the person does the act which constitutes the offence;
 - (b) the person does that act because the person is compelled to do it;
 - (c) the compulsion is attributable to their being a victim of domestic abuse; and
 - (d) a reasonable person in the same situation as the person and having the person's relevant characteristics might do that act.
- (2) A person may be compelled to do something by another person or by the person's circumstances.
- (3) Compulsion is attributable to domestic abuse only if—
 - (a) it is, or is part of, conduct which constitutes domestic abuse as defined in sections 1 and 2 of this Act, including but not limited to conduct which constitutes the offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship as defined in section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015; or
 - (b) it is a direct consequence of a person being, or having been, a victim of such abuse.
- (4) A person is not guilty of an offence if—
 - (a) the person is under the age of 18 when the person does the act which constitutes the offence;
 - (b) the person does that act as a direct consequence of the person being, or having been, a victim of domestic abuse as defined at subsection (3)(a) above; and
 - (c) a reasonable person in the same situation as the person and having the person's relevant characteristics might do that act.
- (5) For the purposes of this section “relevant characteristics” means age, sex, any physical or mental illness or disability and any experience of domestic abuse.
- (6) In this section references to an act include an omission.
- (7) Subsections (1) and (4) do not apply to an offence listed in Schedule [*Offences to which the defence for victims of domestic abuse who commit an offence does not apply*].
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend Schedule [*Offences to which the defence for victims of domestic abuse who commit an offence does not apply*].

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (9) The Secretary of State must make arrangements for monitoring of the types of offence for which victims of domestic abuse are prosecuted and use this evidence to inform an annual review of the offences listed in Schedule [*Offences to which the defence for victims of domestic abuse who commit an offence does not apply*] and any amendment to that Schedule.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would provide a statutory defence for survivors of domestic abuse, in some circumstances, who commit an offence.

Jess Phillips
Christine Jardine

Not called NC47

To move the following Clause—

“Review of domestic abuse protection orders and notices

- (1) The Secretary of State must within 12 months of this Act being passed conduct a review into the operation and use of domestic abuse protection orders and notices.
- (2) The review must take account of—
- (a) the extent to which domestic abuse protection orders and notices have been used;
 - (b) data on the effectiveness of domestic abuse protection orders and notices in tackling and preventing domestic abuse;
 - (c) the views of those for whose protection orders and notices have been made.
- (3) In designing and conducting the review, the Secretary of State must consult—
- (a) the Domestic Abuse Commissioner,
 - (b) the Welsh Ministers,
 - (c) organisations providing support to victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse,
 - (d) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (4) Upon completion of the review, the Secretary of State must publish and lay before Parliament a report setting out—
- (a) the findings of the review, and
 - (b) the action the Secretary of State proposes to take in response to the review.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure that both DAPOS and DAPNS are reviewed to ensure that they are operating effectively and serving the purpose that they were intended for.

Jess Phillips
Stella Creasy

Not called NC48

To move the following Clause—

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued***“National Oversight Group**

- (1) The Secretary of State must establish a national oversight group to monitor the exercise of local authority functions under section 53.
- (2) The members of the national oversight group must include—
 - (a) The Domestic Abuse Commissioner;
 - (b) organisations representing providers of specialist support for women and children affected by domestic abuse;
 - (c) organisations representing providers of specialist support for women and children affected by domestic abuse with protected characteristics;
 - (d) representatives of local authorities;
 - (e) representatives of police and criminal justice bodies;
 - (f) representatives of health bodies;
 - (g) representatives of health bodies;
- (3) The national oversight group must, at a minimum—
 - (a) undertake a regular national needs assessment for refuge services, including provision for victims and their children with protected characteristics;
 - (b) undertake ongoing assessment of whether local authorities and local partnership boards are effectively discharging functions under this Part, including monitoring compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty and implementation of Equality Impact Assessments for relevant commissioning and procurement processes;
 - (c) ensure that local authorities and local partnership boards are sufficiently and equitably funding services that meet the needs of victims and their children as identified in the national needs assessment, including those with protected characteristics;
 - (d) provide oversight of local authorities and local partnership boards in funding services that meet quality standards developed by organisations representing providers of specialist support for women and children affected by domestic abuse;
 - (e) sanction ineffective or inadequate provision and practice by local authorities and local partnership boards as required;
 - (f) assess compliance with the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
 - (g) consult with relevant monitoring bodies including, but not limited to, the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women.
- (4) the Secretary of State must ensure sufficient funding is provided annually to ensure that national need identified in subsection (3) (a) can be met.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause establishes a National Oversight Group to monitor the duty placed on the Local Authority by Clause 53.

