

Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Bill

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanatory notes to the Bill, prepared by the Home Office, are published separately as Bill 220 – EN.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Secretary John Reid has made the following statement under section 19(1)(a) of the Human Rights Act 1998:

In my view the provisions of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Bill are compatible with the Convention rights.

Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Bill

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A

B I L L

TO

Create a new offence that, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, is to be called corporate manslaughter and, in Scotland, is to be called corporate homicide; and to make provision in connection with that offence.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Corporate manslaughter and corporate homicide

1 The offence

- (1) An organisation to which this section applies is guilty of an offence if the way in which any of its activities are managed or organised by its senior managers— 5
- (a) causes a person's death, and
 - (b) amounts to a gross breach of a relevant duty of care owed by the organisation to the deceased.
- (2) The organisations to which this section applies are— 10
- (a) a corporation;
 - (b) a department or other body listed in Schedule 1;
 - (c) a police force (as defined in section 13(1)).
- In this Act “corporation” does not include a corporation sole but includes any body corporate wherever incorporated.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act— 15
- (a) “senior manager” has the meaning given by section 2;
 - (b) “relevant duty of care” has the meaning given by section 3, read with sections 4 to 8;
 - (c) a breach of a duty of care by an organisation is a “gross” breach if the conduct alleged to amount to a breach of that duty falls far below what can reasonably be expected of the organisation in the circumstances. 20
- (4) The offence under this section is called—
- (a) corporate manslaughter, in so far as it is an offence under the law of England and Wales or Northern Ireland;

- (b) corporate homicide, in so far as it is an offence under the law of Scotland.
- (5) An organisation that is guilty of corporate manslaughter or corporate homicide is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine.
- (6) The offence of corporate homicide is indictable only in the High Court of Justiciary. 5

Senior managers

2 Meaning of “senior manager”

- A person is a “senior manager” of an organisation if he plays a significant role in – 10
- (a) the making of decisions about how the whole or a substantial part of its activities are to be managed or organised, or
 - (b) the actual managing or organising of the whole or a substantial part of those activities.

Relevant duty of care 15

3 Meaning of “relevant duty of care”

- (1) A “relevant duty of care”, in relation to an organisation, means any of the following duties owed by it under the law of negligence –
 - (a) a duty owed to its employees or to other persons working for the organisation or performing services for it; 20
 - (b) a duty owed as occupier of premises;
 - (c) a duty owed in connection with –
 - (i) the supply by the organisation of goods or services (whether for consideration or not),
 - (ii) the carrying on by the organisation of any construction or maintenance operations, 25
 - (iii) the carrying on by the organisation of any other activity on a commercial basis, or
 - (iv) the use or keeping by the organisation of any plant, vehicle or other thing. 30
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to sections 4 to 8.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, whether a particular organisation owes a duty of care to a particular individual is a question of law.
The judge must make any findings of fact necessary to decide that question.
- (4) In this section – 35
 - “construction or maintenance operations” means operations of any of the following descriptions –
 - (a) construction, installation, alteration, extension, improvement, repair, maintenance, decoration, cleaning, demolition or dismantling of – 40
 - (i) any building or structure,

- (ii) anything else that forms, or is to form, part of the land,
or
- (iii) any plant, vehicle or other thing;
- (b) operations that form an integral part of, or are preparatory to, or are for rendering complete, any operations within paragraph (a); 5
- “the law of negligence” includes –
- (a) in relation to England and Wales, the Occupiers’ Liability Act 1957 (c. 31), the Defective Premises Act 1972 (c. 35) and the Occupiers’ Liability Act 1984 (c. 3); 10
- (b) in relation to Scotland, the Occupiers’ Liability (Scotland) Act 1960 (c. 30);
- (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, the Occupiers’ Liability Act (Northern Ireland) 1957 (c. 25), the Defective Premises (Northern Ireland) Order 1975 (S.I. 1975/1039 (N.I. 9)), the Occupiers’ Liability (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 (S.I. 1987/1280 (N.I. 15)) and the Defective Premises (Landlord’s Liability) Act (Northern Ireland) 2001 (c. 10); 15
- “premises” includes land, buildings and moveable structures.
- 4 Public policy decisions, exclusively public functions and statutory inspections** 20
- (1) Any duty of care owed by a public authority in respect of a decision as to matters of public policy (including in particular the allocation of public resources or the weighing of competing public interests) is not a “relevant duty of care”. 25
- (2) Any duty of care owed in respect of things done in the exercise of an exclusively public function is not a “relevant duty of care” unless it falls within section 3(1)(a) or (b).
- (3) Any duty of care owed by a public authority in respect of inspections carried out in the exercise of a statutory function is not a “relevant duty of care” unless it falls within section 3(1)(a) or (b). 30
- (4) In this section –
- “exclusively public function” means a function that falls within the prerogative of the Crown or is, by its nature, exercisable only with authority conferred – 35
- (a) by the exercise of that prerogative, or
- (b) by or under a statutory provision;
- “public authority” has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42) (disregarding subsections (3)(a) and (4) of that section); 40
- “statutory function” means a function conferred by or under a statutory provision;
- “statutory provision” means provision contained in, or in an instrument made under, any Act, any Act of the Scottish Parliament or any Northern Ireland legislation. 45
- 5 Military activities**
- (1) Any duty of care owed by the Ministry of Defence in respect of –

