
Committee Stage: Wednesday 9 April 2025

Crime and Policing Bill (Amendment Paper)

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 Any withdrawn amendments are listed at the end of the document.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

★ New Amendments.

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

New Amendments: 50 and 51 and NC56

Matt Vickers

36

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

Clause 59, page 59, line 11, at end insert—

“(1) If a relevant offender does not comply with the requirements of this section, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Level 4 on the standard scale.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment imposes a fine of up to £2,500 if a registered sex offender does not notify the police when they change their name.

Matt Vickers

50

★ Clause 59, page 59, line 11, at end insert—

“(1) Police must notify victims of relevant offender's new name—

- (a) No less than three days before an offender intends to use it, or
- (b) If that is not reasonably practicable, no less than three days after the date the offender began using it.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would place a duty on police forces to notify victims if their abuser legally changed their name.

Matt Vickers

37

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

Clause 60, page 60, line 25, at end insert—

“(10) If a relevant offender does not comply with the requirements of this section, they shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Level 4 on the standard scale.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment imposes a fine of up to £2,500 if a registered sex offender does not notify the police when they are absent from their sole or main residence.

Matt Vickers

38

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

Clause 61, page 63, line 4, at end insert—

“(9) If a relevant offender does not comply with the requirements of this section, they shall be liable to a fine at Level 5 of the standard scale.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment imposes an unlimited fine if a relevant registered sex offender does not notify police if they are entering a premises where children are presented.

Matt Vickers

44

Harriet Cross

Clause 73, page 88, line 33, after “aggrieve” insert “, take revenge on, prank,”

Matt Vickers

45

Harriet Cross

Clause 73, page 88, line 34, at end insert—

“(c) the person does so knowingly or recklessly.”

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 16

Clause 73, page 89, line 9, at end insert—

“(2) In Schedule 4 to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (offences to which defence in section 45 does not apply), in paragraph 7 (offences under the Offences against the Person Act 1861)—

- (a) omit the entry for section 22;
- (b) omit the entry for section 23;
- (c) before the entry for section 27, insert—

“section 24 (administering etc harmful substances (including by spiking))”.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment excepts the offence of administering harmful substances from the defence in section 45 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 and makes other changes consequential on clause 73.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 17

Clause 75, page 90, line 20, at end insert—

“(6) In Schedule 4 to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (offences to which defence in section 45 does not apply), in paragraph 36D (inserted by section 17), after the entry for section 52 (inserted by section 52), insert—

“section 74 (encouraging or assisting serious self-harm).”.

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment excepts the offence of encouraging or assisting serious self-harm from the defence in section 45 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Jack Rankin

51

★ Clause 86, page 98, line 2, at end insert—

“(3) The defence described in subsection (2) is only applicable if a person has given written notice to a police station nearest to the public place that is in a locality designated under section 87(1).

(4) Where it is not reasonably practicable to deliver written notice under subsection (3), a person must inform a constable within the locality designated under section 87(1).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires a person using an item that conceals their identity in a public place within a designated protest area for reasons related to health, religious observance or work to notify the police in writing or orally.

Matt Vickers

40

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

Clause 112, page 130, line 33, leave out subsection (6) and insert—

- “(6) A youth diversion order must specify the period for which it has effect, up to a maximum of 12 months.
- (7) An assessment must be taken of the respondent before the conclusion of a youth diversion order to determine if they continue to hold extremist views or pose a terror threat.
- (8) An assessment must be made by a qualified expert in extremism and counterterrorism.
- (9) Assessments taken by the respondent’s youth offending team must be reviewed by an external expert with no pre-existing relationship to the respondent.
- (10) If the respondent is assessed as holding extremist views or as a terror threat the youth offending team or a chief officer of police must apply to an appropriate court for the youth offending order to be extended up to a maximum of 12 months.
- (11) All provisions, prohibitions and requirements of a youth diversion order remain in effect until the respondent has been assessed as holding no extremist views or posing a terror threat.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would give the police the ability to apply for youth diversion orders in cases of youth extremism and terror risks. The diversion orders would conclude automatically after a maximum of twelve months without an assessment as to whether the individual remained a terror risk or extremist.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC21

To move the following Clause—

“Terrorism offences excepted from defence for slavery or trafficking victims

- (1) Schedule 4 to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (offences to which defence in section 45 does not apply) is amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 29 (offences under the Terrorism Act 2000)—
 - (a) before the entry for section 54 insert—
 - “section 11 (membership of a proscribed organisation)
 - section 12 (support of a proscribed organisation)
 - section 15 (fund-raising for terrorism)
 - section 16 (use and possession of property for terrorism)
 - section 17 (funding arrangements)

section 17A (insurance against payments made in response to terrorist demands)
 section 18 (money laundering)
 section 19 (disclosure of information: duty)
 section 21A (failure to disclose: regulated sector)
 section 38B (information about acts of terrorism)
 section 39 (disclosure of information prejudicial to investigation)";

(b) after the entry for section 57 insert—

"section 58 (collection of information)
 section 58A (eliciting, publishing or communicating information about members of armed forces etc)
 section 58B (entering or remaining in a designated area)".

(3) In paragraph 31 (offences under the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001), after the entry for section 50 insert—

"section 67 (security of pathogens and toxins)
 section 79 (disclosures relating to nuclear security)".

(4) In paragraph 35 (offences under the Terrorism Act 2006)—

(a) before the entry for section 5 insert—

"section 1 (encouragement of terrorism)
 section 2 (dissemination of terrorist publications)";

(b) after the entry for section 6 insert—

"section 8 (attendance at a place used for terrorist training)".

(5) After paragraph 35 insert—

"Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (c.28)

35ZA An offence under section 54 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 (offences relating to notification).

Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011 (c. 23)

35ZB An offence under section 23 of the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011 (contravention of terrorism prevention and investigation measures notice).

Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (c. 6)

35ZC An offence under section 10 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (breach of temporary exclusion order or notice)."

(6) The amendments made by this section do not apply in relation to an offence committed before this section comes into force."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause excepts the listed terrorism offences from the defence in section 45 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015.

Tonia Antoniazzi**NC1**

Tracy Gilbert
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Frank McNally
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Ms Diane Abbott
Mary Kelly Foy

To move the following Clause—

“Commercial sexual exploitation by a third party

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person (C) assists, facilitates, controls, or incites, by any means, another person (B) to engage in sexual activity with another person (A) in exchange for payment or other benefit, anywhere in the world; and
 - (b) the circumstances are that—
 - (i) the person (C) knows or ought to know that the other person (B) is engaging in sexual activity for payment; and
 - (ii) the person (C) assists, facilitates, controls, or incites the other person (B) to engage in sexual activity with another person (A); or
 - (iii) the person (C) causes or allows to be displayed or published, including digitally, any advertisement in respect of activity prohibited by section 1a and 1b(i).
- (2) A person (C) commits an offence under subsection (1) regardless of whether they secure personal financial gain, or personally benefits in any way, from facilitating person (B) engaging in sexual activity with person (A) in exchange for payment or other benefit.
- (3) A person (D) commits an offence under subsection (1) if they knowingly secure financial gain, or benefits in any way, from person (B) engaging in sexual activity with person (A) in exchange for payment or other benefit, anywhere

in the world, regardless of whether person (D) facilitated the exchange between persons B and A.

- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years.
- (5) In considering the seriousness of an offence committed under subsection (1)(b)(iii), the court must treat the following as aggravating factors—
 - (a) the annual financial turnover of the digital or physical platform (the platform) used to facilitate and or advertise activity prohibited in subsection 1a and 1b(i);
 - (b) the number of prostitution related offences, under subsection (1), facilitated by the platform in question; and
 - (c) whether the platform has facilitated trafficking for sexual exploitation.
- (6) A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of where the offence takes place.
- (7) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if any part of the offence takes place in the UK.
- (8) The Secretary of State must, within six months of the Act receiving Royal Assent, make regulations to appoint a public body (the designated body) to monitor and enforce compliance by online platforms with this section.
- (9) Regulations made under subsection (5) may provide the designated body with the powers, contained in section 144 of the Online Safety Act 2023, to apply to the court for a Service Restriction Order.
- (10) The designated body must, within six months of it being appointed under regulations made by subsection (5), lay before Parliament a report outlining its plan for monitoring compliance with, and enforcement of, the provisions of this section of the Act.
- (11) The designated body must lay before Parliament an annual report outlining its progress in ensuring compliance with the provisions of this Act, including information on enforcement activity relating to these provisions.”

Member's explanatory statement

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

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC2

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Adam Jogie
Ms Diane Abbott

To move the following Clause—

“Commercial sexual exploitation

- (1) A person (A) who gives, offers, or promises payment to a person (B) to engage in sexual activity with person (A) shall be guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person (A) who gives, offers, or promises payment to a person (B) to engage in sexual activity with any other person (C) shall be guilty of an offence.
- (3) For the purpose of subsections (1) and (2)—
 - (a) a “payment” includes money, a benefit, or any other consideration,
 - (b) an activity is sexual if a reasonable person would consider that—
 - (i) whatever its circumstances or any person’s purpose in relation to it, it is because of its nature sexual, or
 - (ii) because of its nature it may be sexual and because of its circumstances or the purpose of any person in relation to it (or both) it is sexual,
 - (c) no offence is committed by a person (A) unless the sexual activity with the other person (B) involves—
 - (i) the person (A or C) being in the other person (B)’s presence, and
 - (ii) physical contact between the person (A or C) and the other person (B), or
 - (iii) the person (B) touching themselves for the sexual gratification of the other person (A or C),
 - (d) it is immaterial whether the payment is given, offered, or promised by a person (A) engaging in the sexual activity, or a third party.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsections (1) or (2) is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both), and

- a requirement to complete an offender behaviour programme at the offender's expense,
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both).
- (5) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under subsections (1) or (2) if any part of the offence takes place in the UK."

Member's explanatory statement

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

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC3

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Graeme Downie
Frank McNally
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Sammy Wilson
Ann Davies
Mary Kelly Foy

To move the following Clause—

"Victims of Commercial sexual exploitation

- (1) The Street Offences Act 1959 is amended as follows.
- (2) Omit sections 1 and 2."

Member's explanatory statement

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

Carolyn Harris

NC4

Tracy Gilbert
 Mrs Sharon Hodgson
 Tonia Antoniazzi
 Iqbal Mohamed
 Jess Asato

Sarah Champion
 David Smith
 Mary Glindon
 Cat Smith
 Rosie Duffield
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 Douglas McAllister
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 Richard Baker
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 Alison Taylor
 Ruth Jones
 Mary Kelly Foy

To move the following Clause—

“Modern Slavery Act

- (1) Section 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), for “arranges or facilitates the travel of” substitute “recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or receives, or transfers or exchanges control over”.
- (3) In subsection (2), for “travel” substitute “matters mentioned in subsection (1) or to V being exploited”.
- (4) Leave out subsections (3) to (5).
- (5) In subsection (6)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a), for “arranging or facilitating takes” substitute “matters mentioned in subsection (1) take”, and
 - (b) leave out paragraph (b).
- (6) In subsection (7)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a), for “arranging or facilitating takes” substitute “matters mentioned in subsection (1) take”, and
 - (b) in paragraph (b), for “the travel” substitute “any travel”.

Jess Asato

NCS

Tracy Gilbert
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Richard Baker
Kirith Entwistle
Dr Scott Arthur
Maureen Burke
Mary Kelly Foy
Ms Diane Abbott

To move the following Clause—

“Pornographic content: online harmful content

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

and 146 of the Online Safety Act 2023, to apply to the court for a Service Restriction Order or Access Restriction Order (or both).

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

Member's explanatory statement

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

Jess Asato

NC6

Tracy Gilbert
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Sarah Champion
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Irene Campbell
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Ben Lake
Helen Hayes
Richard Baker
Kirith Entwistle
Dr Scott Arthur
Maureen Burke
Mary Kelly Foy
Ms Diane Abbott

To move the following Clause—

"Pornographic content: duty to verify age

- (1) A person (A) commits an offence if they publish or allow or facilitate the publishing of pornographic content online where it has not been verified that—
 - (a) every individual featuring in pornographic content on the platform has given their consent for the content in which they feature to be published or made available by the service; and/or
 - (b) every individual featuring in pornographic content on the platform has been verified as an adult, and that age verification completed before the content was created and before it was published on the service; and/or

- (c) every individual featured in pornographic content on the platform, that had already published on the service when this Act is passed, is an adult.
- (2) It is irrelevant under (1a) whether the individual featured in pornographic material has previously given their consent to the relevant content being published, if they have subsequently withdrawn that consent in writing either directly or via an appointed legal representative to—
 - (a) the platform, or
 - (b) the relevant regulator where a contact address was not provided by the platform to receive external communications.
 - (3) If withdrawal of consent under (2) has been communicated in writing to an address issued by the platform or to the relevant public body, the relevant material must be removed by the platform within 24 hours of the communication being sent.
 - (4) An individual guilty of an offence is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).
 - (5) A person who is a UK national commits an offence under this section regardless of where the offence takes place.
 - (6) A person who is not a UK national commits an offence under this section if any part of the offence takes place in the UK.
 - (7) The platform on which material that violates the provisions in this section is published can be fined up to £18 million or 10 percent of their qualifying worldwide revenue, whichever is greater.
 - (8) The Secretary of State will appoint one or more public bodies to monitor and enforce compliance by online platforms with this section, with the relevant public body—
 - (a) granted powers to impose business disruption measures on non-compliant online platforms, including but not limited to service restriction (imposing requirements on one or more persons who provide an ancillary service, whether from within or outside the United Kingdom, in relation to a regulated service); and access restriction (imposing requirements on one or more persons who provide an access facility, whether from within or outside the United Kingdom, in relation to a regulated service).
 - (b) required to act in accordance with regulations relating to monitoring and enforcement of this section issued by the Secretary of State, including but not limited to providing the Secretary of State with a plan for monitoring and enforcement of the provisions in this section within six months of the bill entering into force, and publishing annual updates on enforcement activity relating to this section.

- (9) Internet services hosting pornographic content must make and keep a written record outlining their compliance with the provisions of this section. Such a record must be made summarised in a publicly available statement alongside the publishing requirements in section 81(4) and (5) of the Online Safety Act.”