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

Yvette Cooper
 Caroline Nokes
 Ms Harriet Harman
 Rosie Duffield
 Alex Davies-Jones
 Stella Creasy

Debbie Abrahams

Not called NC49

To move the following Clause—

“Monitoring of serial domestic abuse and stalking offenders under MAPPA

- (1) The Criminal Justice Act 2003 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 325 (Arrangements for assessing etc risk posed by certain offenders)—
 - (a) In subsection (1), after ““relevant sexual or violent offender” has the meaning given by section 327” insert ““relevant serial domestic abuse or stalking offender” has the meaning given in section 327ZA;”
 - (b) In subsection (2)(a), after “offenders” insert “(aa) relevant serial domestic abuse or stalking offenders,”
- (3) After section 327 (Section 325: interpretation) insert—

“327ZA Section 325: interpretation of relevant serial domestic abuse or stalking offender

- (1) For the purposes of section 325—
 - (a) a person is a “relevant serial domestic abuse or stalking offender” if the offender has been convicted more than once for an offence which is—
 - (i) a domestic abuse offence, or
 - (ii) a stalking offence
 - (b) “domestic abuse offence” means an offence where it is alleged that the behaviour of the accused amounted to domestic abuse within the meaning defined in Section 1 of this Act
 - (c) “stalking offence” means an offence contrary to section 2A or section 4A of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause amends the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which provides for the establishment of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (“MAPPA”), to make arrangements for serial domestic abuse or stalking offenders to be registered on VISOR and be subjected to supervision, monitoring and management through MAPPA.

Jess Phillips
 Peter Kyle
 Christine Jardine

Not called NS1

To move the following Schedule—

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

“OFFENCES TO WHICH THE DEFENCE FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE WHO COMMIT AN
OFFENCE DOES NOT APPLY

Common Law Offences

- 1 False imprisonment.
- 2 Kidnapping.
- 3 Manslaughter.
- 4 Murder.
- 5 Perverting the course of justice.
- 6 Piracy.

Offences against the Person Act 1861 (c. 100)

- 7 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861—
 - (a) section 4 (soliciting murder)
 - (b) section 16 (threats to kill)
 - (c) section 18 (wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm)
 - (d) section 20 (malicious wounding)
 - (e) section 21 (attempting to choke, suffocate or strangle in order to commit or assist in committing an indictable offence)
 - (f) section 22 (using drugs etc to commit or assist in the committing of an indictable offence)
 - (g) section 23 (maliciously administering poison etc so as to endanger life or inflict grievous bodily harm)
 - (h) section 27 (abandoning children)
 - (i) section 28 (causing bodily injury by explosives)
 - (j) section 29 (using explosives with intent to do grievous bodily harm)
 - (k) section 30 (placing explosives with intent to do bodily injury)
 - (l) section 31 (setting spring guns etc with intent to do grievous bodily harm)
 - (m) section 32 (endangering safety of railway passengers)
 - (n) section 35 (injuring persons by furious driving)
 - (o) section 37 (assaulting officer preserving wreck)
 - (p) section 38 (assault with intent to resist arrest).

Explosive Substances Act 1883 (c. 3)

- 8 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Explosive Substances Act 1883—
 - (a) section 2 (causing explosion likely to endanger life or property)
 - (b) section 3 (attempt to cause explosion, or making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property)
 - (c) section 4 (making or possession of explosives under suspicious circumstances).

Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 (c. 34)

- 9 An offence under section 1 of the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 (child destruction).

Domestic Abuse Bill, continued*Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (c. 12)*

- 10 An offence under section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (cruelty to children).

Public Order Act 1936 (1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6 c. 6)

- 11 An offence under section 2 of the Public Order Act 1936 (control etc of quasi-military organisation).

Infanticide Act 1938 (c. 36)

- 12 An offence under section 1 of the Infanticide Act 1938 (infanticide).