- (a) operations within subsection (2),
- (b) activities carried on in preparation for, or directly in support of, such operations, or
- (c) training of a hazardous nature, or training carried out in a hazardous way, which it is considered needs to be carried out, or carried out in that way, in order to improve or maintain the effectiveness of the armed forces with respect to such operations, 5
- is not a “relevant duty of care”.
- (2) The operations within this subsection are operations, including peacekeeping operations and operations for dealing with terrorism, civil unrest or serious public disorder, in which members of the armed forces come under attack or face the threat of attack or violent resistance. 10
- (3) Any duty of care owed by the Ministry of Defence in respect of activities carried on by members of the special forces is not a “relevant duty of care”.
- (4) In this section – 15
- “the armed forces” has the meaning given by section 12, and a reference to members of the armed forces is to be read in accordance with subsection (3) of that section;
- “the special forces” means those units of the armed forces the maintenance of whose capabilities is the responsibility of the Director of Special Forces or which are for the time being subject to the operational command of that Director. 20
- 6 Policing and law enforcement**
- (1) Any duty of care owed by a police force or other public authority in respect of – 25
- (a) operations within subsection (2),
- (b) activities carried on in preparation for, or directly in support of, such operations, or
- (c) training of a hazardous nature, or training carried out in a hazardous way, which it is considered needs to be carried out, or carried out in that way, in order to improve or maintain the effectiveness of a police force with respect to such operations, 30
- is not a “relevant duty of care”.
- (2) The operations within this subsection are operations for dealing with terrorism, civil unrest or serious public disorder in which the police come under attack or face the threat of attack or violent resistance. 35
- (3) Any duty of care owed by a police force or other public authority in respect of other policing or law-enforcement activities is not a “relevant duty of care” unless it falls within section 3(1)(a) or (b).
- (4) In this section – 40
- “policing or law-enforcement activities” includes –
- (a) activities carried on in the exercise of functions that are –
- (i) functions of police forces, or
- (ii) functions of a similar nature exercisable by public authorities other than police forces; 45
- (b) activities carried on in the exercise of functions exercisable under Chapter 4 of Part 2 of the Serious Organised Crime and

Police Act 2005 (c. 15) (protection of witnesses and other persons);

(c) activities carried on to enforce any provision contained in or made under the Immigration Acts;

“public authority” has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42) (disregarding subsections (3)(a) and (4) of that section). 5

7 Emergency services

(1) Any duty of care owed by an organisation to which this section applies in respect of the way in which it responds to emergency circumstances (or circumstances believed to be emergency circumstances) is not a “relevant duty of care” unless it falls within section 3(1)(a) or (b). 10

(2) The organisations to which this section applies are –

(a) a fire and rescue authority in England and Wales; 15

(b) a fire and rescue authority or joint fire and rescue board in Scotland; 15

(c) the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service Board;

(d) any other organisation employing people whose duties involve extinguishing fires or protecting life and property in the event of a fire;

(e) a relevant NHS body;

(f) an organisation providing ambulance services in pursuance of arrangements made by, or at the request of, a relevant NHS body; 20

(g) an organisation providing services for the transport of organs, blood, equipment or personnel in pursuance of arrangements made by, or at the request of, a relevant NHS body;

(h) an organisation providing a rescue service; 25

(i) the armed forces.