Member's explanatory statement

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

Jess Asato

NC7

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Richard Baker
Kirith Entwistle
Dr Scott Arthur
Alison Taylor
Adam Jogee
Natalie Fleet

To move the following Clause—

“Pornographic Content: Duty to safeguard against illegal content

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

Member's explanatory statement

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

Carolyn Harris

NC8

Tonia Antoniazzi
Sarah Champion

To move the following Clause—

“Definition of Child Exploitation

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, "child exploitation" means any act, recruitment, or conduct by a person (A) aged over 18 involving a person (B) under the age of 18 that—
 - (a) takes advantage of the child (person (B)) for financial, sexual, labour, or other personal gain; and
 - (b) causes, or is likely to cause, physical, psychological, emotional, or economic harm to the child (person (B));
- (2) Child exploitation includes, but is not limited to—
 - (a) Sexual Exploitation: The involvement of a child in sexual activities for gain;
 - (b) Labour Exploitation: The recruitment of a child into any form of work that is hazardous or interferes with their education and development;
 - (c) Criminal Exploitation: The use of a child to commit or facilitate criminal activities; and
 - (d) Economic Exploitation: The use of a child’s labour, image, or creative work for commercial gain without appropriate compensation or safeguards, including online influencer exploitation, or child performers being denied legal protections;
- (3) A child (person (B)) is deemed unable to provide valid consent to any act constituting exploitation under this section.”

Daisy Cooper

NC9

Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“CCTV on railway network

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

Josh Babarinde

NC12

Lisa Smart
Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“Domestic abuse aggravated offences

- (1) Any criminal offence committed within England and Wales is domestic abuse aggravated, if—
 - (a) the offender and the victim are personally connected to each other, and
 - (b) the offence involves behaviour which constitutes domestic abuse.
- (2) In this section—
 - (a) “domestic abuse” has the meaning given by section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, and
 - (b) “personally connected” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.”

Lisa Smart

NC13

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“Prevention of resale of stolen GPS products

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

Member's explanatory statement

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

Lisa Smart

NC14

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“Rural Crime Prevention Strategy

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

Member's explanatory statement

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

Lisa Smart

NC15

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“Neighbourhood Policing: minimum levels

- (1) Within six months of the passage of this Act, the Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament proposals on maintaining minimum levels of neighbourhood policing.

- (2) The proposals must include—
- (a) A requirement for every Police Force in England and Wales to maintain neighbourhood policing teams at a level necessary to ensure effective community engagement and crime prevention;
 - (b) A plan to designate a proportion of funds, recovered under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, for neighbourhood policing initiatives; and
 - (c) A plan for future Police Grant Reports to include a ring-fenced allocation of 20% of total funds to be allocated specifically for neighbourhood policing.”

Lisa Smart

NC16

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“Neighbourhood Policing

- (1) The Secretary of State must ensure that every local authority area in England and Wales has a neighbourhood policing team must be assigned exclusively to community-based duties, including:
 - (a) High-visibility foot patrols;
 - (b) Community engagement and intelligence gathering;
 - (c) Crime prevention initiatives; and
 - (d) Solving crime.
- (2) The Home Office must publish proposals detailing the additional funding that will be required to ensure that police forces can meet these requirements without reducing officer numbers in other frontline policing roles.
- (3) The Secretary of State must publish an annual report detailing:
 - (a) The number of officers and PCSOs deployed in neighbourhood policing roles;
 - (b) The total cost of maintaining the required levels; and
 - (c) The impact on crime reduction and public confidence in policing.
- (4) If a police force fails to meet the minimum staffing levels required under subsection (1), the Home Office must intervene and provide emergency funding to ensure compliance within six months.”

Lisa Smart

NC17

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Tim Farron
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

“Offence of failing to meet pollution performance commitment levels

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

Member's explanatory statement

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

Lisa Smart

NC18

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Tim Farron
Ben Maguire

To move the following Clause—

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

- (1) A person (“P”) commits an offence where—
 - (a) P is a senior manager of a water or water and sewerage company (“C”),
 - (b) C commits an offence under section [*Offence of failing to meet pollution performance commitment levels*], and

- (c) P has failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent that offence being committed by C.
- (2) For the purposes of this section—
 - “senior manager” means an individual who plays a significant role in—
 - (a) the making of decisions about how C’s relevant activities are to be managed or organised, or
 - (b) the actual managing or organising of C’s relevant activities;
 - “water or water and sewerage company” has the meaning given in section [Offence of failing to meet pollution performance commitment levels].
- (3) Where P is charged with an offence under this section, it is a defence for P to show that P was a senior manager of C for such a short time during the relevant period that P could not reasonably have been expected to take steps to prevent that offence being committed by C.
- (4) Where P is guilty of an offence under this section, P is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.”

Member's explanatory statement

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

Lisa Smart

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

NC19

To move the following Clause—

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

- (1) The use of live facial recognition technology for real-time biometric identification, by any public or private authorities, shall be prohibited unless one or more of the following conditions are met—
 - (a) It is used for the purpose of preventing, detecting, or investigating serious crimes as defined under the Serious Crime Act 2007;
 - (b) The deployment has received prior judicial authorization specifying the scope, duration, and purpose of its use;
 - (c) It is necessary and proportionate for preventing an imminent and substantial threat to public safety, such as a terrorist attack; and
 - (d) It is deployed for the purpose of locating missing persons or vulnerable individuals at risk.
- (2) Any public authority deploying live facial recognition technology must:
 - (a) Conduct and publish a Data Protection Impact Assessment before deployment;

- (b) Ensure that use is compliant with the principles of necessity and proportionality as outlined in the Human Rights Act 1998;
 - (c) Maintain clear and publicly available records of deployments, including justification for use and any safeguards implemented;
 - (d) Inform the public of deployments, unless exceptional circumstances apply; and
 - (e) Create, implement and follow nationwide statutory guidance for using the technology.
- (3) The use of live facial recognition technology for mass surveillance, profiling, or automated decision-making without human oversight, is an offence.
- (4) The Information Commissioner’s Office and an independent oversight body shall be responsible for monitoring compliance with the provisions of this clause, conducting audits, and investigating complaints.
- (5) Within six months of the passing of this Act, the Secretary of State must sure that a motion is tabled, and moved, before both Houses of Parliament to approve the appointment of the independent oversight body specified in subsection (4).
- (6) A public authority or private entity guilty of an offence under this section will be liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine
- (7) A private individual found guilty of an offence under this section will be liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or imprisonment (or both).
- (8) The Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament an annual report detailing the use of live facial recognition technology, including instances of authorisation and compliance measures undertaken, and ensure that a motion is tabled, and moved, before both Houses to approve the report.”

Carolyn Harris

NC20

To move the following Clause—

“Assault of wholesale worker

- (1) A person who assaults a wholesale worker at work commits an offence under this section.
- (2) “Wholesale worker at work” means a person who—
- (a) is working on or about wholesaler premises, and
 - (b) is working there for or on behalf of the owner or occupier of those premises, or is the owner or occupier of those premises.
- (3) In subsection (2), “wholesaler premises” means—

- (a) premises used in any way for the purposes of the sale of anything by wholesale, and here “working” includes doing unpaid work.
- (4) A person who commits an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum term for summary offences or to a fine (or both).
- (5) In subsection (4), “the maximum term for summary offences” means—
 - (a) if the offence is committed before the time when section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (alteration of penalties for certain summary offences: England and Wales) comes into force, 6 months;
 - (b) if the offence is committed after that time, 51 weeks.
- (6) In section 40(3) of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (power to join in indictment count for common assault etc), after paragraph (ac) insert—
 - “(ad) an offence under section 14 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (assault of wholesale worker);”.

Matt Vickers

NC22

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Duty to follow strategic priorities of police and crime plan

- (1) The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 8(1) (Duty to have regard to police and crime plan), for “have regard to” substitute “follow the strategic priorities of”.
- (3) In section 8(2) for “have regard to” substitute “follow the strategic priorities of”.
- (4) In section 8(3) for “have regard to” substitute “follow the strategic priorities of”.
- (5) In section 8(4) for “have regard to” substitute “follow the strategic priorities of”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require Police and Crime Commissioners to follow the strategic priorities of the police and crime plan rather than have regard to it.

