
Committee Stage: Monday 28 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 Any withdrawn amendments are listed at the end of the document.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.

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

Keir Mather

That the Order of the Committee of Thursday 27 March be varied by leaving out paragraph 1(g).

This motion is to be moved under Standing Order No. 83C(10).

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.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 53

Clause 110, page 128, line 31, leave out “an” and insert “a relevant”

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement for Amendment 54.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 54

Clause 110, page 129, leave out lines 8 and 9 and insert—

““relevant offence” means an offence which—

- (a) was committed on or after 29 June 2021,
- (b) is punishable on indictment with imprisonment for more than 2 years, and
- (c) is not specified in—
 - (i) Schedule 1A to the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008, or
 - (ii) Schedule A1 to the Sentencing Code;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, Amendment 53 and Amendment 55 replace the concept of an “offence with a terrorist connection” with the concept of a “relevant offence with a terrorist connection” so as to enable the court dealing with an application for a youth diversion order to make its own determination as to whether an offence has a terrorist connection.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 55

Clause 110, page 129, line 14, at end insert—

“(3A) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a)(ii), a relevant offence has a terrorist connection if the offence—

- (a) is, or takes place in the course of, an act of terrorism, or
- (b) is committed for the purposes of terrorism.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement for Amendment 54.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 56

Clause 112, page 130, line 11, leave out “subsection (2) or (3)” and insert “subsections (2) to (3A)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 59.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 57

Clause 112, page 130, line 18, at end insert—

- “(d) the respondent’s presence in, or access to, a specified area or place or an area or place of a specified description;
- (e) the respondent's travel (whether within the United Kingdom, between the United Kingdom and other places or otherwise).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that the prohibitions or requirements a youth diversion order may contain include ones relating to the respondent’s presence in or access to particular areas or places, or to the respondent’s travel.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 58

Clause 112, page 130, line 22, leave out “provide information” and insert “answer questions, provide information or produce documents”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a youth diversion order may require the respondent to answer questions, provide information or produce documents.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 59

Clause 112, page 130, line 23, at end insert—

- “(d) require the respondent to comply with section (*Notification requirements*) (notification requirements).
- (3A) An order may contain any prohibition that is of a kind that could be imposed by the Secretary of State in relation to an individual by virtue of paragraph 6A of Schedule 1 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011 (weapons and explosives measures).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a youth diversion order may require the respondent to comply with notification requirements under NC61 and may contain prohibitions relating to weapons and explosives.

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 60

Clause 112, page 130, line 38, at end insert—

- ““document” means anything in which information of any description is recorded (whether or not in legible form);
- “specified” means specified in the youth diversion order.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 58.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 61

Clause 113, page 131, line 4, leave out from “order” to “consult” in line 5 and insert “, a chief officer of police must, if the respondent will be under the age of 18 when the application is made,”

Member's explanatory statement

This is a drafting change that ensures consistency between the drafting of subsection (1) of clause 113 and subsection (2) of that clause as amended by Amendment 62.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 62

Clause 113, page 131, line 10, leave out from “Scotland” to end of line 15 and insert “must consult—

- “(a) the Lord Advocate,
- (b) the relevant local authority, and
- (c) if the respondent will be under the age of 18 when the application is made, the Principal Reporter.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment changes who the chief constable of the Police Service of Scotland must consult before making an application for a youth diversion order or for the variation or discharge of such an order.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 64

Clause 113, page 131, line 21, at end insert—

““relevant local authority” means—

- (a) the Scottish local authority in whose area it appears to the chief constable that the respondent lives, or
- (b) if it appears to the chief constable that the respondent lives in more than one such area, whichever one or more of the relevant Scottish local authorities that the chief constable considers it appropriate to consult;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 62.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 63

Clause 113, page 131, line 21, after “section” insert “—

“Scottish local authority” means a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 62.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 65

Clause 114, page 131, line 27, leave out “Section 113(1) does” and insert “Subsections (1) and (2)(b) and (c) of section 113 do”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment disapplies the requirement to consult the relevant local authority and (where the respondent is under 18) the Principal Reporter where an application for a youth diversion order is made without notice in Scotland.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 66

Clause 114, page 131, line 35, leave out "section 113(1)" and insert "subsection (1) or (2)(b) and (c) of section 113 (as the case may be)"

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 65.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 67

Clause 115, page 132, line 8, leave out subsection (3) and substitute—

- "(3) The only requirements that may be imposed by an interim youth diversion order on the respondent are—
- (a) a requirement of the kind mentioned in section 112(3)(b) (requirements to provide information etc);
 - (b) a requirement to comply with section (*Notification requirements*) (notification requirements)."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables an interim youth diversion order to require the respondent answer questions, provide information or produce documents, or to comply with notification requirements under NC61.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 68

Clause 116, page 132, line 33, at end insert—

- "(4A) The court may make provision of a kind mentioned in subsection (4) only if it considers that the provision is necessary for the purpose of protecting members of the public from a risk of terrorism or other serious harm.
- (4B) Subsections (5) and (7) of section 112 apply to additional prohibitions or requirements included on a variation of an order."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a court may only vary a youth diversion order to include an additional prohibition or requirement or to extend its duration if it considers it necessary; and that certain provision in clause 112 about the content of orders applies equally to such additional prohibitions or requirements.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 69

Clause 117, page 133, line 11, leave out “this section” and insert “subsection (1)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 70.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 70

Clause 117, page 133, line 13, at end insert—

“(2A) Where an appeal is made to the Crown Court in England and Wales under subsection (1) and on hearing the appeal the Crown Court makes a decision in relation to that matter, any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Crown Court may appeal against that decision to the Court of Appeal in England and Wales.

(2B) An appeal under subsection (2A) may be made only with the permission of the Court of Appeal.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that a second appeal in relation to a youth diversion order may be made to the Court of Appeal.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 71

Clause 117, page 133, line 18, at end insert—

“(4) A youth diversion order made on an appeal under this section is to be treated for the purposes of this Chapter (other than this section) as having been made by the court that first made the decision appealed against.

(5) Rules of court may provide that an appeal from a decision—

(a) to dismiss an application for a youth diversion order made without notice being given to the respondent, or

(b) to refuse to make an interim youth diversion order when adjourning proceedings following such an application,

may be made without notice being given to the respondent.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables an application to vary or discharge a youth diversion order made on appeal to be made to the court whose decision was appealed against (instead of the appeal court); and for Rules of Court to make provision about appeals against decisions made without notice to the Respondent.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 72

Clause 118, page 133, line 22, at end insert—

“(1A) Where a youth diversion order requires a person to provide information or produce a document, it is an offence for the person, in purported compliance with that requirement, to provide any information or produce any document which the person knows to be false.

(1B) Where a youth diversion order requires a person to comply with section (*Notification requirements*), it is an offence for the person, in purported compliance with that section, to notify to the police any information which the person knows to be false.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes it an offence for a person to knowingly provide false information, produce a false document or notify false information in purported compliance with notification requirements imposed under a youth diversion order.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 73

Clause 118, page 133, line 23, leave out subsection (2)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on Amendment 74.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 74

Clause 118, page 133, line 33, leave out “aged 18 or over”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment makes offences under clause 118 (breach of youth diversion order) triable either way whatever the age of the respondent.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 75

Clause 118, page 134, line 8, at end insert—

“(5) In proceedings for an offence under this section, a copy of the original youth diversion order, certified by the proper officer of the court that made it, is admissible as evidence of its having been made and of its contents to the same extent that oral evidence of those matters is admissible in those proceedings.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables a copy of a youth diversion order to be admissible as evidence in criminal proceedings for breach of the order.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 76

Clause 119, page 134, line 16, at end insert—

- “(za) the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales;
- (zb) the Scottish Ministers;
- (zc) the Youth Justice Agency in Northern Ireland;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment adds to the list of persons the Secretary of State must consult before issuing or revising guidance to chief officers of police about youth diversion orders.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 77

Clause 121, page 135, line 17, at end insert—

- “(2) Section 127 of the Magistrates’ Courts Act 1980 (time limit for complaints etc) does not apply to a complaint under this Chapter.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment disapplies the time limit that would otherwise prevent an application for a youth diversion order being made in relation to matters arising more than six months prior to the making of the application.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 78

Clause 121, page 135, line 17, at end insert—

- “(3) In Schedule 1 to the Courts Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 (asp 17) (civil proceedings etc in which summary sheriff has competence), after paragraph 12 insert—

“Youth diversion orders

- 13 Proceedings for or in relation to a youth diversion order under section 110 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment enables proceedings in Scotland for or in relation to a youth diversion order to be heard by a summary sheriff.

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.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC61

To move the following Clause—

"Notification requirements

- (1) This section applies where a youth diversion order requires the respondent to comply with this section.
- (2) Before the end of the period of three days beginning with the day on which a youth diversion order requiring the respondent to comply with this section is first served, the respondent must notify to the police—
 - (a) the respondent's name and, where the respondent uses one or more other names, each of those names,
 - (b) the respondent's home address, and
 - (c) the name and address of any educational establishment the respondent normally attends.
- (3) If, while the respondent is required to comply with this section, the respondent—
 - (a) uses a name which has not been notified under the order,
 - (b) changes home address, or
 - (c) begins to attend an educational establishment the name and address of which have not been notified under the order,the respondent must notify, to the police, the new name, the new home address or the name and address of the new educational establishment.
- (4) A notification under subsection (3) must be given before the end of the period of three days beginning with the day on which the respondent uses the name, changes home address or first attends the educational establishment.
- (5) A notification under this section is given by—
 - (a) attending at a police station in the police area in which the home address, or the court which made the order, is situated, and
 - (b) giving an oral notification to a constable, or to a person authorised for the purpose by the officer in charge of the station.
- (6) A notification under this section must be acknowledged in writing.

- (7) In this section “home address” means—
- (a) the address of the respondent’s sole or main residence in the United Kingdom, or
 - (b) where the respondent has no such residence, the address or location of a place in the United Kingdom where the respondent can regularly be found and, if there is more than one such place, such one of those places as the respondent may select.
- (8) In determining the period of three days mentioned in subsection (2) or (4), no account is to be taken of any time when the respondent is—
- (a) in police detention within the meaning of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (see section 118(2) of that Act);
 - (b) remanded in or committed to custody by an order of a court or kept in service custody,
 - (c) serving a sentence of imprisonment or a term of service detention,
 - (d) detained in a hospital, or
 - (e) outside the United Kingdom.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause enables a youth diversion order to require the respondent to notify to the police their name and address and the name and address of any educational establishment they normally attend.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC62

To move the following Clause—

“Electronic monitoring of compliance with order: England and Wales

- (1) A youth diversion order made by a court in England and Wales may impose on the respondent a requirement (an “electronic monitoring requirement”) to submit to electronic monitoring of the respondent’s compliance with prohibitions or requirements imposed by the order. This is subject to section (*Conditions for imposing electronic monitoring requirement: England and Wales*).
- (2) A youth diversion order that includes an electronic monitoring requirement must specify the person who is to be responsible for the monitoring.
- (3) The person specified under subsection (2) (“the responsible person”) must be of a description specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State by statutory instrument.
- (4) Where a youth diversion order imposes an electronic monitoring requirement, the respondent must (among other things)—
 - (a) submit, as required from time to time by the responsible person, to—
 - (i) being fitted with, or the installation of, any necessary apparatus, and
 - (ii) the inspection or repair of any apparatus fitted or installed for the purposes of the monitoring;

- (b) not interfere with, or with the working of, any apparatus fitted or installed for the purposes of the monitoring;
- (c) take any steps required by the responsible person for the purpose of keeping in working order any apparatus fitted or installed for the purposes of the monitoring.