(3) In this section –

“the armed forces” has the meaning given by section 12;

“emergency circumstances” means circumstances that are present or imminent and – 30

(a) are causing, or are likely to cause, serious harm or a worsening of such harm, or

(b) are likely to cause the death of a person;

“relevant NHS body” means –

(a) an NHS foundation trust, National Health Service trust, Special Health Authority, Primary Care Trust or Local Health Board in England and Wales; 35

(b) a Health Board or Special Health Board in Scotland, or the Common Services Agency for the Scottish Health Service;

(c) a Health and Social Services trust or Health and Social Services Board in Northern Ireland; 40

“serious harm” means –

(a) serious injury to or the serious illness (including mental illness) of a person;

(b) serious harm to the environment (including the life and health of plants and animals); 45

(c) serious harm to any building or other property.

8 Child-protection and probation functions

- (1) A duty of care to which this section applies is not a “relevant duty of care” unless it falls within section 3(1)(a) or (b).
- (2) This section applies to any duty of care that a local authority or other public authority owes in respect of the exercise by it of functions conferred by or under – 5
- (a) the Children Act 1989 (c. 41),
 - (b) Part 2 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 36), or
 - (c) the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/755 (N.I. 2)),
- so far as relating to the protection of children from harm. 10
- (3) This section also applies to any duty of care that a local probation board or other public authority owes in respect of the exercise by it of functions conferred by or under –
- (a) Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 (c. 43), 15
 - (b) section 27 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 (c. 49), or
 - (c) Article 4 of the Probation Board (Northern Ireland) Order 1982 (S.I. 1982/713 (N.I. 10)).
- (4) In this section “public authority” has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Human Rights Act 1998 (c. 42) (disregarding subsections (3)(a) and (4) of that section). 20

Gross breach

9 Factors for jury

- (1) This section applies where – 25
- (a) it is established that an organisation owed a relevant duty of care to a person, and
 - (b) it falls to the jury to decide whether there was a gross breach of that duty.
- (2) The jury must consider whether the evidence shows that the organisation failed to comply with any health and safety legislation that relates to the alleged breach, and if so – 30
- (a) how serious that failure was;
 - (b) how much of a risk of death it posed.
- (3) The jury may also – 35
- (a) consider the extent to which the evidence shows that there were attitudes, policies, systems or accepted practices within the organisation that were likely to have encouraged any such failure as is mentioned in subsection (2), or to have produced tolerance of it; 40
 - (b) have regard to any health and safety guidance that relates to the alleged breach.
- (4) This section does not prevent the jury from having regard to any other matters they consider relevant.
- (5) In this section –

“health and safety legislation” means any statutory provision dealing with health and safety matters, including in particular provision contained in the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (c. 37) or the Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/1039 (N.I. 9));

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“health and safety guidance” means any code, guidance, manual or similar publication that is concerned with health and safety matters and is made or issued (under a statutory provision or otherwise) by an authority responsible for the enforcement of any health and safety legislation;

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“statutory provision” means provision contained in, or in an instrument made under, any Act, any Act of the Scottish Parliament or any Northern Ireland legislation.

Remedial orders

10 Power to order breach etc to be remedied 15

- (1) A court before which an organisation is convicted of corporate manslaughter or corporate homicide may order it to take specified steps to remedy –
- (a) the breach mentioned in section 1(1);
 - (b) any matter that appears to the court to have resulted from that breach and to have been a cause of the death.

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- (2) An order under this section may be made only on an application by the prosecution specifying the terms of the proposed order. Any such order must be on such terms (whether those proposed or others) as the court considers appropriate having regard to any representations made, and any evidence adduced, in relation to that matter by the prosecution or on behalf of the organisation.

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- (3) An order under this section must specify a period within which the steps referred to in subsection (1) are to be taken. The period so specified may be extended or further extended by order of the court on an application made before the end of that period or extended period.

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- (4) An organisation that fails to comply with an order under this section is guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction on indictment to a fine.

The Crown etc

11 Application to Crown bodies

- (1) An organisation that is a servant or agent of the Crown is not immune from prosecution under this Act for that reason.