Matt Vickers

NC23

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Previous conduct as factor in deciding whether to investigate a complaint

- (1) The Police Reform Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 3, paragraph 1(6B)(d), at end insert “or
 - (e) the complaint is made about a person serving with the police who has previous convictions or has had previous complaints made against them.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make previous complaints or convictions a factor in determining how to handle a new complaint against a police officer.

Matt Vickers

NC24

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Points on driving licence for fly tipping

- (1) The Environmental Protection Act is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 33, subsection 8(a) at end insert—

“and endorse their driving record with 3 penalty points;”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would add penalty points to the driving licence of a person convicted of a fly-tipping offence.

Matt Vickers

NC25

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Requirements in certain sentences imposed for third or subsequent shoplifting offence

- (1) The Sentencing Code is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 208 (community order: exercise of power to impose particular requirements), in subsections (3) and (6) after “subsection (10)” insert “and sections 208A”.
- (3) After that section insert—

“208A Community order: requirements for third or subsequent shoplifting offence

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) a person is convicted of adult shoplifting (“the index offence”),
 - (b) when the index offence was committed, the offender had on at least two previous occasions been sentenced in respect of adult shoplifting or an equivalent Scottish or Northern Ireland offence, and
 - (c) the court makes a community order in respect of the index offence.
- (2) The community order must, subject to subsection (3), include at least one of the following requirements—
 - (a) a curfew requirement;
 - (b) an exclusion requirement;
 - (c) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if—
 - (a) the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances which—
 - (i) relate to any of the offences or the offender, and
 - (ii) justify the court not including any requirement of a kind mentioned in subsection (2), or
 - (b) neither of the following requirements could be included in the order—
 - (i) an electronic compliance monitoring requirement for securing compliance with a proposed curfew requirement or proposed exclusion requirement;
 - (ii) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (4) In subsection (1)(b), the reference to an occasion on which an offender was sentenced in respect of adult shoplifting does not include an occasion if—
 - (a) each conviction for adult shoplifting for which the offender was dealt with on that occasion has been quashed, or
 - (b) the offender was re-sentenced for adult shoplifting (and was not otherwise dealt with for adult shoplifting) on that occasion.

- (5) In this section—

“adult shoplifting” means an offence under section 1 of the Theft Act 1968 committed by a person aged 18 or over in circumstances where—

- (a) the stolen goods were being offered for sale in a shop or any other premises, stall, vehicle or place from which a trade or business was carried on, and
- (b) at the time of the offence, the offender was, or was purporting to be, a customer or potential customer of the person offering the goods for sale;

“equivalent Scottish or Northern Ireland offence” means—

- (a) in Scotland, theft committed by a person aged 18 or over in the circumstances mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the definition of “adult shoplifting”, or

- (b) in Northern Ireland, an offence under section 1 of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 committed by a person aged 18 or over in those circumstances.
- (6) Nothing in subsection (2) enables a requirement to be included in a community order if it could not otherwise be so included.
- (7) Where—
 - (a) in a case to which this section applies, a court makes a community order which includes a requirement of a kind mentioned in subsection (2),
 - (b) a previous conviction of the offender is subsequently set aside on appeal, and
 - (c) without the previous conviction this section would not have applied,notice of appeal against the sentence may be given at any time within 28 days from the day on which the previous conviction was set aside (despite anything in section 18 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968).”
- (4) After section 292 insert—

“292A Suspended sentence order: community requirements for third or subsequent shoplifting offence

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) a person is convicted of adult shoplifting (“the index offence”),
 - (b) when the index offence was committed, the offender had on at least two previous occasions been sentenced in respect of adult shoplifting or an equivalent Scottish or Northern Ireland offence, and
 - (c) the court makes a suspended sentence order in respect of the index offence.
- (2) The suspended sentence order must, subject to subsection (3), impose at least one of the following requirements—
 - (a) a curfew requirement;
 - (b) an exclusion requirement;
 - (c) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if—
 - (a) the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances which—
 - (i) relate to any of the offences or the offender, and
 - (ii) justify the court not imposing on the offender any requirement of a kind mentioned in subsection (2), or
 - (b) neither of the following requirements could be imposed on the offender—
 - (i) an electronic compliance monitoring requirement for securing compliance with a proposed curfew requirement or proposed exclusion requirement;
 - (ii) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.

- (4) Section 208A(4) (occasions to be disregarded) applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b).
- (5) In this section “adult shoplifting” and “equivalent Scottish or Northern Ireland offence” have the meaning given by section 208A.
- (6) Nothing in subsection (2) enables a requirement to be imposed by a suspended sentence order if it could not otherwise be so imposed.
- (7) Where—
 - (a) in a case to which this section applies, a court makes a suspended sentence order which imposes a requirement of a kind mentioned in subsection (2),
 - (b) a previous conviction of the offender is subsequently set aside on appeal, and
 - (c) without the previous conviction this section would not have applied,
 notice of appeal against the sentence may be given at any time within 28 days from the day on which the previous conviction was set aside (despite anything in section 18 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968).””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause imposes a duty (subject to certain exceptions) to impose a curfew requirement, an exclusion requirement or an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement on certain persons convicted of shoplifting, where the offender is given a community sentence or suspended sentence order.

Matt Vickers

NC26

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Requirements in certain sentences imposed for third assault of retail worker offence

- (1) The Sentencing Code is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 208 (community order: exercise of power to impose particular requirements), in subsections (3) and (6) after “and sections 208B” (inserted by section (Requirements in certain sentences imposed for third shoplifting offence) of this Act) insert “and 208B”.
- (3) After sections 208B insert—

“208B Community order: requirements for third or subsequent assault of retail worker offence

- (1) This section applies where—

- (a) a person is convicted of an offence under section 14 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (assault of retail worker) (“the index offence”),
 - (b) when the index offence was committed, the offender had on at least two previous occasions been sentenced in respect of an offence under section (Assault of retail worker) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 committed when the offender was aged 18 or over, and
 - (c) the court makes a community order in respect of the index offence.
- (2) The community order must, subject to subsection (3), include at least one of the following requirements—
- (a) a curfew requirement;
 - (b) an exclusion requirement;
 - (c) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if—
- (a) the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances which—
 - (i) relate to any of the offences or the offender, and
 - (ii) justify the court not including any requirement of a kind mentioned in subsection (2), or
 - (b) neither of the following requirements could be included in the order—
 - (i) an electronic compliance monitoring requirement for securing compliance with a proposed curfew requirement or proposed exclusion requirement;
 - (ii) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (4) Nothing in subsection (2) enables a requirement to be included in a community order if it could not otherwise be so included.”
- (4) After section 292A (inserted by section (Requirements in certain sentences imposed for third shoplifting offence) of this Act) insert—

“292B Suspended sentence order: community requirements for third or subsequent assault of retail worker offence

- (1) This section applies where—
- (a) a person is convicted of an offence under section (Assault of retail worker) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 (assault of retail worker) (“the index offence”),
 - (b) when the index offence was committed, the offender had on at least two previous occasions been sentenced in respect of an offence under section (Assault of retail worker) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025 committed when the offender was aged 18 or over, and
 - (c) the court makes a suspended sentence order in respect of the index offence.
- (2) The suspended sentence order must, subject to subsection (3), impose at least one of the following requirements—
- (a) a curfew requirement;
 - (b) an exclusion requirement;

- (c) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if—
 - (a) the court is of the opinion that there are exceptional circumstances which—
 - (i) relate to any of the offences or the offender, and
 - (ii) justify the court not imposing on the offender any requirement of a kind mentioned in subsection (2), or
 - (b) neither of the following requirements could be imposed on the offender—
 - (i) an electronic compliance monitoring requirement for securing compliance with a proposed curfew requirement or proposed exclusion requirement;
 - (ii) an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement.
- (4) Nothing in subsection (2) enables a requirement to be imposed by a suspended sentence order if it could not otherwise be so imposed.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause imposes a duty (subject to certain exceptions) to impose a curfew requirement, an exclusion requirement or an electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement on certain persons convicted of an offence under section 15, where the offender is given a community sentence or suspended sentence order.