These obligations have effect as requirements of the order.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause enables a youth diversion order to require the respondent to submit to electronic monitoring of their compliance with the prohibitions or requirements of the order (if the conditions set out in NC63) are met.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC63

To move the following Clause—

“Conditions for imposing electronic monitoring requirement: England and Wales

- (1) This section applies for the purpose of determining whether a court in England and Wales may impose an electronic monitoring requirement under section (*Electronic monitoring of compliance with order: England and Wales*).
- (2) An electronic monitoring requirement may not be imposed in the respondent’s absence.
- (3) If there is a person (other than the respondent) without whose co-operation it would be impracticable to secure the monitoring in question, the requirement may not be imposed without that person’s consent.
- (4) A court may impose the requirement in relation to a relevant police area only if—
 - (a) the Secretary of State has given notification that electronic monitoring arrangements are available in the area, and
 - (b) it is satisfied that the necessary provision can be made under the arrangements currently available.
- (5) For this purpose “relevant police area” means—
 - (a) in any case, the police area in England and Wales in which it appears to the court that the respondent resides or will reside, or
 - (b) in a case where it is proposed to include in the order—
 - (i) a requirement that the respondent remains, for specified periods, at a specified place in England and Wales, or
 - (ii) provision prohibiting the respondent from entering a specified place or area in England and Wales,
 the police area in which the place or area proposed to be specified is situated.
- (6) In subsection (5) “specified” means specified in the youth diversion order.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause sets out the conditions for imposing an electronic monitoring requirement under NC62.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC64

To move the following Clause—

“Data from electronic monitoring in England and Wales: code of practice

The Secretary of State must issue a code of practice relating to the processing of data gathered in the course of electronic monitoring of persons under electronic monitoring requirements (within the meaning of section (*Electronic monitoring of compliance with order: England and Wales*)) imposed by youth diversion orders in England and Wales.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause requires the Secretary of State to issue a code of practice relating to the processing of data gathered under electronic monitoring requirements imposed under NC62.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC65

To move the following Clause—

“Reviews of operation of this Chapter

In the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, in section 44(2) (provisions the operation of which the person appointed under section 36(1) of the Terrorism Act 2006 is also responsible for reviewing), after paragraph (e) insert—

“(f) Chapter 1 of Part 14 of the Crime and Policing Act 2025.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation to report on the operation of Chapter 1 of Part 14 of the Bill (youth diversion orders).

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC66

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Remote sales of knives etc

- (1) Section 141B of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (remote sales of knives) is amended as follows.
- (2) For subsection (4) substitute—
 - “(4) Condition A is that, before the sale—
 - (a) the seller obtained from the buyer—
 - (i) a copy of an identity document issued to the buyer, and

- (ii) a photograph of the buyer, and
 - (b) on the basis of the things obtained under paragraph (a), a reasonable person would have been satisfied that the buyer was aged 18 or over.
- (4A) For the purposes of subsection (4) an “identity document” means—
 - (a) a United Kingdom passport (within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971);
 - (b) a passport issued by or on behalf of the authorities of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom or by or on behalf of an international organisation;
 - (c) a licence to drive a motor vehicle granted under Part 3 of the Road Traffic 1988 or under Part 2 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/154 (N.I. 1));
 - (d) any other document specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.”
- (3) In subsection (5)(b), for “a person aged 18 or over” substitute “the buyer”.
- (4) In subsection (6), for “a person aged 18 or over” substitute “the buyer”.
- (5) In subsection (8), omit “or a person acting on behalf of the buyer” in both places it occurs.
- (6) After subsection (9) insert—
 - “(10) Regulations made by the Secretary of State under this section are to be made by statutory instrument.
 - (11) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this section is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes changes to the defences available to a person who sells knives etc to under 18s, in contravention of section 141A of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, where the sale is made remotely (e.g. online).

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC67

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Delivery of knives etc

- (1) The Offensive Weapons Act 2019 is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 39 insert—

“39A Defences to offence under section 38: England and Wales

- (1) It is a defence for a person charged in England and Wales with an offence under section 38(2) of delivering a bladed product to residential premises to show that the delivery conditions were met.

- (2) It is a defence for a person (“the seller”) charged in England and Wales with an offence under section 38(2) of arranging for the delivery of a bladed product to residential premises to show that—
 - (a) the arrangement required the person with whom it was made not to finally deliver the bladed product unless the delivery conditions were met, and
 - (b) the seller took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the product would not be finally delivered unless the delivery conditions were met.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged in England and Wales with an offence under section 38(3) to show that they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid commission of the offence.
- (4) The delivery conditions are that—
 - (a) the person (“P”) into whose hands the bladed product was finally delivered showed the person delivering it an identity document issued to P, and
 - (b) on the basis of that document a reasonable person would have been satisfied—
 - (i) that P was over 18, and
 - (ii) if the buyer was an individual, that P was the buyer.
- (5) In subsection (4) “identity document” means—
 - (a) a United Kingdom passport (within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971);
 - (b) a passport issued by or on behalf of the authorities of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom or by or on behalf of an international organisation;
 - (c) a licence to drive a motor vehicle granted under Part 3 of the Road Traffic 1988 or under Part 2 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/154 (N.I. 1));
 - (d) any other document specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (6) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged in England and Wales with an offence under section 38.”

(3) After section 40 insert—

“40A Delivery of bladed products sold by UK seller to residential premises: England and Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person (“the seller”) sells a bladed product to another person (“the buyer”),
 - (b) the seller and the buyer are not in each other’s presence at the time of the sale and the seller is within the United Kingdom at that time,
 - (c) before the sale the seller entered into an arrangement with a person (“the courier”) by which the courier agreed to deliver bladed products for the seller,
 - (d) the courier was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery of bladed products, and
 - (e) pursuant to the arrangement, the courier finally delivers the bladed product to residential premises in England or Wales.
- (2) The courier commits an offence if, when they finally deliver the bladed product to residential premises in England and Wales, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer.
- (3) A person finally delivering the bladed product to residential premises in England and Wales on behalf of the courier commits an offence if, when they deliver it, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) to show that the delivery conditions (within the meaning of section 39A(4)) were met.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (3) to show that—
 - (a) the delivery conditions (within the meaning of section 39A(4)) were met, or
 - (b) the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the person was delivering a bladed product.
- (6) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.

- (8) Section 39(2) to (5) applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) and (e) as it applies for the purposes of section 39(1)(b) and (e).
- (9) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section."
- (4) After section 42 insert—
- "42A Delivery of bladed articles sold by non-UK seller to premises: England and Wales**
- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person ("the seller") sells a bladed article to another person ("the buyer"),
 - (b) the seller and the buyer are not in each other's presence at the time of the sale and the seller is outside the United Kingdom at that time,
 - (c) before the sale the seller entered into an arrangement with a person ("the courier") by which the courier agreed to deliver bladed articles for the seller,
 - (d) the courier was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery of bladed articles, and
 - (e) pursuant to the arrangement, the courier finally delivers the bladed article to premises in England or Wales.
- (2) The courier commits an offence if, when they finally deliver the bladed article, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
- (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer.
- (3) A person finally delivering the bladed article on behalf of the courier commits an offence if, when they deliver the bladed article, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
- (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the buyer is an individual, is the buyer.
- (4) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (2) to show that the delivery conditions were met.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (3) to show that—
- (a) the delivery conditions were met, or
 - (b) the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the person was delivering a bladed article.
- (6) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
- (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.

- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (8) Section 42(2) and (3) applies for the purposes of subsection (1)(b) as it applies for the purposes of section 42(1)(b).
- (9) In this section—
 - “bladed article” means an article to which section 141A of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 applies (as that section has effect in relation to England and Wales);
 - “delivery conditions” has the meaning given by section 39A(4), but reading the reference in that section to a bladed product as a reference to a bladed article.”
- (5) In section 38(10) (offences) for “section” substitute “sections 39A and”.
- (6) In section 39 (delivery of bladed products to persons under 18)—
 - (a) in the heading, at the end insert “: Scotland and Northern Ireland”;
 - (b) in subsection (1)(e) after “premises” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (c) in subsection (7) omit paragraph (a).
- (7) In section 40 (defences to delivery offences under sections 38 and 39)—
 - (a) in the heading, after “39” insert “: Scotland and Northern Ireland”;
 - (b) in subsection (1) after “charged” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (c) in subsection (2) after “charged” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (d) in subsection (3) after “charged” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (e) in subsection (4) after “charged” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (f) in subsection (5) after “charged” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (g) in subsection (6) after “charged” insert “in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;
 - (h) in subsection (7), omit “England and Wales or”;
 - (i) in subsection (14), in the definition of “appropriate national authority” omit paragraph (a).
- (8) In section 41 (meaning of “bladed product” in sections 38 to 40)—
 - (a) in the heading, for “40” substitute “40A”;
 - (b) in subsection (1) for “40” substitute “40A”;
 - (c) in subsection (2) for “40” substitute “40A”.
- (9) In section 42 (delivery of knives etc pursuant to arrangement with seller outside UK)—
 - (a) in the heading, at the end insert “: Scotland and Northern Ireland”;
 - (b) in subsection (1)(e), after “article” insert “to premises in Scotland or Northern Ireland”;

- (c) in subsection (5) omit “England and Wales or”;
 - (d) omit subsection (10)(a);
 - (e) omit subsection (11)(a).
- (10) In section 66(1)(j) (guidance on offences relating to offensive weapons etc) for “42” substitute “42A”.
- (11) In section 68 (regulations and orders)—
- (a) in subsection (2) after “State” insert, “, except for regulations under section 39A(5)(d),”;
 - (b) after subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) A statutory instrument containing regulations under section 39A(5)(d) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes changes to the offences and defences relating to delivery of knives to premises in England and Wales following a remote sale.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC68

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Duty to report remote sales of knives etc in bulk: England and Wales

- (1) In the Criminal Justice Act 1988, after section 141C insert—

“141D Duty to report remote sales of knives etc in bulk: England and Wales

- (1) A person (“the seller”) must, in accordance with requirements specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State by statutory instrument, report to the person specified in the regulations any reportable sales the seller makes of bladed articles.
- (2) A reportable sale of bladed articles occurs where the seller, in any of the ways set out in subsection (4), sells—
 - (a) six or more bladed articles, none of which form a qualifying set of bladed articles;
 - (b) two or more qualifying sets of bladed articles;
 - (c) one or more qualifying sets of bladed articles and five or more bladed articles that do not form a qualifying set.
- (3) “Qualifying set of bladed articles” means three or more bladed articles packaged together for sale as a single item, where each bladed article is a different size or shape from the others.
- (4) The ways are—
 - (a) in a single remote sale where the bladed articles are to be delivered to an address in England and Wales, or
 - (b) in two or more remote sales in any period of 30 days—

- (i) to one person, where the bladed articles are to be delivered to one or more addresses in England and Wales, or
 - (ii) to two or more persons, where the bladed articles are to be delivered to the same residential premises in England and Wales.
- (5) A sale of bladed articles is “remote” if the seller and the person to whom the bladed article is sold are not in each other’s presence at the time of the sale.
- (6) For the purposes of subsection (5) a person (“A”) is not in the presence of another person (“B”) at any time if—
 - (a) where A is an individual, A or a person acting on behalf of A is not in the presence of B at that time;
 - (b) where A is not an individual, a person acting on behalf of A is not in the presence of B at that time.
- (7) A sale is not reportable if the person to whom the articles are sold (“the buyer”)—
 - (a) informs the seller that the buyer is carrying on a business, and
 - (b) is—
 - (i) registered for value added tax under the Value Added Tax Act 1994, or
 - (ii) registered as a company under the Companies Act 2006.
- (8) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence.
- (9) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (8) to show that the person took all reasonable precautions, and exercised all due diligence, to avoid commission of the offence.
- (10) A person is to be taken to have shown a matter for the purposes of this section if—
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (11) A person who commits an offence under subsection (8) is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (12) In this section—
 - “bladed article” means an article to which section 141A applies (as that section has effect in relation to England and Wales), other than a knife which does not have a sharp point and is designed for eating food;
 - “residential premises” means premises used for residential purposes (whether or not also used for other purposes).
- (13) Regulations made by the Secretary of State under subsection (1) may in particular include requirements about—
 - (a) how reports are to be made,

- (b) when reports to be made, and
 - (c) the information reports must include.
- (14) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (1) is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (15) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument amend—
- (a) the number of bladed articles specified in subsection (2)(a);
 - (b) the number of qualifying sets specified in subsection (2)(b);
 - (c) the number of qualifying sets specified in subsection (2)(c);
 - (d) the number of bladed articles specified in subsection (2)(c);
 - (e) the period specified in subsection (4)(b).
- (16) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (15) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.”
- (2) In the Offensive Weapons Act 2019, in section 66(1) (guidance on offences relating to offensive weapons etc) after paragraph (g) insert—
- “(ga) section 141D of that Act (duty to report remote sales of knives etc in bulk: England and Wales),””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause imposes a requirement on sellers of bladed articles to report bulk sales to a person specified in regulations.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC69

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Remote sale and letting of crossbows

- (1) The Crossbows Act 1987 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 omit “unless he believes him to be eighteen years or older and has reasonable grounds for the belief”.
- (3) After section 1A insert—

“1B Defences to offence under section 1: England and Wales

- (1) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 1 to show that they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if—
 - (a) a person (“A”) is charged with an offence under section 1, and
 - (b) A was not in the presence of the person (“B”) to whom the crossbow or part of a crossbow was sold or let on hire at the time of the sale or letting on hire.