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- (2) For the purposes of this Act –
- (a) a department or other body listed in Schedule 1, or
 - (b) a corporation that is a servant or agent of the Crown,
- is to be treated as owing whatever duties of care it would owe if it were a corporation that was not a servant or agent of the Crown.

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- (3) For the purposes of section 3 –
- (a) a person who is –

- (i) employed by or under the Crown for the purposes of a department or other body listed in Schedule 1, or
 - (ii) employed by a person whose staff constitute a body listed in that Schedule,

is to be treated as employed by that department or body; 5
- (b) any premises occupied for the purposes of –
 - (i) a department or other body listed in Schedule 1, or
 - (ii) a person whose staff constitute a body listed in that Schedule,

are to be treated as occupied by that department or body.
- (4) For the purposes of sections 3 to 8 anything done purportedly by a department or other body listed in Schedule 1, although in law by the Crown or by the holder of a particular office, is to be treated as done by the department or other body itself. 10
- (5) Subsections (3)(a)(i), (3)(b)(i) and (4) apply in relation to a Northern Ireland department as they apply in relation to a department or other body listed in Schedule 1. 15

12 Application to armed forces

- (1) In this Act “the armed forces” means any of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown raised under the law of the United Kingdom.
- (2) For the purposes of section 3 a person who is a member of the armed forces is to be treated as employed by the Ministry of Defence. 20
- (3) A reference in this Act to members of the armed forces includes a reference to –
 - (a) members of the reserve forces (within the meaning given by section 1(2) of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (c. 14)) when in service or undertaking training or duties; 25
 - (b) persons serving on Her Majesty’s vessels (within the meaning given by section 132(1) of the Naval Discipline Act 1957 (c. 53)).

13 Application to police forces

- (1) In this Act “police force” means –
 - (a) a police force within the meaning of –
 - (i) the Police Act 1996 (c. 16), or
 - (ii) the Police (Scotland) Act 1967 (c. 77);
 - (b) the Police Service of Northern Ireland;
 - (c) the Police Service of Northern Ireland Reserve;
 - (d) the British Transport Police Force; 35
 - (e) the Civil Nuclear Constabulary;
 - (f) the Ministry of Defence Police.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act a police force is to be treated as owing whatever duties of care it would owe if it were a body corporate.
- (3) For the purposes of section 3 –
 - (a) a member of a police force is to be treated as employed by that force;
 - (b) a special constable appointed for a police area in England and Wales is to be treated as employed by the police force maintained by the police authority for that area; 40

- (c) a special constable appointed for a police force mentioned in paragraph (d) or (f) of subsection (1) is to be treated as employed by that force;
 - (d) a police cadet undergoing training with a view to becoming a member of a police force mentioned in paragraph (a) or (d) of subsection (1) is to be treated as employed by that force; 5
 - (e) a police trainee appointed under section 39 of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 (c. 32) or a police cadet appointed under section 42 of that Act is to be treated as employed by the Police Service of Northern Ireland;
 - (f) a police reserve trainee appointed under section 40 of that Act is to be treated as employed by the Police Service of Northern Ireland Reserve; 10
 - (g) a member of a police force seconded to the Serious Organised Crime Agency or the National Policing Improvement Agency to serve as a member of its staff is to be treated as employed by that Agency.
- (4) A reference in subsection (3) to a member of a police force is to be read, in the case of a force mentioned in paragraph (a)(ii) of subsection (1), as a reference to a constable of that force. 15
- (5) For the purposes of section 3 any premises occupied for the purposes of a police force are to be treated as occupied by that force.
- (6) For the purposes of sections 3 to 8 anything that would be regarded as done by a police force if the force were a body corporate is to be so regarded. 20
- (7) Where –
- (a) by virtue of subsection (3) a person is treated for the purposes of this Act as employed by a police force, and
 - (b) by virtue of any other statutory provision (whenever made) he is, or is treated as, employed by another organisation, 25
- the person is to be treated for those purposes as employed by both the force and the other organisation.
- (8) In subsection (7) “statutory provision” means provision contained in, or in an instrument made under, any Act, any Act of the Scottish Parliament or any Northern Ireland legislation. 30

14 Procedure, evidence and sentencing

- (1) Any statutory provision (whenever made) about criminal proceedings applies, subject to any prescribed adaptations or modifications, in relation to proceedings under this Act against – 35
- (a) a department or other body listed in Schedule 1, or
 - (b) a police force,
- as it applies in relation to proceedings against a corporation.
- (2) In this section –
- “prescribed” means prescribed by an order made by the Secretary of State; 40
 - “provision about criminal proceedings” includes –
- (a) provision about procedure in or in connection with criminal proceedings;
 - (b) provision about evidence in such proceedings;
 - (c) provision about sentencing, or otherwise dealing with, persons convicted of offences; 45

“statutory” means contained in, or in an instrument made under, any Act or any Northern Ireland legislation.