Matt Vickers

NC27

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Fines for sale of stolen equipment

- (1) The Equipment Theft Act 2023 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 3 (Enforcement), subsection (2) at end insert “equal to—
 - (a) the replacement cost of the equipment,
 - (b) the cost of repairing any damage caused during the theft, and
 - (c) the trading losses incurred by the offended party.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure the fine charged to a person convicted of equipment theft would reflect the cost to a tradesman of replacing their equipment, repairing any damage to their equipment or property, and any business they've lost as a result.

Matt Vickers

NC28

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Power to deport foreign nationals for possession of child sexual abuse images

- (1) The Protection of Children Act 1978 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 (Indecent photographs of children) after subsection (4) insert—
 - “(4A) Where a person is a foreign national and is charged with—
 - (a) an offence under subsection (1), or
 - (b) is found to be carrying an electronic device storing child sexual abuse images under section 164B of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979,the Secretary of State must make a deportation order in accordance with section 32 of the UK Borders Act 2007.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make foreign nationals found in possession of child sexual abuse images subject to automatic deportation.

Matt Vickers

NC29

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Annual report on police actions in areas with high levels of serious offences

- (1) The Secretary of State must publish an annual report on police actions in areas with high levels of serious offences.
- (2) Each such report must include data from police forces in England and Wales to identify areas with the highest rates of serious offences.
- (3) For each area specified under subsection (2), each report must include data on—
 - (a) levels of police officers on duty;
 - (b) use of powers under section 1 (power of constable to stop and search persons, vehicles etc.) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984; and
 - (c) use of live facial recognition technology.
- (4) The first such report must be laid before Parliament within a period ending 6 months after the passing of this Act.

- (5) Each subsequent report must be laid before Parliament within 12 months of the publication of the last report under this section.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, “serious offences” has the same meaning as in Schedule 1 of the Serious Crime Act 2007.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to publish annual reports on police presence, use of stop and search, and live facial recognition technology in areas with the highest levels of serious crime.

Matt Vickers

NC30

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Seizure of motor vehicles: driving licence penalties

- (1) The Police Reform Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 59 (Vehicles used in a manner causing alarm, distress or annoyance), after subsection (6) insert—
 - “(6A) A person who is convicted of repeat offences under subsection (6) will have their driving licence endorsed with penalty points up to and including the revocation of their driving licence.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make a person guilty of repeat offences of using vehicles in a manner causing alarm, distress or annoyance liable to penalty points on their driving licence or the revocation of their licence.

Matt Vickers

NC31

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Automatic dismissal of officers who fail vetting

- (1) The Police Act 1996 is amended in accordance with subsection (2).
- (2) In section 39A (Codes of practice for chief officers), after subsection (1) insert—
 - “(1A) Without prejudice to subsection (1) and subject to subsection (1B), a code of practice may provide for an officer to be dismissed without notice where—
 - (a) the officer fails vetting, and

- (b) it is not reasonable to expect that the officer will be capable of being deployed to full duties within a reasonable timeframe.
- (1B) Subsection (1A) does not apply where a chief officer concludes that—
 - (a) the officer, notwithstanding his vetting failure, is capable of being deployed to a substantial majority of duties appropriate for an officer of his rank; and
 - (b) it would be disproportionate to the operational effectiveness of the force for the officer to be dismissed without notice.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would ensure police officers who failed their vetting can be dismissed.

Matt Vickers

NC32

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Theft from farms

- (1) The Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Chapter 3, *Aggravating Factors*, after section 72 insert—

“(72A) Theft from farms

- (1) This section applies where the court is considering the seriousness of an offence specified in section 7 of The Theft Act 1968.
- (2) If the theft was of high value farming equipment, the court—
 - (a) must treat that fact as an aggravating factor, and
 - (b) must state in open court that the offence is so aggravated.
- (3) For the purposes of this section—

“high value farming equipment” is machinery and tools used in agricultural operations to enhance productivity and efficiency, with a value of at least £10,000.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes theft of high value farming equipment an aggravating factor on sentencing.

Matt Vickers

NC33

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Defence to criminal damage

- (1) The Criminal Damage Act 1971 is amended as follows.
- (2) Leave out subsection 5(3) and insert—
 - “For the purposes of this section, a belief must be both honestly held and reasonable.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would change the defence to criminal damage in the Criminal Damage Act 1971 to specify that the belief that the owner of the property would have consented must be reasonable.

Matt Vickers

NC34

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Meaning of serious disruption to the life of the community

- (1) Section 12 of the Public Order Act 1986 (imposing conditions on public processions) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (2A), for the words from “, the cases” to the end substitute—
 - “(a) the cases in which a public procession in England and Wales may result in serious disruption to the life of the community include, in particular, where it may, by way of physical obstruction, result in—
 - (i) the prevention of, or a hindrance that is more than minor to, the carrying out of day-to-day activities (including in particular the making of a journey),
 - (ii) the prevention of, or a delay that is more than minor to, the delivery of a time-sensitive product to consumers of that product, or
 - (iii) the prevention of, or a disruption that is more than minor to, access to any essential goods or any essential service,
 - (b) in considering whether a public procession in England and Wales may result in serious disruption to the life of the community, the senior police officer—
 - (i) must take into account all relevant disruption, and
 - (ii) may take into account any relevant cumulative disruption, and
 - (c) “community”, in relation to a public procession in England and Wales, means any group of persons that may be affected by the procession, whether or not all or any of those persons live or work in the vicinity of the procession.”
- (3) In subsection (2B), for “subsection (2A)(a)” substitute “subsection (2A) and this subsection—

“access to any essential goods or any essential service” includes, in particular, access to—

- (a) the supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel,
- (b) a system of communication,
- (c) a place of worship,
- (d) a transport facility,
- (e) an educational institution, or
- (f) a service relating to health;

“area”, in relation to a public procession or public assembly, means such area as the senior police officer considers appropriate, having regard to the nature and extent of the disruption that may result from the procession or assembly;

“relevant cumulative disruption”, in relation to a public procession in England and Wales, means the cumulative disruption to the life of the community resulting from—

- (a) the procession,
- (b) any other public procession in England and Wales that was held, is being held or is intended to be held in the same area as the area in which the procession mentioned in paragraph (a) is being held or is intended to be held (whether or not directions have been given under subsection (1) in relation to that other procession), and
- (c) any public assembly in England and Wales that was held, is being held or is intended to be held in the same area in which the procession mentioned in paragraph (a) is being held or is intended to be held (whether or not directions have been given under section 14(1A) in relation to that assembly), and it does not matter whether or not the procession mentioned in paragraph (a) and any procession or assembly within paragraph (b) or (c) are organised by the same person, are attended by any of the same persons or are held or are intended to be held at the same time;

“relevant disruption”, in relation to a public procession in England and Wales, means all disruption to the life of the community—

- (a) that may result from the procession, or
- (b) that may occur regardless of whether the procession is held (including in particular normal traffic congestion);”.