- (3) A is not to be regarded as having shown that A took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence unless, as a minimum, A shows that the following conditions are met.
- (4) Condition 1 is that, before the sale or letting on hire—
 - (a) A obtained from B—
 - (i) a copy of an identity document issued to B, and
 - (ii) a photograph of B, and
 - (b) on the basis of the things obtained under paragraph (a), a reasonable person would have been satisfied that B was aged 18 or over.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4) an “identity document” means—
 - (a) a United Kingdom passport (within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1971);
 - (b) a passport issued by or on behalf of the authorities of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom or by or on behalf of an international organisation;
 - (c) a licence to drive a motor vehicle granted under Part 3 of the Road Traffic 1988 or under Part 2 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981/154 (N.I. 1));
 - (d) any other document specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (6) Condition 2 is that when the package containing the crossbow or part of the crossbow was dispatched by A, it was clearly marked to indicate—
 - (a) that it contained a crossbow or part of a crossbow, and
 - (b) that, when finally delivered, it should only be delivered into the hands of B.
- (7) Condition 3 is that A took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that, when finally delivered, the package would be delivered into the hands of B.
- (8) Condition 4 is that A did not deliver the package, or arrange for its delivery, to a locker.
- (9) Where the crossbow or part of a crossbow was dispatched by A to a place from which it was to be collected by B, references in subsections (6) and (7) to its final delivery are to be read as its supply to B from that place.
- (10) In subsection (8) “locker” means a lockable container to which the package is delivered with a view to its collection by B, or a person acting on behalf of B, in accordance with arrangements made between A and B.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes changes to the defences available to a person who sells crossbows etc to under 18s, in contravention of section 1 of the Crossbows Act 1987, where the sale is made remotely (e.g. online).

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC70

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Delivery of crossbows

In the Crossbows Act 1987, after section 1B (inserted by section (*Remote sale and letting of crossbows*)) insert—

“1C Offence of seller delivering crossbows or parts of crossbows to residential premises in England or Wales

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person (“A”) sells or lets on hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to another person (“B”), and
 - (b) A and B are not in each other's presence at the time of the sale.
- (2) A commits an offence if, for the purposes of supplying the crossbow or part of a crossbow to B, A—
 - (a) delivers the crossbow or part of a crossbow to residential premises in England or Wales, or
 - (b) arranges for its delivery to residential premises in England or Wales.
- (3) A commits an offence if, for the purposes of supplying the crossbow or part of a crossbow to B, A—
 - (a) delivers the crossbow or part of a crossbow to a locker in England or Wales, or
 - (b) arranges for its delivery to a locker in England or Wales.
- (4) In subsection (3) “locker” means a lockable container to which the crossbow or part of a crossbow is delivered with a view to its collection by B, or a person acting on behalf of B, in accordance with arrangements made between A and B.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum term for summary offences or a fine (or both).
- (6) The “maximum term for summary offences”, in relation to an offence, means—
 - (a) if the offence is committed before the time when section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, six months;
 - (b) if the offence is committed after that time, 51 weeks.

1D Defences to offences under section 1C

- (1) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 1C(2)(a) to show that the delivery conditions were met.
- (2) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 1C(2)(b) to show that—
 - (a) the arrangement required the person with whom it was made not to finally deliver the crossbow or part of a crossbow unless the delivery conditions were met, and
 - (b) the person charged with the offence took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the crossbow or part of a crossbow would not be finally delivered unless the delivery conditions were met.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under section 1C(3) to show that they took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.
- (4) For the purposes of this section the delivery conditions are that—
 - (a) the person (“P”) into whose hands the crossbow or part of a crossbow was finally delivered showed the person delivering it an identity document issued to P, and
 - (b) on the basis of that document a reasonable person would have been satisfied—
 - (i) that P was over 18, and
 - (ii) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of the crossbow was sold or let on hire was an individual, that P was that individual.
- (5) “Identity document” has the same meaning as in section 1B(5).
- (6) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under section 1C.

1E Offence of delivery business delivering crossbows or parts of crossbows to residential premises in England and Wales on behalf of UK seller

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person (“A”) sells or lets for hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to another person (“B”),
 - (b) A and B are not in each other’s presence at the time of the sale or letting on hire and A is within the United Kingdom at that time,
 - (c) before the sale or letting on hire A entered into an arrangement with a person (“C”) by which C agreed to deliver crossbows or parts of crossbows for A,
 - (d) C was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery of crossbows or parts of crossbows, and
 - (e) pursuant to the arrangement, C finally delivers the crossbow or part of a crossbow to residential premises in England or Wales.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) a person other than an individual is within the United Kingdom at any time if the person carries on a business of selling articles of any kind from premises in any part of the United Kingdom at that time.
 - (3) C commits an offence if, when they finally deliver the crossbow or part of a crossbow to residential premises in England or Wales, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of the crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual.
 - (4) A person finally delivering the crossbow or part of a crossbow to residential premises in England or Wales on behalf of C commits an offence if, when they deliver it, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of the crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual.
 - (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (3) to show that the delivery conditions (within the meaning of section 1D(4)) were met.
 - (6) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to show that—
 - (a) the delivery conditions (within the meaning of section 1D(4)) were met, or
 - (b) the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the person was delivering a crossbow or part of a crossbow.
 - (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for other defences for a person charged with an offence under this section.
 - (8) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- 1F Offence of delivery business delivering crossbows or parts of crossbows to premises in England and Wales on behalf of non-UK seller**
- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person (“A”) sells or lets for hire a crossbow or part of a crossbow to another person (“B”),
 - (b) A and B are not in each other’s presence at the time of the sale or letting on hire and A is outside the United Kingdom at that time,
 - (c) before the sale or letting on hire A entered into an arrangement with a person (“C”) by which C agreed to deliver crossbows or parts of crossbows for A,

- (d) C was aware when they entered into the arrangement that it covered the delivery of crossbows or parts of crossbows, and
 - (e) pursuant to the arrangement, C finally delivers the crossbow or part of a crossbow to premises in England and Wales.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) a person other than an individual is outside the United Kingdom at any time if the person does not carry on a business of selling articles of any kind from premises in any part of the United Kingdom at that time.
- (3) C commits an offence if, when they finally deliver the crossbow or part of a crossbow to premises in England or Wales, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of the crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual.
- (4) Any person finally delivering the crossbow or part of a crossbow to premises in England or Wales on behalf of C commits an offence if, when they deliver it, they do not deliver it into the hands of a person who—
 - (a) is aged 18 or over, and
 - (b) if the person to whom the crossbow or part of the crossbow was sold or let on hire is an individual, is that individual.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (6) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (3) to show that the delivery conditions (within the meaning of section 1D(4)) were met.
- (7) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to show that—
 - (a) the delivery conditions (within the meaning of section 1D(4)) were met, or
 - (b) the person did not know, and a reasonable person would not have known, that the person was delivering a crossbow or part of a crossbow." "

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause creates offences relating to delivery of crossbows to premises following a remote sale equivalent to the offences relating to knives in sections 38 to 42 of the Offensive Weapons Act 2019.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC71

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Sale and delivery of crossbows: supplementary provision

- (1) After section 1F of the Crossbows Act 1987 (inserted by section (*Delivery of crossbows*)) insert—

“1G Interpretation of sections 1B to 1F

- (1) This section applies for the interpretation of sections 1B to 1F.
- (2) A person (“A”) is not in the presence of another person (“B”) at any time if—
- (a) where A is an individual, A or a person acting on behalf of A is not in the presence of B at that time;
 - (b) where A is not an individual, a person acting on behalf of A is not in the presence of B at that time.
- (3) “Residential premises” means premises used solely for residential purposes.
- (4) The circumstances where premises are not residential premises include, in particular, where a person carries on a business from the premises.
- (5) A person charged with an offence is taken to have shown a matter if—
- (a) sufficient evidence of the matter is adduced to raise an issue with respect to it, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.”
- (2) After section 6 of the Crossbows Act 1987 insert—

“6A Regulations

- (1) Regulations made by the Secretary of State under this Act are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (2) The Secretary of State may not make a statutory instrument containing (alone or with other provision) regulations under section 1D(6) or 1E(7) unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (3) Any other statutory instrument containing regulations made by the Secretary of State under this Act is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”
- (3) In section 66(1) of the Offensive Weapons Act 2019 (guidance on offences relating to offensive weapons etc), after paragraph (ga) (inserted by section (*Duty to report remote sales of knives etc in bulk: England and Wales*)) insert—
- “(gb) any of sections 1 to 3 of the Crossbows Act 1987 (sale etc of crossbows) as they have effect in relation to England and Wales,”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes provision about the interpretation of the new sections added to the Crossbows Act 1987 by NC69 and NC70 and extends the guidance-making power in the Offensive Weapons Act 2019 to cover offences under the Crossbows Act 1987.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC72

☆ To move the following Clause—

““Relevant user-to-user services”, “relevant search services” and “service providers”

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter—
 - (a) a “relevant search service” is a search service other than an exempt service;
 - (b) a “relevant user-to-user service” is a user-to-user service other than an exempt service.
- (2) In subsection (1), “search service” and “user-to-user service” have the same meanings as in the Online Safety Act 2023 (the “2023 Act”) (see, in particular, section 3 of that Act).
- (3) The following are exempt services for the purposes of subsection (1)—
 - (a) a service of a kind that is described in any of the following paragraphs of Schedule 1 to the 2023 Act (certain services exempt from regulation under that Act)—
 - (i) paragraph 1 or 2 (email, SMS and MMS services);
 - (ii) paragraph 3 (services offering one-to-one live aural communications);
 - (iii) paragraph 4 (limited functionality services);
 - (iv) paragraph 5 (services which enable combinations of user-generated content);
 - (v) paragraph 7 or 8 (internal business services);
 - (vi) paragraph 9 (services provided by public bodies);
 - (vii) paragraph 10 (services provided by persons providing education or childcare), or
 - (b) a service of a kind that is described in Schedule 2 to the 2023 Act (services that include regulated provider pornographic content).
- (4) This Chapter does not apply in relation to a part of a relevant search service, or a part of a relevant user-to-user service, if the 2023 Act does not apply to that part of the service by virtue of section 5(1) or (2) of that Act.
- (5) In this Chapter, “service provider” means a provider of a relevant user-to-user service or a provider of a relevant search service.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause, which together with NC73, NC74, NC75, NC76, NC77, NC78, NC79, NC80, NC81, NC82, NC83, NC84, NC85, NC86 and NS1 are expected to form a new Chapter of Part 2 of the Bill, defines key terms used in the new Chapter.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC73

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Coordinating officer

- (1) The Secretary of State must designate a member of a relevant police force or a National Crime Agency officer as the coordinating officer for the purposes of this Chapter.
- (2) The coordinating officer may delegate any of the officer’s functions under this Chapter (to such extent as the officer may determine) to another member of a relevant police force or National Crime Agency officer.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause requires the Secretary of State to designate a “coordinating officer” to perform the functions conferred on that officer under the new Chapter referred to in the explanatory note for NC72.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC74