Firearms Act 1968 (c. 27)

- 13 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Firearms Act 1968—
- (a) section 5 (possession of prohibited firearms)
 - (b) section 16 (possession of firearm with intent to endanger life)
 - (c) section 16A (possession of firearm with intent to cause fear of violence)
 - (d) section 17(1) (use of firearm to resist arrest)
 - (e) section 17(2) (possession of firearm at time of committing or being arrested for specified offence)
 - (f) section 18 (carrying firearm with criminal intent).

Theft Act 1968 (c. 60)

- 14 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Theft Act 1968—
- (a) section 8 (robbery or assault with intent to rob)
 - (b) section 9 (burglary), where the offence is committed with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on a person, or to do unlawful damage to a building or anything in it
 - (c) section 10 (aggravated burglary)
 - (d) section 12A (aggravated vehicle-taking), where the offence involves an accident which causes the death of any person
 - (e) section 21 (blackmail).

Criminal Damage Act 1971 (c. 48)

- 15 The following offences under the Criminal Damage Act 1971—
- (a) an offence of arson under section 1
 - (b) an offence under section 1(2) (destroying or damaging property) other than an offence of arson.

Immigration Act 1971 (c. 77)

- 16 An offence under section 25 of the Immigration Act 1971 (assisting unlawful immigration to member state).

Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (c. 2)

- 17 An offence under section 170 of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 (penalty for fraudulent evasion of duty etc) in relation to goods prohibited

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

to be imported under section 42 of the Customs Consolidation Act 1876 (indecent or obscene articles).

Taking of Hostages Act 1982 (c. 28)

- 18 An offence under section 1 of the Taking of Hostages Act 1982 (hostage-taking).

Aviation Security Act 1982 (c. 36)

- 19 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Aviation Security Act 1982—
- (a) section 1 (hijacking)
 - (b) section 2 (destroying, damaging or endangering safety of aircraft)
 - (c) section 3 (other acts endangering or likely to endanger safety of aircraft)
 - (d) section 4 (offences in relation to certain dangerous articles).

Mental Health Act 1983 (c. 20)

- 20 An offence under section 127 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (ill-treatment of patients).

Child Abduction Act 1984 (c. 37)

- 21 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Child Abduction Act 1984—
- (a) section 1 (abduction of child by parent etc)
 - (b) section 2 (abduction of child by other persons).

Public Order Act 1986 (c. 64)

- 22 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Public Order Act 1986—
- (a) section 1 (riot)
 - (b) section 2 (violent disorder).

Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33)

- 23 An offence under section 134 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (torture).

Road Traffic Act 1988 (c. 52)

- 24 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Road Traffic Act 1988—
- (a) section 1 (causing death by dangerous driving)
 - (b) section 3A (causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs).

Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31)

- 25 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990—
- (a) section 1 (endangering safety at aerodromes)
 - (b) section 9 (hijacking of ships)

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (c) section 10 (seizing or exercising control of fixed platforms)
- (d) section 11 (destroying fixed platforms or endangering their safety)
- (e) section 12 (other acts endangering or likely to endanger safe navigation)
- (f) section 13 (offences involving threats).

Channel Tunnel (Security) Order 1994 (S.I. 1994/570)

- 26 An offence under Part 2 of the Channel Tunnel (Security) Order 1994 (SI 1994/570) (offences relating to Channel Tunnel trains and the tunnel system).

Protection from Harassment Act 1997 (c. 40)

- 27 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997—
- (a) section 4 (putting people in fear of violence)
 - (b) section 4A (stalking involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress).

Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c. 37)

- 28 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998—
- (a) section 29 (racially or religiously aggravated assaults)
 - (b) section 31(1)(a) or (b) (racially or religiously aggravated offences under section 4 or 4A of the Public Order Act 1986).

Terrorism Act 2000 (c. 11)

- 29 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Terrorism Act 2000—
- (a) section 54 (weapons training)
 - (b) section 56 (directing terrorist organisation)
 - (c) section 57 (possession of article for terrorist purposes)
 - (d) section 59 (inciting terrorism overseas).

International Criminal Court Act 2001 (c. 17)

- 30 An offence under any of the following provisions of the International Criminal Court Act 2001—
- (a) section 51 (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes)
 - (b) section 52 (ancillary conduct).

Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (c. 24)

- 31 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001—
- (a) section 47 (use of nuclear weapons)
 - (b) section 50 (assisting or inducing certain weapons-related acts overseas)
 - (c) section 113 (use of noxious substance or thing to cause harm or intimidate).