- (4) Section 14 of the Public Order Act 1986 (imposing conditions on public assemblies) is amended as follows.
- (5) In subsection (2A), for the words from “, the cases” to the end substitute “—
 - (a) the cases in which a public assembly in England and Wales may result in serious disruption to the life of the community include, in particular, where it may, by way of physical obstruction, result in—
 - (i) the prevention of, or a hindrance that is more than minor to, the carrying out of day-to-day activities (including in particular the making of a journey),

- (ii) the prevention of, or a delay that is more than minor to, the delivery of a time-sensitive product to consumers of that product, or
 - (iii) the prevention of, or a disruption that is more than minor to, access to any essential goods or any essential service,
 - (b) in considering whether a public assembly in England and Wales may result in serious disruption to the life of the community, the senior police officer—
 - (i) must take into account all relevant disruption, and
 - (ii) may take into account any relevant cumulative disruption, and
 - (c) “community”, in relation to a public assembly in England and Wales, means any group of persons that may be affected by the assembly, whether or not all or any of those persons live or work in the vicinity of the assembly.”.
- (6) In subsection (2B), for “subsection (2A)(a)” substitute “subsection (2A) and this subsection—
 - “access to any essential goods or any essential service” includes, in particular, access to—
 - (a) the supply of money, food, water, energy or fuel,
 - (b) a system of communication,
 - (c) a place of worship,
 - (d) a transport facility,
 - (e) an educational institution, or
 - (f) a service relating to health;
 - “area”, in relation to a public assembly or public procession, means such area as the senior police officer considers appropriate, having regard to the nature and extent of the disruption that may result from the assembly or procession;
 - “relevant cumulative disruption”, in relation to a public assembly in England and Wales, means the cumulative disruption to the life of the community resulting from—
 - (a) the assembly,
 - (b) any other public assembly in England and Wales that was held, is being held or is intended to be held in the same area in which the assembly mentioned in paragraph (a) is being held or is intended to be held (whether or not directions have been given under subsection (1A) in relation to that other assembly), and
 - (c) any public procession in England and Wales that was held, is being held or is intended to be held in the same area as the area in which the assembly mentioned in paragraph (a) is being held or is intended to be held (whether or not directions have been given under section 12(1) in relation to that procession),
 and it does not matter whether or not the assembly mentioned in paragraph (a) and any assembly or procession within paragraph (b) or (c) are organised by the same person, are attended by any of the same persons or are held or are intended to be held at the same time;

“relevant disruption”, in relation to a public assembly in England and Wales, means all disruption to the life of the community—

- (a) that may result from the assembly, or
- (b) that may occur regardless of whether the assembly is held (including in particular normal traffic congestion).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause defines “serious disruption to the life of the community” so as to amend the effects of the Zeigler judgement.

Matt Vickers

NC35

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Stop and search

- (1) The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 60(1)(a) and (aa) leave out “serious.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause lowers the threshold for stop and search to “violence” rather than “serious violence.”

Matt Vickers

NC36

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam
Lewis Cocking

To move the following Clause—

“Removal of prohibition on entering a private dwelling to confiscate an off-road bike

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 165A, after subsection (5)(c) insert—
“(5A) In exercising their powers under subsection (5), a constable may enter a private dwelling house for the purposes of seizing an off-road bike”.
- (3) The Police Reform Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (4) In section 59(7), at end insert “, except where the intention is to seize an off-road bike”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would remove the prohibition on the police entering a private dwelling to confiscate an off-road bike that is driven without a licence, uninsured, or being used illegally.

Matt Vickers**NC37**

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Power to seize vehicles driven without licence or insurance

- (1) The Road Traffic Accident Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 165A, omit “within the period of 24 hours”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would remove the 24-hour time limit for the seizing of vehicles where a person has failed to produce a licence or evidence of insurance.

Matt Vickers**NC38**

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Police access to the UK tobacco track and trace system

- (1) The Secretary of State must, through regulations, make provision for the police to access the HMRC tobacco track and trace system for the purposes of determining the provenance of tobacco products sold by retailers.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would allow the police to access the UK Tobacco Track and Trace system for the purposes of determining whether a retailer has obtained stolen or counterfeit tobacco illegally.

Matt Vickers**NC39**

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam
Lewis Cocking

To move the following Clause—

“Duty to destroy seized off-road bikes

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 165B(2), at end insert “;
(g) where the seized motor vehicle is an off-road bike, to ensure its destruction by the police”.
- (3) The Police Reform Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (4) In section 60(2), at end insert “;
(g) where the seized motor vehicle is an off-road bike, to ensure its destruction by the police.””

Matt Vickers

NC40

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam
Lewis Cocking

To move the following Clause—

“Registration of off-road bikes

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within six months of the passing of this Act, issue a consultation on a registration scheme for the sale of off-road bikes.
- (2) The consultation must consider the merits of—
 - (i) requiring sellers to record the details of buyers, and
 - (ii) verifying that buyers have purchased insurance.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to consult on a registration scheme for the resale off-road bikes.

Matt Vickers

NC41

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Soliciting Prostitution for Rent Offence

- (1) The Sexual Offences Act 2003 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 52 (causing or inciting prostitution for gain) insert—

“52A Soliciting prostitution for rent

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) they intentionally cause or incite a person to become a prostitute in exchange for accommodation;
 - (b) they intentionally cause or incite a person to become a prostitute in exchange for a reduction in money paid as rent for a property;
 - (c) they attempt to cause or incite a person to become a prostitute in exchange for accommodation; or
 - (d) they attempt to cause or incite a person to become a prostitute in exchange for a reduction in money paid as rent for a property.

These offences refer to both properties owned or resided in by the offender.

- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years; or
 - (c) to a “banning order” as defined in part 2, chapter 2 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create a new offence of soliciting prostitution in exchange for rent and allow offenders to be banned from renting properties after the offence.

Matt Vickers

NC42

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Report on the organisations responsible for implementing and enforcing youth diversion orders

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within three months of the passing of this Act, publish a report on the organisations responsible for implementing and enforcing youth diversion orders.
- (2) That report must include—
 - (a) the organisations which will be responsible for implementing and enforcing youth diversion orders;
 - (b) what level of counterterrorism and de-radicalisation training and expertise they have; and
 - (c) what additional resources they will require to effectively administer the provisions, prohibitions and requirements of youth diversion orders.
- (3) Within one month of the publication of this report, the Secretary of State must lay before Parliament a plan assessing the—

- (a) training,
- (b) financing, and
- (c) guidance,

available to the organisations identified in the report under subsection (1) to bring their training, expertise and funding to the requisite level identified in that report.

- (4) The Secretary of State must commission a report from the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation to assess whether the levels of funding, training and expertise proposed in the plan under subsection (3) are sufficient. This report will be laid before Parliament with the plan under subsection (3)."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Government to publish a report on the organisations responsible for implementing and enforcing youth diversion orders and a plan and independent report on the funding, training and expertise they need.

Matt Vickers

NC43

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

"Travel abroad to support a proscribed organisation

- (1) A person commits an offence if they travel outside of the United Kingdom to support a proscribed organisation.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, "support" includes—
 - (a) becoming a member of a proscribed organisation, or an affiliated group of a proscribed organisation;
 - (b) working for any entity, either voluntarily or for financial gain, run by a proscribed organisation;
 - (c) attending political, religious or social gatherings in support of a proscribed organisation;
 - (d) meeting with members of a proscribed organisation;
 - (e) creating content, both online and offline, to raise support for a proscribed organisation; or
 - (f) travelling to territory controlled by a proscribed organisation without an exemption.
- (3) This section does not apply to—
 - (a) accredited non-governmental organisations and humanitarian organisations;
 - (b) accredited media outlets and journalists;
 - (c) diplomats and other governmental officials travelling in an official capacity; or

- (d) independent journalists and content creators reporting on a proscribed organisation, or in a territory with a proscribed organisation present.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 years, to a fine (or both), or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment of a term not exceeding 6 months, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both)."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make travelling abroad to support a proscribed organisation an offence.