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Notice requiring appointment of content manager

- (1) The coordinating officer may give a service provider a notice (an “appointment notice”) requiring the provider—
 - (a) either to—
 - (i) appoint an individual who meets the conditions in subsection (2) as the provider’s content manager for the purposes of this Chapter, or
 - (ii) if there is no such individual, confirm that is the case to the coordinating officer, and
 - (b) to provide the coordinating officer with the required information.
- (2) The conditions are that the individual—
 - (a) plays a significant role in—
 - (i) the making of decisions about how a whole or substantial part of the service provider’s activities are to be managed or organised, or
 - (ii) the actual managing or organising of the whole or a substantial part of those activities, and
 - (b) is habitually resident in the United Kingdom.
- (3) “Required information” means—
 - (a) the contact details of any content manager appointed;
 - (b) an email address, or details of another means of contacting the service provider rapidly which is readily available, that may be used for the purpose of giving the provider a notice under this Chapter;

- (c) information identifying the relevant user-to-user services, or (as the case may be) the relevant search services, provided by the provider.
- (4) An appointment notice must—
 - (a) specify the period before the end of which the service provider must comply with the notice, and
 - (b) explain the potential consequences of the service provider failing to do so (see section (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*)).
- (5) The period specified under subsection (4)(a) must be at least seven days beginning with the day on which the notice is given.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause confers a power on the coordinating officer to require a service provider to appoint a senior executive as their “content manager” for the purposes of the new Chapter referred to in the explanatory note for NC72 or to confirm that there is no-one who meets the appointment conditions.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC75

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Appointment of content manager following change of circumstances

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) the coordinating officer has given a service provider an appointment notice,
 - (b) the provider has confirmed to the officer (in accordance with the appointment notice or under section (*Replacement of content manager*)(5)(b)), that there is no individual who meets the conditions in section (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*)(2), and
 - (c) at any time within the period of two years beginning with the day on which that confirmation was given, there is an individual who meets those conditions.
- (2) The service provider must, before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the first day on which there is an individual who meets those conditions—
 - (a) appoint such an individual as the provider’s content manager for the purposes of this Chapter, and
 - (b) provide the coordinating officer with the content manager’s contact details.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause requires a service provider that at any time could not appoint a senior executive as its content manager when required to do so (because there was no-one who met the appointment conditions) to make an appointment if, following a change in circumstances within 2 years, there is someone who meets the conditions.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC76

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Replacement of content manager

- (1) This section applies where a service provider has appointed an individual as the provider’s content manager (whether in accordance with an appointment notice or under section (*Appointment of content manager following change of circumstances*) or this section).
- (2) The service provider may replace the provider’s content manager by appointing another individual who meets the conditions in section (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*)(2) as the provider’s new content manager for the purposes of this Chapter.
- (3) The service provider must, before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the day on which an appointment is made under subsection (2), provide the coordinating officer with the new content manager’s contact details.
- (4) If the individual appointed as a service provider’s content manager ceases to meet any of the conditions in section (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*)(2), the appointment ceases to have effect.
- (5) The service provider must, before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the day on which an appointment ceases to have effect under subsection (4)—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) appoint another individual who meets the conditions in section (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*)(2) as the provider’s content manager for the purposes of this Chapter, and
 - (ii) provide the coordinating officer with the new content manager’s contact details, or
 - (b) if there is no longer such an individual, confirm that is the case to the coordinating officer.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes provision for the appointment by a service provider of a replacement content manager, including in a case where the original content manager ceases to meet the appointment conditions (and so that appointment ceases to have effect).

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC77

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Duty to notify changes in required information

- (1) This section applies where a service provider has, in accordance with an appointment notice or under section (*Appointment of content manager*

following change of circumstances(2)(b) or *(Replacement of content manager)*(5)(a)(ii) provided the coordinating officer with required information.

- (2) The service provider must give notice to the coordinating officer of any change in the required information.
- (3) The notice must specify the date on which the change occurred.
- (4) The notice must be given before the end of the period of seven days beginning with the day on which the change occurred."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause requires a service provider that has given the coordinating officer required information (as defined in NC74) to inform the officer of any changes in that information.

_____ Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC78

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty

- (1) This section applies if the coordinating officer has given a service provider an appointment notice and—
 - (a) the period specified in the notice as mentioned in *(Notice requiring appointment of content manager)*(4)(a) has expired without the provider having complied with the notice,
 - (b) the provider has failed to comply with a requirement under section *(Appointment of content manager following change of circumstances)*, *(Replacement of content manager)* or *(Duty to notify changes in required information)*,
 - (c) the provider, in purported compliance with a requirement to provide, or give notice of a change in, required information (whether in accordance with an appointment notice or under section *(Appointment of content manager following change of circumstances)*(2)(b), *(Replacement of content manager)* or *(Duty to notify changes in required information)*(2)) makes a statement that is false in a material particular, or
 - (d) the provider makes a statement that is false in giving the confirmation mentioned in section *(Notice requiring appointment of content manager)*(1)(a)(ii) or *(Replacement of content manager)*(5)(b).
- (2) The coordinating officer may give the service provider a notice (a "penalty notice") requiring the provider to pay a penalty of an amount not exceeding £60,000.
- (3) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by regulations substitute another sum for the sum for the time being specified in subsection (2).
- (4) Schedule *(Civil penalties for service providers and content managers)* makes further provision in connection with penalty notices given under this Chapter."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause confers a power on the coordinating officer to impose a monetary penalty of up to £60,000 on a service provider that fails to comply with various requirements imposed by an appointment notice or under NC75, NC76 and NC77.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC79

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Unlawful weapons content

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, content is “unlawful weapons content” in England and Wales if it is content that constitutes—
 - (a) an offence under section 1(1) of the Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act 1959 (offering to sell, hire, loan or give away etc a dangerous weapon),
 - (b) an offence under section 1 or 2 of the Knives Act 1997 (marketing of knives as suitable for combat etc and related publications), or
 - (c) an offence under section 141(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 under the law of England and Wales (offering to sell, hire, loan or give away etc an offensive weapon).
- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter, content is “unlawful weapons content” in Scotland if it is content that constitutes—
 - (a) an offence within subsection (1)(a) or (b), or
 - (b) an offence under section 141(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 under the law of Scotland.
- (3) For the purposes of this Chapter, content is “unlawful weapons content” in Northern Ireland if it is content that constitutes —
 - (a) an offence under Article 53 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 (S.I. 1996/3160) (N.I. 24) (offering to sell, hire, loan or give away etc certain knives),
 - (b) an offence within subsection (1)(b), or
 - (c) an offence under section 141(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 under the law of Northern Ireland.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause defines “unlawful weapons content” for the purposes of the new Chapter referred to in the explanatory note for NC72.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC80

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Content removal notices

- (1) This section applies where an authorised officer is satisfied that content—
 - (a) present on a relevant user-to-user service, or

- (b) which may be encountered in or via search results of a relevant search service;
- is unlawful weapons content in a relevant part of the United Kingdom.
- (2) The authorised officer may give a content removal notice to—
- (a) the provider of the relevant user-to-user service, or
 - (b) the provider of the relevant search service.
- (3) If the authorised officer gives a content removal notice to a service provider in a case where the coordinating officer has the contact details of the provider's content manager, the authorised officer may also give the notice to that manager.
- (4) A content removal notice is a notice requiring the service provider and (if applicable) the provider's content manager (each a "recipient") to secure that—
- (a) the content to which it relates is removed (see section (*Interpretation of Chapter*)(2)), and
 - (b) confirmation of that fact is given to the authorised officer.
- (5) A content removal notice must—
- (a) identify the content to which it relates;
 - (b) explain the authorised officer's reasons for considering that the content is unlawful weapons content in the relevant part (or parts) of the United Kingdom;
 - (c) explain that the notice must be complied with before the end of the period of 48 hours beginning with the time the notice is given;
 - (d) explain that each recipient has the right to request a review of the decision to give the notice and how a request is to be made (see section (*Content removal notices: review*));
 - (e) set out the potential consequences of failure to comply with the notice;
 - (f) contain the authorised officer's contact details;
 - (g) be in such form, and contain such further information, as the Secretary of State may by regulations prescribe.
- (6) The authorised officer may withdraw a content removal notice from a recipient by notifying the recipient to that effect (but withdrawal of a notice does not prevent a further content removal notice from being given under this section, whether or not in relation to the same content as the withdrawn notice).
- (7) In this section—
- "authorised officer" means—
 - (a) a member of a relevant police force who is authorised for the purposes of this section by the chief officer of the force, or
 - (b) a National Crime Agency officer who is authorised for the purposes of this section by the Director General of the National Crime Agency;
 - "relevant part of the United Kingdom" means—
 - (a) where the authorised officer is a member of a relevant police force in England and Wales, England and Wales;

- (b) where the authorised officer is a member of the Police Service of Scotland, Scotland;
- (c) where the authorised officer is a member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland;
- (d) where the authorised officer is a member of the Ministry of Defence Police or a National Crime Agency officer, any part of the United Kingdom."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause confers power on the police or an officer of the National Crime Agency to give a service provider and (if there is one) the provider's content manager a notice requiring them to remove unlawful weapons content from the services they provide.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC81

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Content removal notices: review

- (1) A person who is given a content removal notice (a "recipient") may, before the end of the initial 48-hour period, request a review of the decision to give the notice.
- (2) A request under subsection (1) is to be made by the recipient giving—
 - (a) a notice (a "review notice") to the authorised officer, and
 - (b) a copy of the review notice to the other recipient (if applicable).
- (3) The grounds on which a recipient may request a review include, in particular, that—
 - (a) content to which the notice relates is not unlawful weapons content;
 - (b) content to which the notice relates is insufficiently identified for the recipient to be able to take the action required by the notice;
 - (c) the provider that received the notice is not, in fact, the provider of the relevant user-to-user service or relevant search service to which the notice relates;
 - (d) the individual who received the notice as the service provider's content manager is not, in fact, that provider's content manager;
 - (e) the notice was otherwise not given in accordance with this Chapter.
- (4) On receipt of a review notice, a review of the decision to give the content removal notice must be carried out—
 - (a) if the authorised officer is a member of a relevant police force, by another member of that force who is of a higher rank;
 - (b) if the authorised officer is a National Crime Agency officer, by another officer who holds a more senior position in the Agency.

The individual carrying out the review is referred to in this section as "the reviewing officer".