(3) A reference in this section to proceedings is to proceedings in England and Wales or Northern Ireland.

(4) An order under this section is subject to negative resolution procedure. 5

15 Transfer of functions

(1) This section applies where –
 (a) a person’s death has occurred, or is alleged to have occurred, in connection with the carrying out of functions by a relevant public organisation, and 10
 (b) subsequently there is a transfer of those functions, with the result that they are still carried out but no longer by that organisation.

(2) In this section “relevant public organisation” means –
 (a) a department or other body listed in Schedule 1;
 (b) a corporation that is a servant or agent of the Crown; 15
 (c) a police force.

(3) Any proceedings instituted against a relevant public organisation after the transfer for an offence under this Act in respect of the person’s death are to be instituted against –
 (a) the relevant public organisation, if any, by which the functions 20
 mentioned in subsection (1) are currently carried out;
 (b) if no such organisation currently carries out the functions, the relevant public organisation by which the functions were last carried out.

The Secretary of State may by order specify a relevant public organisation other than the one mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) as the organisation against which the proceedings are to be instituted. 25

(4) If the transfer occurs while proceedings for an offence under this Act in respect of the person’s death are in progress against a relevant public organisation, the proceedings are to be continued against –
 (a) the relevant public organisation, if any, by which the functions 30
 mentioned in subsection (1) are carried out as a result of the transfer;
 (b) if as a result of the transfer no such organisation carries out the functions, the same organisation as before.

The Secretary of State may by order specify a relevant public organisation other than the one mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) as the organisation against which the proceedings are to be continued. 35

(5) An order under subsection (3) or (4) is subject to negative resolution procedure.

Miscellaneous

16 DPP’s consent required for proceedings

Proceedings for an offence of corporate manslaughter – 40
 (a) may not be instituted in England and Wales without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions;

- (b) may not be instituted in Northern Ireland without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.

17 No individual liability

- (1) An individual cannot be guilty of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence of corporate manslaughter. 5
- (2) An individual cannot be guilty of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring, or being art and part in, the commission of an offence of corporate homicide.

18 Abolition of liability of corporations for manslaughter at common law

The common law offence of manslaughter by gross negligence is abolished in its application to corporations. 10

General and supplemental

19 Power to amend Schedule 1

- (1) The Secretary of State may amend Schedule 1 by order.
- (2) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section is subject to affirmative resolution procedure, unless the only amendments to Schedule 1 that it makes are amendments within subsection (3). 15
In that case the instrument is subject to negative resolution procedure.
- (3) An amendment is within this subsection if—
- (a) it is consequential on a department or other body listed in Schedule 1 changing its name, 20
 - (b) in the case of an amendment adding a department or other body to Schedule 1, it is consequential on the transfer to the department or other body of functions all of which were previously exercisable by one or more organisations to which section 1 applies, or
 - (c) in the case of an amendment removing a department or other body from Schedule 1, it is consequential on— 25
 - (i) the abolition of the department or other body, or
 - (ii) the transfer of all the functions of the department or other body to one or more organisations to which section 1 applies.

20 Orders 30

- (1) A power of the Secretary of State to make an order under this Act is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (2) Where an order under this Act is subject to “negative resolution procedure” the statutory instrument containing the order is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament. 35
- (3) Where an order under this Act is subject to “affirmative resolution procedure” the order may not be made unless a draft has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.
- (4) An order under this Act— 40
 - (a) may make different provision for different purposes;

- (b) may make transitional or saving provision.

21 Minor and consequential amendments

Schedule 2 (minor and consequential amendments) has effect.