Matt Vickers

NC44

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

"Individual preparation for mass casualty attack

- (1) A person commits an offence, if, with the intention of—
 - (a) killing two or more people, or
 - (b) attempting to kill two or more people,
 they engage in any conduct in preparation for giving effect to their intention.
- (2) A person found guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would allow the police to intervene early to prevent attacks, like in terrorism cases, without causing unintended consequences for wider counter-terrorism efforts. It gives effect to a recommendation by the independent reviewer of terrorist legislation following the Southport attack.

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC45

To move the following Clause—

"Power of Secretary of State to disregard convictions or cautions

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

Member's explanatory statement

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

Rebecca Paul**NC46**

To move the following Clause—

“Seizure of vehicles by police: mopeds used for commercial purposes

- (1) The Police Reform Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Section 59, after subsection (3) insert—
 - “(3A) For the purpose of this section, a moped driven by an individual with a provisional license is to be regarded by a constable as “likely to cause, alarm, distress or annoyance to members of the public” if the individual in question is using their vehicle for commercial activities.””

Matt Vickers**NC47**

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“National statutory inquiry into grooming gangs

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within 3 months of the passing of this Act, set up a statutory inquiry into grooming gangs.
- (2) An inquiry established under subsection (1) must seek to—
 - (a) identify common patterns of behaviour and offending between grooming gangs;
 - (b) identify the type, extent and volume of crimes committed by grooming gangs;
 - (c) identify the number of victims of crimes committed by grooming gangs;
 - (d) identify the ethnicity of members of grooming gangs;
 - (e) identify any failings, by action, omission or deliberate suppression, by—
 - (i) police,
 - (ii) local authorities,
 - (iii) prosecutors,
 - (iv) charities,
 - (v) political parties,
 - (vi) local and national government,
 - (vii) healthcare providers and health services, or
 - (viii) other agencies or bodies, in the committal of crimes by grooming

- (f) identify such national safeguarding actions as may be required to minimise the risk of further such offending occurring in future;
 - (g) identify good practice in protecting children.
- (3) The inquiry may do anything it considers is calculated to facilitate, or is incidental or conducive to, the carrying out of its functions and the achievement of the requirements of subsection (2).
- (4) An inquiry established under this section must publish a report within two years of the launch of the inquiry.
- (5) For the purposes of this section—
- “gang” means a group of at least three adults whose purpose or intention is to commit a sexual offence against the same victim or group of victims;
- “grooming” means—
- (a) activity carried out with the primary intention of committing sexual offences against the victim;
 - (b) activity that is carried out, or predominantly carried out, in person;
 - (c) activity that includes the provision of illicit substances and/or alcohol either as part of the grooming or concurrent with the commission of the sexual offence.”

Member's explanatory statement

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

Matt Vickers

NC48

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Annual statement on ethnicity of members of grooming gangs

The Secretary of State must make an annual statement to the House of Commons on the ethnicity of convicted members of grooming gangs.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to make an annual statement to the House on ethnicity data of convicted members of grooming gangs.

Matt Vickers

NC49

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

To move the following Clause—

“Publication of sex offender’s ethnicity data

- (1) The Secretary of State for the Home Office must publish—
- (a) quarterly; and
 - (b) yearly;
- datasets containing all national data pertaining to the ethnicity of sex offenders.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, a “sex offender” is anyone convicted of—
- (a) an offence under section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 (taking etc indecent photograph of child),
 - (b) an offence under section 160 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (possession of indecent photograph of child),
 - (c) an offence under any of sections 5 to 8 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (rape and other offences against children under 13),
 - (d) an offence under any sections 9 to 12 of that Act (other child 25 sex offences),
 - (e) an offence under section 14 of that Act (arranging or facilitating commission of child sex offence),
 - (f) an offence under any of sections 16 to 19 of that Act (abuse of position of trust),
 - (g) an offence under section 25 or 26 of that Act (familial child sex offences), or
 - (h) an offence under any of sections 47 to 50 of that Act (sexual exploitation of children),
 - (i) an offence under any of sections 1 to 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (rape, assault and causing sexual activity without consent),
 - (j) an offence under any of sections 30 to 41 of that Act (sexual offences relating to persons with mental disorder),
 - (k) an offence under any of sections 61 to 63 of that Act (preparatory offences), or
 - (l) an offence under any of sections 66 to 67A of that Act (exposure and voyeurism),
 - (m) an offence under section 71 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (sexual activity in a public lavatory) and a person involved in the activity in question was under the age of 18.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would introduce a requirement that ethnicity data of sex offenders be published on a quarterly and a yearly basis.

Matt Vickers

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross
Katie Lam

NC50

To move the following Clause—

“Removal of parental responsibility for individuals convicted of sexual offences against children

- (1) The Children Act 1989 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 2 (parental responsibility for children) insert—

“2A Prisoners: suspension of parental responsibility

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) a person (“P”) has been found guilty of a serious sexual offence involving or relating to a child or children; and
 - (b) P had parental responsibility for a child or children at the time at which the offence was committed.
- (2) P ceases to have parental responsibility for a child or all children—
 - (a) till the child, or children, turns 18, or
 - (b) until an application by P to the family court to reinstate parental responsibility has been approved.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would terminate the parental rights of any individual convicted of child sex offences to any children the individual had at the time the crime was committed.

Matt Vickers

NC51

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

To move the following Clause—

“Amendment of Possession of extreme pornographic images

- (1) Section 63 of the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 (possession of extreme pornographic images) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (7) after paragraph (a) insert—
 - “(aa) an act which affects a person’s ability to breath and constitutes battery of that person.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would extend the legal definition of the extreme pornography to include the depiction of non-fatal strangulation.

Matt Vickers

NC52

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

To move the following Clause—

“Child Murder Sentencing Guidelines

- (1) The Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Schedule 21, paragraph 2(2) omit (b) and (ba) and insert—
“(zb) the murder of a child”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would make the starting punishment for child murder a whole life order. Currently a child murderer must have abducted, sexually abused or put substantial planning into the murder to receive a whole life order. Any child murderer should receive a whole life order.

Alex Sobel

NC53

Kim Johnson
Mr Andrew Mitchell
Liz Saville Roberts

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Right to protest

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Part II (Processions and Assemblies) before section 11, insert—
“10A The right to protest
 - (1) Everyone has the right to engage in peaceful protest, both alone and with others.
 - (2) Public authorities have a duty to—
 - (a) respect the right to protest;
 - (b) protect the right to protest; and
 - (c) facilitate the right to protest.
 - (3) A public authority may only interfere with the right to protest, including by placing restrictions upon its exercise, when it is necessary and proportionate to do so to protect national security or public safety, prevent disorder or crime, protect public health or the rights and freedoms of others.
 - (4) For the purposes of this section “public authority” has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would introduce an express statutory right to protest, imposing both negative and positive obligations on public authorities whilst recognising that the right to protest may need to be limited to protect other legitimate public interests.