- (6) On completing the review or (in a case where two review notices are given) both reviews the reviewing officer must, in respect of each recipient, either—

- (a) confirm in full the decision to give the content removal notice,
 - (b) confirm the decision to give the notice, but in relation to only some of the content to which it relates, or
 - (c) withdraw the notice.
- (7) The reviewing officer must give each recipient a notice (a “decision notice”)—
- (a) setting out the outcome of the review or reviews, and
 - (b) giving reasons.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes provision for the police or the NCA to review the decision to give a service provider or their content manager a content removal notice under NC80 where the recipient of the notice requests a review.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC82

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Decision notices requiring removal of unlawful weapons content

- (1) This section applies where the reviewing officer—
- (a) has carried out a review or reviews under section (*Content removal notices: review*), and
 - (b) confirms the decision to give the content removal notice to the service provider, the provider’s content manager or both of them (in each case whether as mentioned in subsection (6)(a) or (b) of that section).
- (2) If the reviewing officer confirms in full the decision to give the content removal notice, the decision notice must require its recipient to secure that—
- (a) the content to which the content removal notice relates is removed, and
 - (b) confirmation of that fact is given to the authorised officer.
- (3) If the officer confirms the decision to give the content removal notice but in relation to only some of the content to which it relates, the decision notice must—
- (a) identify the content to which the confirmation relates (the “confirmed content”), and
 - (b) require its recipient to secure that—
 - (i) the confirmed content is removed, and
 - (ii) confirmation of that fact is given to the authorised officer.
- (4) A decision notice within subsection (2) or (3) must specify the period before the end of which the notice must be complied with, and that period must be whichever of the following is the longest—
- (a) the period of 24 hours beginning with the time the decision notice is given;
 - (b) the period—

- (i) beginning with the time the review notice or, if there was more than one, the first review notice, was given under section (*Content removal notices: review*), and
 - (ii) ending with the end of the initial 48-hour period.
- (5) In this section, “reviewing officer” has the same meaning as in section (*Content removal notices: review*).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause provides for the police or NCA, following a review under NC81 which confirms (in full or in part) the decision to give a content removal notice, to give the service provider or content manager a decision notice requiring the removal of the unlawful weapons content concerned.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC83

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Failure to comply with content removal notice or decision notice: civil penalties

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—
 - (a) a content removal notice has been given to a service provider, or to both a service provider and the provider’s content manager, in accordance with section (*Content removal notices*), and
 - (b) the initial 48-hour period has expired without the notice having been complied with or a review notice having been given.
- (2) A senior authorised officer of the issuing force may give a penalty notice—
 - (a) to the service provider, or
 - (b) if the provider’s content manager also received the content removal notice, to the content manager or to both of them.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies where, following a review or reviews under section (*Content removal notices: review*)—
 - (a) a decision notice has been given to the service provider or to both the provider and the provider’s content manager in accordance with section (*Decision notices requiring removal of unlawful weapons content*)(2) or (3) confirming the decision to give the content removal notice, and
 - (b) the period specified in the decision notice under subsection (4) of that section has expired without that notice having been complied with.
- (4) A senior authorised officer of the issuing force may give a penalty notice—
 - (a) to the service provider, or
 - (b) if the provider’s content manager also received the decision notice, to the content manager or to both of them.
- (5) In this section a “penalty notice” means a notice requiring its recipient to pay a penalty—
 - (a) where the recipient is a service provider, of an amount not exceeding £60,000;

- (b) where the recipient is a service provider's content manager, of an amount not exceeding £10,000.
- (6) In order to take account of changes in the value of money the Secretary of State may by regulations substitute another sum for a sum for the time being specified in subsection (5).
- (7) See Schedule (*Civil penalties for service providers and content managers*) for further provision in connection with penalty notices given under this section."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause confers a power on the police or NCA to impose a monetary penalty of up to £60,000 on a service provider or up to £10,000 on a content manager if they have failed to comply with a content removal notice or a decision notice.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC84

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Guidance

- (1) The Secretary of State may issue guidance to the persons mentioned in subsection (2) about the exercise of their functions under this Chapter.
- (2) The persons are—
 - (a) the chief officer, and any other member, of a relevant police force;
 - (b) the Director General of the National Crime Agency and any other officer of the Agency.
- (3) The Secretary of State may revise any guidance issued under this section.
- (4) The Secretary of State must publish any guidance or revisions issued under this section.
- (5) A person mentioned in subsection (2) must have regard to any guidance issued under this section when exercising a function under this Chapter."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause confers power on the Secretary of State to issue guidance to the police and the National Crime Agency about the exercise of their functions under the new Chapter mentioned in the explanatory statement to NC72.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC85

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Notices

- (1) This section applies in relation to any notice that must or may be given to a person under this Chapter.
- (2) A notice may be given to a person by—

- (a) delivering it by hand to the person,
 - (b) leaving it at the person's proper address,
 - (c) sending it by post to the person at that address, or
 - (d) sending it by email to the person's email address.
- (3) A notice to a body corporate may be given to any officer of that body.
- (4) A notice to a partnership may be given to any partner or to a person who has the control or management of the partnership business.
- (5) A notice sent by first class post to an address in the United Kingdom, is treated as given at noon on the second working day after the day of posting, unless the contrary is proved.
- (6) A notice sent by email is treated as given at the time it is sent unless the contrary is proved.
- (7) In this section—
- "director" includes any person occupying the position of a director, by whatever name called;
 - "email address", in relation to a person, means—
 - (a) an email address provided by that person for the purposes of this Chapter, or
 - (b) any email address published for the time being by that person as an address for contacting that person;
 - "officer", in relation to an entity, includes a director, a manager, a partner, the secretary or, where the affairs of the entity are managed by its members, a member;
 - "proper address" means—
 - (a) in the case of an entity, the address of the entity's registered office or principal office;
 - (b) in any other case, the person's last known address;
 - "working day" means any day other than—
 - (a) a Saturday or Sunday, or
 - (b) a day that is a bank holiday in any part of the United Kingdom under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971.
- (8) In the case of an entity registered or carrying on business outside the United Kingdom, or with offices outside the United Kingdom, the reference in subsection (7), in the definition of "proper address", to the entity's principal office includes—
- (a) its principal office in the United Kingdom, or
 - (b) if the entity has no office in the United Kingdom, any place in the United Kingdom at which the person giving the notice believes, on reasonable grounds, that the notice will come to the attention of any director or other officer of that entity."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause makes provision about the ways in which a notice can be given, and the time at which a notice is to be treated as given, under the new Chapter mentioned in the explanatory statement to NC72.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC86

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Interpretation of Chapter

(1) In this Chapter—

“appointment notice” has the meaning given by section (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*)(1);

“authorised officer” in relation to a content removal notice, means the member of a relevant police force, or officer of the National Crime Agency, who gave the notice;

“chief officer”—

(a) in relation to a police force in England and Wales, means the chief officer of police of the force;

(b) in relation to any other relevant police force, means the chief constable of that force;

“contact details”, in relation to an individual, means the individual’s—

(a) full name;

(b) telephone number;

(c) email address;

(d) residential address, or other service address, in the United Kingdom;

“content” has the same meaning as in the Online Safety Act 2023 (see section 236(1) of that Act);

“content manager”, in relation to a service provider, means the individual for the time being appointed as the content manager of the provider (whether in accordance with an appointment notice or under section (*Appointment of content manager following change of circumstances*) or (*Replacement of content manager*));

“content removal notice” has the meaning given by section (*Content removal notices*)(4);

“coordinating officer” means the individual designated as such under section (*Coordinating officer*)(1);

“decision notice” means a notice given under section (*Content removal notices: review*)(7);

“encounter”, in relation to content, has the same meaning as in the Online Safety Act 2023 (see section 236(1) of that Act);

“entity” has the same meaning as in that Act (see section 236(1) of that Act);

“initial 48-hour period”, in relation to a content removal notice, means the 48-hour period specified in the notice as mentioned in section (*Content removal notices*)(5)(c);

“issuing force”—

- (a) in relation to a content removal notice given by a member of a relevant police force, means that force;
- (b) in relation to a content removal notice given by a National Crime Agency officer, means the National Crime Agency;

“relevant police force”—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales, means—
 - (i) a police force in England and Wales, or
 - (ii) the Ministry of Defence Police;
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means—
 - (i) the Police Service of Scotland, or
 - (ii) the Ministry of Defence Police;
- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, means—
 - (i) the Police Service of Northern Ireland, or
 - (ii) the Ministry of Defence Police;

“relevant search service” and “relevant user-to-user service” have the meanings given by section (*“Relevant user-to-user services”, “relevant search services” and “service providers”*);

“required information” has the meaning given by section (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*)(3);

“review notice” has the meaning given by section (*Content removal notices: review*)(2)(a);

“search content” and “search results” have the meanings given by section 57 of the Online Safety Act 2023;

“senior authorised officer”, in relation to a relevant police force, means—

- (a) the chief officer of the relevant police force, or
- (b) a member of the relevant police force of at least the rank of inspector authorised for the purposes of this Chapter by the chief officer;

“senior authorised officer”, in relation to the National Crime Agency, means—

- (a) the Director General of the National Crime Agency, or
- (b) an officer of the Agency who—
 - (i) holds a position in the Agency the seniority of which is at least equivalent to that of the rank of inspector in a relevant police force, and
 - (ii) is authorised for the purposes of this Chapter by the Director General;

“service address” has the same meaning as in the Companies Acts (see section 1141 of the Companies Act 2006);

“service provider” has the meaning given by section (*“Relevant user-to-user services”, “relevant search services” and “service providers”*).

- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter, a reference to “removing” content—
- (a) in relation to content present on a relevant user-to-user service, is a reference to any action that results in the content being removed from the service, or being permanently hidden, so users of the service in any part of the United Kingdom in which the content is unlawful weapons content cannot encounter it;
 - (b) in relation to content which may be encountered in or via search results of a relevant search service, is a reference to taking measures designed to secure, so far as possible, that the content is no longer included in the search content of the service that is available in any part of the United Kingdom in which the content is unlawful weapons content;
- and related expressions are to be read accordingly.
- (3) The following provisions of the Online Safety Act 2023 apply for the purposes of this Chapter as they apply for the purposes of that Act—
- (a) section 226 (determining who is the provider of a particular user-to-user service or search service);
 - (b) section 236(5) and (6) (references to content being present).”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause contains definitions of terms used in the new Chapter mentioned in the explanatory statement to NC72.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC87

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Dangerous, careless or inconsiderate cycling

- (1) The Road Traffic Act 1988 is amended as set out in subsections (2) to (6).
- (2) Before section 28 (dangerous cycling) insert—

“27A Causing death by dangerous cycling

A person who causes the death of another person by riding a cycle dangerously on a road or other public place is guilty of an offence.

27B Causing serious injury by dangerous cycling

- (1) A person who causes serious injury to another person by riding a cycle dangerously on a road or other public place is guilty of an offence.
- (2) In this section “serious injury” means—
 - (a) in England and Wales, physical harm which amounts to grievous bodily harm for the purposes of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, and
 - (b) in Scotland, severe physical injury.”
- (3) In section 28—

- (a) in subsection (1) for “on a road dangerously” substitute “dangerously on a road or other public place”;
 - (b) omit subsections (2) and (3).
- (4) After section 28 insert—

“28A Meaning of “dangerous cycling”

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 27A, 27B and 28.
- (2) A person is to be regarded as riding dangerously if (and only if) the condition in subsection (3) or (4) is met.
- (3) The condition in this subsection is met if—
 - (a) the way that the person rides falls far below what would be expected of a competent and careful cyclist, and
 - (b) it would be obvious to a competent and careful cyclist that riding in that way would be dangerous.
- (4) The condition in this subsection is met if it would be obvious to a competent and careful cyclist that riding the cycle in its current state would be dangerous.
- (5) In determining the state of a cycle for the purposes of subsection (4), regard may be had (among other things) to—
 - (a) whether the cycle is equipped and maintained in accordance with regulations under section 81 (regulation of brakes, bells etc, on pedal cycles);
 - (b) anything attached to or carried on the cycle and the manner in which it is attached or carried.
- (6) In determining what would be expected of, or obvious to, a competent and careful cyclist in a particular case, regard is to be had both to—
 - (a) the circumstances of which the person could be expected to be aware (taking account of, if relevant to the case, the age of the accused), and
 - (b) the circumstances shown to have been within the knowledge of the accused.
- (7) References in this section to something being “dangerous” are references to it resulting in danger of—
 - (a) injury to any person, or
 - (b) serious damage to property.

28B Causing death by careless, or inconsiderate, cycling

A person who causes the death of another person by riding a cycle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place, is guilty of an offence.

28C Causing serious injury by careless, or inconsiderate, cycling

- (1) A person who causes serious injury to another person by riding a cycle on a road or other public place without due care and attention, or without reasonable consideration for other persons using the road or place, is guilty of an offence.
- (2) In this section “serious injury” means—
 - (a) in England and Wales, physical harm which amounts to grievous bodily harm for the purposes of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, and
 - (b) in Scotland, severe physical injury.”
- (5) In section 29 (careless, and inconsiderate, cycling)—
 - (a) after “a road” insert “or other public place”;
 - (b) after “the road” insert “or place”.
- (6) After section 29 insert—

“29A Meaning of careless, or inconsiderate, cycling

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of sections 28B, 28C and 29.
- (2) A person is to be regarded as cycling without due care and attention if (and only if) the way the person cycles falls below what would be expected of a competent and careful cyclist.
- (3) In determining what would be expected of a competent and careful cyclist in a particular case, regard is to be had both to—
 - (a) the circumstances of which the person could be expected to be aware (taking account of, if relevant to the case, the age of the accused), and
 - (b) the circumstances shown to have been within the knowledge of the accused.
- (4) A person (A) is to be regarded as cycling without reasonable consideration for other persons only if those persons are inconvenienced by A’s cycling.”
- (7) The table in Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 (prosecution and punishment of offences) is amended as follows.
- (8) After the entry relating to “RTA section 27” insert in columns 1 to 4—

“RTA section 27A	Causing death by dangerous cycling.	On indictment.	Imprisonment for life.
RTA section 27B	Causing serious injury by dangerous cycling.	(a) Summarily. (b) On indictment.	(a) On conviction in England and Wales: the general limit in a magistrates’ court or a fine or both. On conviction in Scotland: 12 months or the statutory maximum or both. (b) 5 years or a fine or both.”