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued**Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (c. 31)*

- 32 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003—
- (a) section 1 (female genital mutilation)
 - (b) section 2 (assisting a girl to mutilate her own genitalia)
 - (c) section 3 (assisting a non-UK person to mutilate overseas a girl's genitalia).

Sexual Offences Act 2003 (c. 42)

- 33 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Sexual Offences Act 2003—
- (a) section 1 (rape)
 - (b) section 2 (assault by penetration)
 - (c) section 3 (sexual assault)
 - (d) section 4 (causing person to engage in sexual activity without consent)
 - (e) section 5 (rape of child under 13)
 - (f) section 6 (assault of child under 13 by penetration)
 - (g) section 7 (sexual assault of child under 13)
 - (h) section 8 (causing or inciting child under 13 to engage in sexual activity)
 - (i) section 9 (sexual activity with a child)
 - (j) section 10 (causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity)
 - (k) section 13 (child sex offences committed by children or young persons)
 - (l) section 14 (arranging or facilitating commission of child sex offence)
 - (m) section 15 (meeting a child following sexual grooming)
 - (n) section 16 (abuse of position of trust: sexual activity with a child)
 - (o) section 17 (abuse of position of trust: causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity)
 - (p) section 18 (abuse of position of trust: sexual activity in presence of child)
 - (q) section 19 (abuse of position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act)
 - (r) section 25 (sexual activity with a child family member)
 - (s) section 26 (inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity)
 - (t) section 30 (sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice)
 - (u) section 31 (causing or inciting a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to engage in sexual activity)
 - (v) section 32 (engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder impeding choice)
 - (w) section 33 (causing a person with a mental disorder impeding choice to watch a sexual act)
 - (x) section 34 (inducement, threat or deception to procure sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder)
 - (y) section 35 (causing a person with a mental disorder to engage in or agree to engage in sexual activity by inducement, threat or deception)

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (z) section 36 (engaging in sexual activity in the presence, procured by inducement, threat or deception, of a person with a mental disorder)
- (aa) section 37 (causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act by inducement, threat or deception)
- (ab) section 38 (care workers: sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder)
- (ac) section 39 (care workers: causing or inciting sexual activity)
- (ad) section 40 (care workers: sexual activity in the presence of a person with a mental disorder)
- (ae) section 41 (care workers: causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act)
- (af) section 47 (paying for sexual services of a child)
- (ag) section 48 (causing or inciting child prostitution or pornography)
- (ah) section 49 (controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography)
- (ai) section 50 (arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography)
- (aj) section 61 (administering a substance with intent)
- (ak) section 62 (committing offence with intent to commit sexual offence)
- (al) section 63 (trespass with intent to commit sexual offence)
- (am) section 64 (sex with an adult relative: penetration)
- (an) section 65 (sex with an adult relative: consenting to penetration)
- (ao) section 66 (exposure)
- (ap) section 67 (voyeurism)
- (aq) section 70 (sexual penetration of a corpse).

Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (c. 28)

- 34 An offence under section 5 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 (causing or allowing a child or vulnerable adult to die or suffer serious physical harm).

Terrorism Act 2006 (c. 11)

- 35 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Terrorism Act 2006—
- (a) section 5 (preparation of terrorist acts)
 - (b) section 6 (training for terrorism)
 - (c) section 9 (making or possession of radioactive device or material)
 - (d) section 10 (use of radioactive device or material for terrorist purposes)
 - (e) section 11 (terrorist threats relating to radioactive devices etc).

Modern Slavery Act 2015

- 36 An offence under any of the following provisions of the Modern Slavery Act 2015—
- (a) section 1 (slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour)
 - (b) section 2 (human trafficking).

Ancillary offences

- 37 (1) An offence of attempting or conspiring to commit an offence listed in this Schedule.

Domestic Abuse Bill, *continued*

- (2) An offence committed by aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring an offence listed in this Schedule.
- (3) An offence under Part 2 of the Serious Crime Act 2007 (encouraging or assisting) where the offence (or one of the offences) which the person in question intends or believes would be committed is an offence listed in this Schedule.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This Schedule is consequential on NC46.

Bill, as amended, to be reported.