22 Commencement and savings

- (1) The preceding provisions of this Act come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may appoint by order. 5
- (2) Section 1 does not apply in relation to anything done or omitted before the commencement of that section.
- (3) Section 18 does not affect any liability, investigation, legal proceeding or penalty for or in respect of an offence committed wholly or partly before the commencement of that section. 10
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3) an offence is committed wholly or partly before the commencement of section 18 if any of the conduct or events alleged to constitute the offence occurred before that commencement.

23 Extent and territorial application

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- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (2) An amendment made by this Act extends to the same part or parts of the United Kingdom as the provision to which it relates.
- (3) Section 1 applies if the harm resulting in death is sustained in the United Kingdom or— 20
- (a) within the seaward limits of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom;
- (b) on a ship registered under Part 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1995 (c. 21); 25
- (c) on a British-controlled aircraft as defined in section 92 of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 (c. 16);
- (d) on a British-controlled hovercraft within the meaning of that section as applied in relation to hovercraft by virtue of provision made under the Hovercraft Act 1968 (c. 59); 30
- (e) in any place to which an Order in Council under section 10(1) of the Petroleum Act 1998 (c. 17) applies (criminal jurisdiction in relation to offshore activities).
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b) to (d) harm sustained on a ship, aircraft or hovercraft includes harm sustained by a person who— 35
- (a) is then no longer on board the ship, aircraft or hovercraft in consequence of the wrecking of it or of some other mishap affecting it or occurring on it, and
- (b) sustains the harm in consequence of that event.

24 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2006.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1

LIST OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS ETC

Attorney General's Office	
Cabinet Office	5
Charity Commission	
Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service	
Crown Prosecution Service	
Department for Communities and Local Government	
Department for Constitutional Affairs	10
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	
Department for Education and Skills	
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	
Department for International Development	
Department for Transport	15
Department for Work and Pensions	
Department of Health	
Department of Trade and Industry	
Export Credits Guarantee Department	
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	20
Forestry Commission	
Government Actuary's Department	
Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	
Her Majesty's Treasury	
Home Office	25
Ministry of Defence	
Northern Ireland Court Service	
Northern Ireland Office	
Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	
Office for Standards in Education	30
Office of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Education and Training in Wales	
Office of the International Rail Regulator	
Privy Council Office	
Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland	35
Public Record Office	
Scotland Office	
Scottish Executive	
Serious Fraud Office	

Treasury Solicitor’s Department
Wales Office

SCHEDULE 2

Section 21

MINOR AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

- Coroners Act 1988 (c. 13)* 5
- 1 (1) The Coroners Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In the following provisions, after “manslaughter” there is inserted “, corporate manslaughter” –
- (a) section 11(6) (no finding of guilt at coroner’s inquest) (twice);
 - (b) subsection (1)(a)(i) of section 16 (adjournment of inquest in event of criminal proceedings); 10
 - (c) subsections (1)(a) and (2)(a) of section 17 (coroner to be informed of result of criminal proceedings).
- (3) In section 35(1) (interpretation), after the definition of “Greater London” there is inserted – 15
- ““person”, in relation to an offence of corporate manslaughter, includes organisation;”.
- Criminal Justice Act 2003 (c. 44)*
- 2 In Schedule 4 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (qualifying offences for purposes of section 62), after paragraph 4 there is inserted – 20
- “Corporate manslaughter*
- 4A An offence under section 1 of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2006.”
- 3 (1) Schedule 5 to that Act (qualifying offences for purposes of Part 10) is amended as follows. 25
- (2) After paragraph 4 there is inserted –
- “Corporate manslaughter*
- 4A An offence under section 1 of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2006.”
- (3) After paragraph 33 there is inserted – 30
- “Corporate manslaughter*
- 33A An offence under section 1 of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2006.”
- Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 (S.I. 2004/1500 (N.I. 9))*
- 4 In Schedule 2 to the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 35

(qualifying offences for purposes of Article 21), after paragraph 4 there is inserted –

“Corporate manslaughter

4A An offence under section 1 of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2006.”

5

Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Bill

A

B I L L

To create a new offence that, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, is to be called corporate manslaughter and, in Scotland, is to be called corporate homicide; and to make provision in connection with that offence.

*Presented by Secretary John Reid
supported by
The Prime Minister, Mr Secretary Prescott,
Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Secretary Darling,
Mr Secretary Hutton, Hazel Blears
and Mr Gerry Sutcliffe.*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons,
to be Printed, 20th July 2006.*

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