(9) After the entry relating to “RTA section 28” insert in columns 1 to 4—

“RTA section 28B	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate cycling.	(a) Summarily. (b) On indictment.	(a) On conviction in England and Wales: the general limit in a magistrates’ court or a fine or both. On conviction in Scotland: 12 months or the statutory maximum or both. (b) 5 years or a fine or both.
RTA section 28C	Causing serious injury by careless or inconsiderate cycling	(a) Summarily. (b) On indictment.	(a) On conviction in England and Wales: the general limit in a magistrates’ court or a fine or both. On conviction in Scotland: 12 months or the statutory maximum or both. (b) 2 years or a fine or both.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause creates new offences of causing death or serious injury by dangerous, careless or inconsiderate cycling with penalties corresponding to the penalties applicable to the existing offences for causing death or serious injury by dangerous, careless or inconsiderate driving. It also extends the existing offences of dangerous, and careless or inconsiderate, cycling so as to apply to cycling that takes place on public places that are not roads.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC88

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Places of worship: restriction on protests

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 12(1) (imposing conditions on public processions)—
 - (a) at the end of paragraph (ab) omit “or”;
 - (b) at the end of paragraph (b) insert “or
 - (c) in the case of a procession in England and Wales, the procession is in the vicinity of a place of worship and may intimidate persons of reasonable firmness with the result that those persons are deterred from—
 - (i) accessing that place of worship for the purpose of carrying out religious activities, or
 - (ii) carrying out religious activities at that place of worship,”.
- (3) In section 14(1) (imposing conditions on public assemblies)—
 - (a) at the end of paragraph (ab) omit “or”;
 - (b) at the end of paragraph (b) insert “or
 - (c) in the case of an assembly in England and Wales, the assembly is in the vicinity of a place of worship and may

intimidate persons of reasonable firmness with the result that those persons are deterred from—

- (i) accessing that place of worship for the purpose of carrying out religious activities, or
 - (ii) carrying out religious activities at that place of worship.”
- (4) In section 14ZA(1) (imposing conditions on one-person protests)—
- (a) at the end of paragraph (a) omit “or”;
 - (b) at the end of paragraph (b) insert “or
 - (c) the protest is in the vicinity of a place of worship and may intimidate persons of reasonable firmness with the result that those persons are deterred from—
 - (i) accessing that place of worship for the purpose of carrying out religious activities, or
 - (ii) carrying out religious activities at that place of worship.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause gives the police power to impose conditions on public processions, public assemblies and one-person protests that may intimidate people and deter those people from accessing a place of worship for carrying out religious activities or from carrying out religious activities there. It does not provide power to impose conditions where those who may be intimidated are using a place of worship for other purposes.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC89

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Powers of senior officers to impose conditions on protests

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 12 (imposing conditions on public processions)—
 - (a) in subsection (1), for “the”, in the first place it occurs, substitute “a”;
 - (b) in subsection (2)—
 - (i) in the words before paragraph (a) omit “the”;
 - (ii) in paragraph (a) for the words from “, the most” to the end substitute “—
 - (i) the most senior in rank of the police officers present at the scene, or
 - (ii) in the case of a procession in England and Wales, a police officer authorised by a chief officer of police for the purposes of this subsection, and”.
- (3) In section 14 (imposing conditions on public assemblies)—
 - (a) in subsection (1), for “the”, in the first place it occurs, substitute “a”;

- (b) in subsection (2)—
 - (i) in the words before paragraph (a) omit “the”;
 - (ii) in paragraph (a) for the words from “, the most” to the end substitute “—
 - (i) the most senior in rank of the police officers present at the scene, or
 - (ii) in the case of an assembly in England and Wales, a police officer authorised by a chief officer of police for the purposes of this subsection, and”;
- (c) in subsection (2ZB), for “reference in subsection (2)(b) to a chief officer of police includes”, substitute “references in subsection (2) to a chief officer of police include”.

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause allows the powers in sections 12 and 14 of the Public Order Act 1986 to impose conditions on public processions and public assemblies to be exercised by a police officer authorised to do so by a chief officer of police.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NC90

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Amendments relating to British Transport Police and Ministry of Defence Police

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 is amended in accordance with subsections (2) and (3).
- (2) In section 14A(9) (prohibiting trespassory assemblies), in the definition of “land”, after ““land”” insert “, except in subsections (4A) to (4C) of this section,”.
- (3) In section 16 (interpretation), in the definition of “public assembly”, for the words from “wholly” to the end substitute “—
 - (a) wholly or partly open to the air, or
 - (b) within any of paragraphs (a) to (f) of section 31(1) of the Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003;”.
- (4) The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is amended in accordance with subsections (5) and (6).
- (5) In section 60 (powers to stop and search in anticipation of or after violence), after subsection (9A) insert—
 - “(9B) So far as they relate to an authorisation by a member of the Ministry of Defence Police—
 - (a) subsections (1) and (9) have effect as if the references to a locality in a police area were references to a place in England and Wales among those specified in section 2(2) of the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987, and

- (b) subsection (1)(aa)(i) has effect as if the reference to a police area were a reference to the places in England and Wales specified in section 2(2) of the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987."
- (6) In section 60AA (powers to require removal of disguises)—
 - (a) for subsection (8) substitute—
 - "(8) So far as subsections (1), (3) and (6) relate to an authorisation by a member of the British Transport Police Force, those subsections have effect as if the references to a locality or a locality in a police area were references to a place in England and Wales among those specified in section 31(1)(a) to (f) of the Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003.
 - (8A) So far as subsections (1), (3) and (6) relate to an authorisation by a member of the Ministry of Defence Police, those subsections have effect as if the references to a locality or a locality in a police area were references to a place in England and Wales among those specified in section 2(2) of the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987.";
 - (b) in subsection (9) omit "and "policed premises" each"."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause extends certain powers under Part 2 of the Public Order Act 1986 to land which is not open to the air; allows Ministry of Defence Police to issue authorisations under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994; and allows British Transport Police and Ministry of Defence Police to issue authorisations under section 60AA of that Act.

Alex Davies-Jones

Gov NC91

☆ To move the following Clause—

"Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences

- (1) This section applies where in criminal proceedings in a court in England and Wales, or in proceedings (anywhere) before a service court, a person ("D") is charged with a qualifying offence.
- (2) An offence is a "qualifying offence" if—
 - (a) it is alleged to have been committed by D acting in the exercise of functions as an authorised firearms officer,
 - (b) the conduct alleged to constitute the offence involved the use by D of a lethal barrelled weapon to discharge a conventional round, and
 - (c) D was, at the time of the alleged offence, authorised by the relevant authority to use that weapon with that round.
- (3) The court must—
 - (a) cause the following information to be withheld from the public in proceedings before the court, in each case unless satisfied that it would be contrary to the interests of justice to do so—
 - (i) D's name;

- (ii) D's address;
 - (iii) D's date of birth;
 - (b) give a reporting direction (see section (*Authorised firearms officers: reporting directions*)) in respect of D (if one does not already have effect), unless satisfied that it would be contrary to the interests of justice to do so.
- (4) The court may, if satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so, make an anonymity order (see section (*Authorised firearms officers: anonymity orders*)) in respect of D.
- (5) If D is convicted of the offence—
 - (a) subsections (3) and (4) cease to apply in respect of D, and
 - (b) any restriction put in place under subsection (3)(a) and any reporting direction given, or anonymity order made, under this section in respect of D cease to have effect at the time D is sentenced for the offence.
- (6) In subsection (1), "authorised firearms officer" means—
 - (a) a member of a relevant police force who is authorised by the relevant chief officer to use a lethal barrelled weapon with a conventional round in the exercise of functions as a constable,
 - (b) a National Crime Agency officer who is authorised by the Director General of the National Crime Agency to use a lethal barrelled weapon with a conventional round in the exercise of functions as a National Crime Agency officer,
 - (c) a member of the Police Service of Scotland or the Police Service of Northern Ireland who—
 - (i) is provided under section 98 of the Police Act 1996 for the assistance of a police force in England and Wales, and
 - (ii) is authorised by the relevant authority to use a lethal barrelled weapon with a conventional round in the exercise of functions as a constable, or
 - (d) a member of the armed forces who—
 - (i) is deployed in support of a relevant police force or the National Crime Agency, and
 - (ii) is authorised by the Secretary of State to use a lethal barrelled weapon with a conventional round for the purposes of that deployment.
- (7) In this section—
 - "conventional round" means any shot, bullet or other missile other than one designed to be used without its use giving rise to a substantial risk of causing death or serious injury;
 - "lethal barrelled weapon" has the meaning given by section 57(1B) of the Firearms Act 1968;
 - "member of the armed forces" means a person who is subject to service law (see section 367 of the Armed Forces Act 2006);
 - "relevant authority" means—

- (a) in relation to a member of a relevant police force, the relevant chief officer;
- (b) in relation to a National Crime Agency officer, the Director General of the National Crime Agency;
- (c) in relation to a member of the Police Service of Scotland, the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Scotland;
- (d) in relation to a member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland;
- (e) in relation to a member of the armed forces, the Secretary of State;

“relevant chief officer” means—

- (a) in relation to a police force in England and Wales, the chief officer of police of that police force;
- (b) in relation to the British Transport Police Force, the Chief Constable of the British Transport Police Force;
- (c) in relation to the Ministry of Defence Police, the Chief Constable of the Ministry of Defence Police;
- (d) in relation to the Civil Nuclear Constabulary, the Chief Constable of the Civil Nuclear Constabulary;

“relevant police force” means—

- (a) a police force in England and Wales,
- (b) the British Transport Police Force,
- (c) the Ministry of Defence Police, or
- (d) the Civil Nuclear Constabulary;

“service court” means—

- (a) the Court Martial, or
- (b) the Court Martial Appeal Court.

- (8) This section does not apply in relation to proceedings begun before the coming into force of this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause provides for a presumption of anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with (but not convicted of) an offence relating to the discharge of their firearm in the course of their duties.

Alex Davies-Jones

Gov NC92

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Anonymity for authorised firearms officers appealing convictions for qualifying offences

- (1) This section applies where a person (“D”) is convicted of a qualifying offence in proceedings in a court in England and Wales, or proceedings (anywhere) before a service court.

- (2) The court by or before which D is convicted may, if satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so—
 - (a) cause any or all of the information mentioned in section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*)(3)(a)(i) to (iii) to be withheld from the public in proceedings before the court;
 - (b) give a reporting direction in respect of D (see section (*Authorised firearms officers: reporting directions*));
 - (c) make an anonymity order in respect of D (see (*Authorised firearms officers: anonymity orders*)).
- (3) Any reporting direction given, or anonymity order made, under subsection (2) ceases to have effect at the end of the appeal period unless, before the end of that period, D brings an appeal against the conviction.
- (4) Where, before the end of the appeal period, D brings an appeal against the conviction, the court dealing with the appeal may, if satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so—
 - (a) cause any or all of the information mentioned in section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*)(3)(a)(i) to (iii) to be withheld from the public in proceedings before the court;
 - (b) give a reporting direction in respect of D;
 - (c) make an anonymity order in respect of D.
- (5) The court dealing with the appeal must at the earliest opportunity determine the issue of whether to exercise any or all of the powers under subsection (4).
- (6) Any reporting direction given, or anonymity order made, under subsection (2) ceases to have effect upon the making of the determination mentioned in subsection (5) (whether or not the court dealing with the appeal gives a direction or makes an order).
- (7) Any reporting direction given, or anonymity order made, under subsection (4) ceases to have effect if the appeal against conviction is abandoned or dismissed.
- (8) In this section—
 - “appeal period” in relation to a person convicted of a qualifying offence, means the period allowed for bringing an appeal against that conviction, disregarding the possibility of an appeal out of time with permission;
 - “qualifying offence” has the meaning given by section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*)(2).
- (9) This section does not apply where the proceedings in which D was convicted were begun before the coming into force of section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*)."