Matt Vickers

NC54

Harriet Cross
Alicia Kearns

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Financial gain from child sexual exploitation and abuse

- (1) The Sentencing Act 2020 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 70 insert—

“70A Financial gain from child sexual exploitation

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) a court is considering the seriousness of a specified child sex offence; or
 - (b) the offence is aggravated by financial gain; and
 - (c) the offender was aged 18 or over when the offence was committed.
- (2) The court—
 - (a) must treat the fact that the offence is aggravated by financial gain from a specified child sex offence or child sexual abuse material as an aggravating factor; and
 - (b) must state in open court that the offence is so aggravated.
- (3) An offence is “aggravated by financial gain from a specified child sex offence or child sexual abuse material as an aggravating factor” if—
 - (a) the offence was facilitated by, or involved, the offender financially profiting from a child sexual offence; or
 - (b) the offence was facilitated by, or involved, a person other than the offender financially profiting from a child sex offence, and the offender knew, or could have reasonably been expected to know that the said person was financially profiting from said child sex offence.
- (4) In this section “specified child sex offence” means—
 - (a) an offence within any of subsections (5) to (7); or
 - (b) an inchoate offence in relation to any such offence.
- (5) An offence is within this subsection if it is—
 - (a) an offence under section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 (taking etc indecent photograph of child);
 - (b) an offence under section 160 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (possession of indecent photograph of child);
 - (c) an offence under any of sections 5 to 8 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (rape and other offences against children under 13);
 - (d) an offence under any of sections 9 to 12 of that Act (other child sex offences);
 - (e) an offence under section 14 of that Act (arranging or facilitating commission of child sex offence);

- (f) an offence under any of sections 16 to 19 of that Act (abuse of position of trust);
 - (g) an offence under section 25 or 26 of that Act (familial child sex offences); or
 - (h) an offence under any of sections 47 to 50 of that Act (sexual exploitation of children).
- (6) An offence is within this subsection if it is—
- (a) an offence under any of sections 1 to 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (rape, assault and causing sexual activity without consent);
 - (b) an offence under any of sections 30 to 41 of that Act (sexual offences relating to persons with mental disorder);
 - (c) an offence under any of sections 61 to 63 of that Act (preparatory offences); or
 - (d) an offence under any of sections 66 to 67A of that Act (exposure and voyeurism), and the victim or intended victim was under the age of 18.
- (7) An offence is within this subsection if it is an offence under section 71 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (sexual activity in a public lavatory) and a person involved in the activity in question was under the age of 18.
- (8) For the purposes of this section “financially profiting” means receiving money, goods, or any other form of payment.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would create an aggravating factor when sentencing for any individual who has financially benefited from the creation, distribution, possession or publication of any specified child sexual abuse offence.

Matt Vickers

NC55

Harriet Cross
Alicia Kearns

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Annual statement on employment status of sexual offenders

- (1) The Secretary of State must publish an annual report on the employment status of convicted sexual offenders at the time of their offence.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1), “Sexual offenders” means any person found guilty of an offence stipulated in the Sexual Offences Act 2003.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to release an annual report on the employment status of convicted sexual offenders.

Rachael Maskell

NC56

★ To move the following Clause—

“Offences of verbal and physical abuse of public transport workers

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

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 18

Clause 134, page 144, line 23, at end insert “(except section section 41(6))”

Member's explanatory statement

The amendment is consequential on Amendment 13.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 20

Clause 134, page 144, line 38, after “37” insert “(1) to (4)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 12.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 19

Clause 134, page 144, line 38, after “73” insert “(1)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 16.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 21

Clause 134, page 144, line 38, after "75" insert "(1 to (5)"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 12.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 22

Clause 134, page 145, line 6, at end insert—

“(ba) section 37(5) and (6);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 12.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 23

Clause 135, page 146, line 3, after "126," insert " [*Terrorism offences excepted from defence for slavery or trafficking victims*],"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC21 to come into force 2 months after Royal Assent.

Order of the House

[10 March 2025]

That the following provisions shall apply to the Crime and Policing Bill:

Committal

1. The Bill shall be committed to a Public Bill Committee.

Proceedings in Public Bill Committee

2. Proceedings in the Public Bill Committee shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion on Tuesday 13 May 2025.
3. The Public Bill Committee shall have leave to sit twice on the first day on which it meets.

Proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading

4. Proceedings on Consideration shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion one hour before the moment of interruption on the day on which those proceedings are commenced.
5. Proceedings on Third Reading shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at the moment of interruption on that day.
6. Standing Order No. 83B (Programming committees) shall not apply to proceedings on Consideration and Third Reading.

Other proceedings

7. Any other proceedings on the Bill may be programmed.

Order of the Committee

[27 March 2025]

That—

1. the Committee shall (in addition to its first meeting at 11.30 am on Thursday 27 March) meet—
 - (a) at 2.00 pm on Thursday 27 March;
 - (b) at 9.25 am and 2.00 pm on Tuesday 1 April;
 - (c) at 11.30 am and 2.00 pm on Thursday 3 April;
 - (d) at 9.25 am and 2.00 pm on Tuesday 8 April;
 - (e) at 11.30 am and 2.00 pm on Thursday 24 April;
 - (f) at 9.25 am and 2.00 pm on Tuesday 29 April;
 - (g) at 11.30 am and 2.00 pm on Thursday 1 May;
 - (h) at 11.30 am and 2.00 pm on Thursday 8 May;
 - (i) at 9.25 am and 2.00 pm on Tuesday 13 May;
2. the Committee shall hear oral evidence on Thursday 27 March in accordance with the following Table:

<i>Time</i>	<i>Witness</i>
Until no later than 12.15 pm	National Police Chiefs' Council; Police Superintendents' Association; Police Federation of England and Wales
Until no later than 12.45 pm	Oliver Sells KC; Rt Hon Sir Robert Buckland KBE KC

<i>Time</i>	<i>Witness</i>
Until no later than 1.00 pm	Spike Aware
Until no later than 2.40 pm	The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers; Co-operative Group Limited; British Retail Consortium
Until no later than 3.10 pm	The Victims' Commissioner for England and Wales; The Suzy Lamplugh Trust
Until no later than 3.40 pm	Internet Watch Foundation; Action for Children
Until no later than 4.10 pm	Local Government Association; Neil Garratt AM
Until no later than 4.50 pm	The Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside; The Police and Crime Commissioner for Thames Valley; The Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex; The Association of Police and Crime Commissioners
Until no later than 5.05 pm	Dr Lawrence Newport
Until no later than 5.20 pm	The National Farmers' Union of England and Wales
Until no later than 5.35 pm	Stand with Hong Kong
Until no later than 5.55 pm	Home Office; Ministry of Justice
3.	proceedings on consideration of the Bill in Committee shall be taken in the following order: Clauses 1 and 2; Schedule 1; Clauses 3 to 5; Schedule 2; Clause 6; Schedule 3; Clauses 7 to 30; Schedule 4; Clauses 31 and 32; Schedule 5; Clauses 33 to 38; Schedule 6; Clauses 39 to 45; Schedule 7; Clauses 46 to 56; Schedule 8; Clauses 57 to 68; Schedule 9; Clauses 69 to 82; Schedule 10; Clauses 83 to 90; Schedule 11; Clauses 91 and 92; Schedule 12; Clauses 93 to 96; Schedule 13; Clauses 97 to 102; Schedules 14 and 15; Clauses 103 to 124; Schedule 16; Clauses 125 to 130; new Clauses; new Schedules; Clauses 131 to 137; remaining proceedings on the Bill;
4.	the proceedings shall (so far as not previously concluded) be brought to a conclusion at 5.00 pm on Tuesday 13 May.

Withdrawn Amendments

The following amendments were withdrawn on 26 March 2025:

NC10, NC11