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause, which is related to NC91, provides courts with a power to preserve the anonymity of authorised firearms officers convicted of an offence relating to the discharge of their firearm in the course of their duties, pending any appeal against that conviction.

Alex Davies-Jones

Gov NC93

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Authorised firearms officers: reporting directions

- (1) A reporting direction, in relation to a person (“D”) charged with (or convicted of) a qualifying offence, is a direction that no matter relating to D may be included in any publication if it is likely to lead members of the public to identify D as a person who is, or was, alleged to have committed (or who has been convicted of) the offence.
- (2) The matters relating to D in relation to which the restrictions imposed by a reporting direction apply (if their inclusion in any publication is likely to have the result mentioned in subsection (1)) include in particular—
 - (a) D’s name,
 - (b) D’s address,
 - (c) the identity of any place at which D works, and
 - (d) any still or moving image of D.
- (3) A relevant court may by direction (“an excepting direction”) dispense, to any extent specified in the excepting direction, with the restrictions imposed by a reporting direction if satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so.
- (4) An excepting direction—
 - (a) may be given at the time the reporting direction is given or subsequently;
 - (b) may be varied or revoked by a relevant court.
- (5) A reporting direction has effect—
 - (a) for a fixed period specified in the direction, or
 - (b) indefinitely,
 but this is subject to subsection (5)(b) of section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*) and subsections (3), (6) and (7) of section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers appealing convictions for qualifying offences*).
- (6) A reporting direction may be revoked if a relevant court is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so.
- (7) In this section—
 - “publication” has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 (see section 63 of that Act);
 - “qualifying offence” has the meaning given by section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*)(2);
 - “relevant court”, in relation to a reporting direction, means—
 - (a) the court that gave the direction,
 - (b) the court (if different) that is currently dealing, or that last dealt, with the proceedings in which the direction was given, or

- (c) any court dealing with an appeal (including an appeal by way of case stated) arising out of the proceedings in which the direction was given or with any further appeal.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause, which supplements NC91 and NC92, makes provision about reporting directions that may be given under either of those new clauses.

Alex Davies-Jones

Gov NC94

☆ To move the following Clause—

“Authorised firearms officers: anonymity orders

- (1) An anonymity order, in relation to a person (“D”) charged with (or convicted of) a qualifying offence, is an order made by a court that requires specified measures to be taken in relation to D to ensure that the identity of D is withheld from the public in proceedings before the court.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the kinds of measures that may be required to be taken in relation to D include measures for securing one or more of the following—
 - (a) that identifying details relating to D be withheld from the public in proceedings before the court;
 - (b) that D is screened to any specified extent;
 - (c) that D’s voice is subjected to modulation to any specified extent.
- (3) An anonymity order may not require—
 - (a) D to be screened to such an extent that D cannot be seen by—
 - (i) the judge or other members of the court (if any), or
 - (ii) the jury (if there is one);
 - (b) D’s voice to be modulated to such an extent that D’s natural voice cannot be heard by any persons within paragraph (a)(i) or (ii).
- (4) The court that made an anonymity order may vary or discharge the order if satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of justice to do so.
- (5) In this section—

“qualifying offence” has the meaning given by section (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*)(2);

“specified” means specified in the anonymity order concerned.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause, which supplements NC91 and NC92, makes provision about anonymity orders that may be made under either of those new clauses.

Tonia Antoniazzi

NC1

Tracy Gilbert
 Mrs Sharon Hodgson
 Carolyn Harris
 Margaret Mullane
 Jess Asato

Lizzi Collinge
 Gill Furniss
 Katrina Murray
 Lillian Jones
 David Smith
 Joani Reid
 Euan Stainbank
 Jo White
 Johanna Baxter
 Jonathan Hinder
 Dr Scott Arthur
 Maureen Burke
 Adam Jogee
 Ben Lake
 Natalie Fleet
 Mrs Elsie Blundell
 Rebecca Paul

Sarah Champion
 Iqbal Mohamed
 Kirsteen Sullivan
 Mary Glindon
 Cat Smith
 Emily Darlington
 Torcuil Crichton
 Helen Hayes
 Richard Baker
 Chris Kane
 Antonia Bance
 Alison Taylor
 Ruth Jones
 Ann Davies
 Sammy Wilson
 Neil Duncan-Jordan

Ms Polly Billington
 Patricia Ferguson
 Elaine Stewart
 Catherine Fookes
 Rosie Duffield
 Irene Campbell
 Douglas McAllister
 Graeme Downie
 Frank McNally
 Blair McDougall
 Martin Rhodes
 Alex Easton
 Ms Diane Abbott
 Mary Kelly Foy
 Carla Lockhart
 Paula Barker

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

Tracy Gilbert
 Mrs Sharon Hodgson
 Carolyn Harris
 Margaret Mullane
 Jess Asato

Lizzi Collinge
 Gill Furniss
 Katrina Murray
 Lillian Jones
 David Smith
 Joani Reid
 Euan Stainbank
 Jo White
 Richard Baker
 Chris Kane
 Antonia Bance
 Alison Taylor
 Ruth Jones
 Mary Kelly Foy
 Mrs Elsie Blundell
 Rebecca Paul

Sarah Champion
 Iqbal Mohamed
 Kirsteen Sullivan
 Mary Glindon
 Cat Smith
 Emily Darlington
 Torcuil Crichton
 Graeme Downie
 Frank McNally
 Blair McDougall
 Martin Rhodes
 Alex Easton
 Sammy Wilson
 Natalie Fleet
 Neil Duncan-Jordan

Ms Polly Billington
 Patricia Ferguson
 Elaine Stewart
 Catherine Fookes
 Rosie Duffield
 Irene Campbell
 Douglas McAllister
 Johanna Baxter
 Jonathan Hinder
 Dr Scott Arthur
 Maureen Burke
 Adam Jogee
 Ms Diane Abbott
 Carla Lockhart
 Paula Barker

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

Tracy Gilbert
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Carolyn Harris
Margaret Mullane
Jess Asato

Lizzi Collinge
Gill Furniss
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
David Smith
Joani Reid
Euan Stainbank
Jo White
Johanna Baxter
Jonathan Hinder
Dr Scott Arthur
Maureen Burke
Adam Jogee
Ms Diane Abbott
Llinos Medi
Natalie Fleet
Neil Duncan-Jordan

Sarah Champion
Iqbal Mohamed
Kirsteen Sullivan
Mary Glindon
Cat Smith
Emily Darlington
Torcuil Crichton
Helen Hayes
Richard Baker
Chris Kane
Antonia Bance
Alison Taylor
Ruth Jones
Liz Saville Roberts
Ben Lake
Carla Lockhart
Paula Barker

Ms Polly Billington
Patricia Ferguson
Elaine Stewart
Catherine Fookes
Rosie Duffield
Irene Campbell
Douglas McAllister
Graeme Downie
Frank McNally
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Sammy Wilson
Ann Davies
Mary Kelly Foy
Mrs Elsie Blundell

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
 Euan Stainbank
 Douglas McAllister
 Graeme Downie
 Frank McNally
 Blair McDougall
 Martin Rhodes
 Alex Easton
 Ms Diane Abbott
 Mrs Elsie Blundell

Ms Polly Billington
 Elaine Stewart
 Catherine Fookes
 Katrina Murray
 Joani Reid
 Irene Campbell
 Jo White
 Johanna Baxter
 Chris Kane
 Dr Scott Arthur
 Maureen Burke
 Adam Jogee
 Natalie Fleet
 Neil Duncan-Jordan

Gill Furniss
 Lillian Jones
 Kirsteen Sullivan
 Patricia Ferguson
 Emily Darlington
 Torcuil Crichton
 Helen Hayes
 Richard Baker
 Margaret Mullane
 Antonia Bance
 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
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Sarah Champion
Carolyn Harris
Tonia Antoniazzi

Iqbal Mohamed
David Smith
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
Patricia Ferguson
Euan Stainbank
Torcuil Crichton
Liz Saville Roberts
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Ms Polly Billington
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Joani Reid
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Douglas McAllister
Pam Cox
Jo White
Johanna Baxter
Chris Kane
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Ruth Jones
Rebecca Paul

Gill Furniss
Catherine Fookes
Elaine Stewart
Cat Smith
Dame Caroline Dinenage
Irene Campbell
Llinos Medi
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: 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
Carolyn Harris
Tonia Antoniazzi

Iqbal Mohamed
David Smith
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
Patricia Ferguson
Euan Stainbank
Torcuil Crichton
Liz Saville Roberts
Ann Davies
Graeme Downie
Frank McNally
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Chris Kane
Blair McDougall
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Ruth Jones
Rebecca Paul

Gill Furniss
Catherine Fookes
Elaine Stewart
Cat Smith
Dame Caroline Dinenage
Irene Campbell
Llinos Medi
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

Tracy Gilbert
Mrs Sharon Hodgson
Sarah Champion
Carolyn Harris
Tonia Antoniazzi

Iqbal Mohamed
David Smith
Katrina Murray
Lillian Jones
Patricia Ferguson
Euan Stainbank
Torcuil Crichton
Liz Saville Roberts
Ann Davies
Graeme Downie
Frank McNally
Margaret Mullane
Martin Rhodes
Alex Easton
Ruth Jones
Rebecca Paul

Ms Polly Billington
Rosie Duffield
Kirsteen Sullivan
Mary Glindon
Joani Reid
Emily Darlington
Douglas McAllister
Pam Cox
Jo White
Johanna Baxter
Chris Kane
Blair McDougall
Maureen Burke
Mary Kelly Foy
Ms Diane Abbott

Gill Furniss
Catherine Fookes
Elaine Stewart
Cat Smith
Dame Caroline Dinenage
Irene Campbell
Llinos Medi
Ben Lake
Helen Hayes
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 incidents
 for 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

NC19

Anna Sabine
Luke Taylor
Ben Maguire

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
Siân Berry
Carla Denyer

Ellie Chowns

Dr Simon Opher

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.”

Matt Vickers

NC57

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

To move the following Clause—

“Prohibition on sexual relationships between first cousins

- (1) The Sexual Offences Act 2003 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 27 (family relationships), subsection (2)(a) after “uncle,” insert “first cousin,”.
- (3) In section 64 (sex with an adult relative: penetration), subsection (2) after “niece” insert “or first cousin.”
- (4) In subsection 64(3) at end insert—
 - (c) “first cousin” means the child of a parent’s sibling.
- (5) This section does not affect the continued sexual relationships between first cousins that had begun before the Crime and Policing Act 2025 received Royal Assent.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would ban sexual relationships between first cousins after the passing of this Act.

Matt Vickers

NC58

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

To move the following Clause—

“Amendment of the Police Act 1996

- (1) Section 39A of the Police Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (7) insert—
 - “(8) The Secretary of State may require that the College of Policing revises the whole or any part of a code of practice issued under this section or any other guidance or standards for policing the College of Policing may issue.
 - (9) The Secretary of State may require that the National Police Chiefs’ Council revises the whole or any part of policy, strategic plan, action plan, or any other document intended direct policing practices.””

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause gives the Secretary of State the power to amend, or require the withdrawal of, any Code of Practice issued by the College of Policing, or any document issued by the National Police Chiefs’ Council intended to direct policing practices.

Matt Vickers

NC59

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

To move the following Clause—

“The retention by the police of non-crime perception records

- (1) Non-crime hate incidents as a special category of incident to be recognised by police authorities are abolished. Reporting, recording and investigation of such incidents should occur only in the limited circumstances provided for in this section.
- (2) For the purposes of Article 6(1) of the UK GDPR, section 35 of the Data Protection Act 2018 (“the Act”) and Article 8 of the Law Enforcement Directive, the processing of relevant data by a police authority is unlawful.
- (3) In this section, “relevant data” means personal data relating to the conduct or alleged of a data subject which is unlikely to constitute criminal conduct and which has been perceived by another person to be motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility or prejudice towards one or more persons who have or who

are or have been perceived to have one or more relevant characteristics and with that hostility or prejudice arising due to that or the perception of those protected characteristics.

- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), the following are relevant characteristics—
 - (a) race,
 - (b) religion,
 - (c) sexual orientation,
 - (d) disability,
 - (e) transgender identity.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of the processing of relevant data—
 - (a) pursuant to an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution,
 - (b) for the purposes of the internal administrative functions of the police authority.
- (6) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of the retention of a record (a “non-crime perception record”) of relevant data where a police officer (the “certifying officer”) of the rank of inspector or above certifies that in their opinion the retention of the non-crime perception record is likely materially to assist in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct which may occur in the future.
- (7) Where a certifying officer certifies the retention of a non-crime perception record pursuant to subsection (6)—
 - (a) the certifying officer must include in the record a description of the future criminal conduct they have in mind and the reasons they believe that the retention of the record may assist in its detection or prevention,
 - (b) the relevant data which may be retained as part of the record may be no more than the certifying officer believes is likely materially to assist in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct,
 - (c) a copy of the record must be expeditiously provided to the data subject unless an officer of the of the rank of superintendent or above certifies that—
 - (i) the provision of the record to the data subject may interfere in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct, or
 - (ii) the officer is satisfied that that it is not reasonably practicable to provide a copy of the record to the data subject.
- (8) If the data subject objects to the retention of the non-crime perception record, subsection (6) does not apply unless a police officer of the rank of superintendent or above certifies that in their opinion the retention of the non-crime perception record is likely materially to assist in the detection or prevention of criminal conduct which may occur in the future.
- (9) No police authority or police officer can be held under any circumstances to be under any duty to undertake the retention of any relevant data.

- (10) After subsection 113B(3) of the Police Act 1997 insert—
- “(3A) An enhanced criminal record certificate must not give the details of a relevant matter to the extent that doing so would result in the disclosure of relevant data as defined in section (*The retention by the police of non-crime perception records*) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025.”
- (11) For subsection 39A(3) of the Police Act 1996 substitute—
- “(3) No part of any Code of Practice issued by the College of Policing may be in a form which could be issued by the Secretary of State pursuant to section 60 of the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.”
- (12) Section 60 the 2022 Act is to be amended as follows—
- (a) the cross heading to be changed to “Non-crime perception records”,
 - (b) the section heading to be changed to “Code of practice relating to non-crime perception records”,
 - (c) in subsection (1) leave out from “by” to the end of the subsection and insert “of relevant data”,
 - (d) omit subsection (2),
 - (e) in subsection (3)(a), leave out “personal data relating to a hate incident” and insert “relevant data”,
 - (f) in subsections (3)(b), (c), (d) and (e), for “such personal data” substitute “relevant data”,
 - (g) in subsection (4)(a), for “personal data” substitute “relevant data”,
 - (h) in subsection (4)(b), leave out “personal data relating to the alleged perpetrator of a hate incident” and insert “relevant data relating to the alleged perpetrator”,
 - (i) in subsection (7), at end, insert “relevant data” has the meaning given by section (*The retention by the police of non-crime perception records*) of the Crime and Policing Act 2025”.
- (13) Any code of practice previously issued under section 60 of the 2022 Act is deemed to be withdrawn.
- (14) Within three months of the commencement of each calendar year, each police authority which is retaining non-crime perception records must—
- (a) undertake a review of the relevant data by an independent person to ensure that any retention of such records is in compliance with the provisions of this section.
 - (b) publish a report in respect of the review prepared by the independent person including setting—
 - (i) the total number of non-crime perception records retained by the police authority;
 - (ii) the total number of data subject to which those records relate; and
 - (iii) the equivalent numbers of those records added in the previous year.
- (15) In this section—
- (a) “a police authority” means—

- (i) a person specified or described in paragraphs 5 to 17 of Schedule 7 of the Act,
- (ii) a person acting under the authority of such a person,
- (b) the terms “data subject”, “processing” and “the UK GDPR” have the same meanings as under section 3 of the Act,
- (c) “the Law Enforcement Directive” means the Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament,
- (d) “the 2022 Act” means the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.”

Member's explanatory statement

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

Matt Vickers

NC60

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

To move the following Clause—

“Threshold for intentional harassment, alarm or distress

- (1) The Public Order Act 1986 is amended as follows—
- (2) In sections 4A(1)(a) and (b) leave out “or insulting.”

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov NS1

☆ To move the following Schedule—

“SCHEDULE

Section (Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty)

CIVIL PENALTIES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS AND CONTENT MANAGERS

Introduction

1 In this Schedule—

“penalty notice” means a penalty notice under section (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*) or (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*);

“relevant officer”—

- (a) in relation to a penalty notice under section (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*), means the coordinating officer;
- (b) in relation to a penalty notice under section (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*), means the senior

authorised officer of the issuing force who proposes to give the notice;

“respondent”—

- (a) in relation to a penalty notice under section (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*), means the service provider to which the notice is to be given;
- (b) in relation to a penalty notice under section (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*), means the service provider to which, or the content manager to whom, the notice is to be given.

Notice of intent to issue penalty

- 2 (1) The relevant officer may give a penalty notice only after—
 - (a) the officer has given the respondent a notice of intent,
 - (b) the period for the respondent to make representations in accordance with the notice of intent has expired, and
 - (c) the officer has considered such representations (if any).
- (2) A “notice of intent” is a notice—
 - (a) specifying that the relevant officer proposes to give a penalty notice, the officer’s reasons for doing so and the proposed amount of the penalty,
 - (b) inviting the respondent to make representations to the officer about the proposal, and
 - (c) specifying the means by which, and the period within which, any representations must be made.
- (3) The period specified under sub-paragraph (2)(c) must be at least 28 days beginning with the day on which the notice of intent is given.

Contents of a penalty notice

- 3 (1) A penalty notice must—
 - (a) give reasons for the imposition of the penalty;
 - (b) specify the amount of the penalty and how it is to be paid;
 - (c) specify the period within which the penalty must be paid;
 - (d) contain details of the right of appeal against the penalty (see paragraph 6);
 - (e) set out the consequences of not paying the penalty.
- (2) The period specified under sub-paragraph (1)(c) must be at least 28 days beginning with the day on which the penalty notice is given.

Withdrawal of notice of intent or penalty notice

- 4 The relevant officer may at any time withdraw a notice of intent or penalty notice by giving notice to that effect to the respondent.

Excuse for non-compliance with content removal notice requirements

- 5 (1) This paragraph applies where a penalty notice is given under section (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*).
- (2) The respondent is excused from paying the penalty if the respondent shows that they took all reasonable steps to comply with the content removal notice or (as the case may be) decision notice.
- (3) A penalty notice under section (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*) (or a notice of intent) may be given without the relevant officer having established whether sub-paragraph (2) applies in respect of the respondent.

Appeal

- 6 (1) The respondent may appeal to the court against a decision to give a penalty notice.
- (2) The grounds for appeal are—
 - (a) that the decision was based on an error of fact;
 - (b) that the decision was wrong in law;
 - (c) that the amount of the penalty was unreasonable;
 - (d) in a case to which paragraph 5 applies, that the respondent is excused from payment by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) of that paragraph;
 - (e) any other reason.
- (3) Any appeal must be brought before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the penalty notice was given.
- (4) The court may—
 - (a) allow the appeal and cancel the penalty,
 - (b) allow the appeal and reduce the amount of the penalty, or
 - (c) dismiss the appeal.
- (5) An appeal is to be a re-hearing of the relevant officer's decision to impose the penalty and is to be determined having regard to any matter which the court considers relevant (which may include matters of which the officer was unaware).
- (6) Sub-paragraph (5) has effect despite any provision of rules of court.
- (7) In this paragraph "the court" means—
 - (a) the county court, if the appeal relates to a penalty notice given to—
 - (i) a content manager who is habitually resident in England and Wales,
 - (ii) a service provider where the provider's registered office, or principal office in the United Kingdom, is in England and Wales, or
 - (iii) a service provider where the provider has no office in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) a sheriff or summary sheriff, if the appeal relates to a penalty notice given to—

- (i) a content manager who is habitually resident in Scotland, or
- (ii) a service provider where the provider's registered office, or principal office in the United Kingdom, is in Scotland;
- (c) a county court in Northern Ireland, if the appeal relates to a penalty notice given to—
 - (i) a content manager who is habitually resident in Northern Ireland, or
 - (ii) a service provider where the provider's registered office, or principal office in the United Kingdom, is in Northern Ireland.

Enforcement etc

- 7 (1) A sum payable as a penalty under section (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*) may be recovered as a debt due—
- (a) if the coordinating officer is a member of a relevant police force, to the chief officer of that force, or
 - (b) if the coordinating officer is a National Crime Agency officer, to the Secretary of State.
- (2) A sum payable as a penalty under section (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*) may be recovered as a debt due to—
- (a) the chief officer of the issuing force, or
 - (b) if the issuing force is the National Crime Agency, to the Secretary of State.
- (3) An amount paid by way of a penalty under section (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*) or (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*) must be paid into the Consolidated Fund."

Member's explanatory statement

This new schedule makes provision for the procedure to be followed in giving a penalty notice under NC78 or NC83 and about appeals in relation to penalty notices.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 79

Clause 132, page 143, line 20, at end insert—

"(4A) This section does not apply to regulations under section (*Electronic monitoring of compliance with order: England and Wales*)(3)."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is consequential on NC62.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 81

☆ Clause 134, page 144, line 21, at end insert—

“(aa) sections (“*Relevant user-to-user services*”, “*relevant search services*” and “*service providers*”), (*Coordinating officer*), (*Notice requiring appointment of content manager*), (*Appointment of content manager following change of circumstances*), (*Replacement of content manager*), (*Duty to notify changes in required information*), (*Failure to comply with content manager requirements: civil penalty*), (*Unlawful weapons content*), (*Content removal notices*), (*Content removal notices: review*), (*Decision notices requiring removal of unlawful weapons content*), (*Failure to comply with content removal notice: civil penalties*), (*Guidance*), (*Notices*) and (*Interpretation of Chapter*) and Schedule (*Civil penalties for service providers and content managers*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that NC72, NC73, NC74, NC75, NC76, NC77, NC78, NC79, NC80, NC81, NC82, NC83, NC84, NC85, NC86 and NS1, which together are expected to form a new Chapter of Part 2 of the Bill, extend to the whole of the United Kingdom.

Dame Diana Johnson

Gov 18

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

Member's explanatory statement

This 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 80

☆ Clause 134, page 145, line 5, at end insert—

“(aa) section (*Delivery of knives etc*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for the amendments made by NC67 to have the same extent as the legislation they amend.

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 82

☆ Clause 134, page 145, line 10, at end insert—

“(fa) section (*Dangerous, careless or inconsiderate cycling*);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC87 to extend to England and Wales and Scotland.

Alex Davies-Jones

Gov 83

☆ Clause 135, page 146, line 3, after “105,” insert “(*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers charged with qualifying offences*), (*Anonymity for authorised firearms officers appealing convictions for qualifying offences*), (*Authorised firearms officers: reporting directions*) and (*Authorised firearms officers: anonymity orders*)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides for NC91, NC92, NC93 and NC94 to come into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the day on which this Bill is passed.

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.

Matt Vickers

52

Alicia Kearns
Harriet Cross

Clause 135, page 146, line 4, at end insert—

"(3A) Section [*The retention by the police of non-crime perception records*] comes into force at the end of the period of six months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would add a commencement provision in relation to NC59.

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
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

<i>Time</i>	<i>Witness</i>
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