

Crime and Policing Bill

RUNNING LIST OF ALL AMENDMENTS ON REPORT

*Tabled up to and including
9 February 2026*

[Amendments marked ★ are new or have been altered]

Clause 1

BARONESS DOOCEY
LORD CLEMENT-JONES

- ★ Clause 1, page 2, line 4, leave out “just and convenient” and insert “necessary and proportionate”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment amends the test for imposing a respect order to require the court to be satisfied that it is necessary and proportionate to make the order for the purpose of preventing the respondent from engaging in anti-social behaviour.

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

- ★ Clause 1, page 2, line 29, at end insert –
- “(8A) A relevant authority may not make an application for a respect order under this section unless the relevant local authority has complied with the requirements set out in subsection (8B).
- (8B) The requirements are that –
- (a) the proposed terms of the order, including any prohibitions or requirements, and the evidence supporting the application, must have been subject to and approved by a vote of the Full Council of the local authority for the area to which the proposed order primarily relates, and

- (b) the local authority must have carried out a full public consultation regarding the proposed order, taking into account the representations received, before the application is made to the court.”

Member's explanatory statement

Many council areas have agreed that final approval for similar anti-social behaviour measures, such as public space protection orders, should be undertaken at Full Council level. This amendment is intended to add similar political accountability, scrutiny and sign-off for respect orders.

Clause 4

LORD CLEMENT-JONES

★

Clause 4, page 12, line 11, at end insert –

- “(5) For the purposes of this section, any authorised person or company issuing fixed penalty notices under the provisions listed in subsection (6) must not receive, directly or indirectly, any financial benefit that is contingent upon –
 - (a) the issuing of a fixed penalty notice, or
 - (b) the number or value of fixed penalty notices issued.
- (6) The provisions are –
 - (a) section 52, and
 - (b) section 6,
 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (fixed penalty notices).
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (5), a financial benefit includes, but is not limited to –
 - (a) any commission, bonus, incentive payment, or performance-related remuneration;
 - (b) any benefit provided under a contract, arrangement, or understanding that links remuneration to enforcement outcomes;
 - (c) any financial profit accrued by an employer;
 - (d) any non-monetary benefit prescribed by regulations.
- (8) Any employer or person found to be in breach of subsection (5) may have their arrangements, accreditation or authorisation revoked by the chief officer of police or relevant local authority.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment seeks to ensure that any accredited or authorised person, and their employer, may not profit financially from the issuing of fixed penalty notices.

After Clause 9

EARL RUSSELL

- ★ After Clause 9, insert the following new Clause —

“Waste crime: NCA priority

In section 3 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013 (Strategic Priorities), after subsection (1) insert —

- “(1A) When determining the strategic priorities of the NCA under subsection (1) the Secretary of State must determine that serious and organised waste crime is a strategic priority for the NCA, or any successor body, and ensure that it is included as a strategic priority for the agency when it issues its annual reports.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require the Secretary of State, when setting strategic priorities for the National Crime Agency under section 3 of the Crime and Courts Act 2013, to include serious and organised waste crime as one of those priorities.

Clause 36LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

- ★ Clause 36, page 55, line 25, at end insert —

- “(1A) Regulations made under subsection (1) must include provision requiring that any reportable sale must be notified to the person specified in the regulations in real time, or as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event no later than the delivery of the bladed articles or the end of the day on which the seller became aware that the sale constituted a reportable sale.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires regulations to ensure that reportable sales are made as soon as possible.

After Clause 105

BARONESS MACLEAN OF REDDITCH

- ★ After Clause 105, insert the following new Clause —

“Restriction on applying for gender recognition certificate

Any offender who has been convicted of a sexual offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 may not obtain a gender recognition certificate.”

Clause 111

BARONESS BRINTON
BARONESS DOOCEY

- ★ Clause 111, page 157, line 12, leave out “may” and insert “must”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require the issuance of stalking guidance by the Secretary of State, mirroring the provisions for guidance within the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

After Clause 116

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

- ★ After Clause 116, insert the following new Clause –

“Consultation on guidance for serious self-harm offences

- (1) The Secretary of State must issue guidance regarding the application of sections 115 and 116 (encouraging or assisting serious self-harm).
- (2) Before issuing or revising any guidance under subsection (1), the Secretary of State must consult extensively with the following persons and organisations –
 - (a) representatives of self-harm support charities and organisations;
 - (b) mental health professionals, including those providing trauma-informed care and support;
 - (c) legal experts, including prosecutors and defence practitioners, regarding the application of the specific intent requirement;
 - (d) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (3) The guidance issued under this section must –
 - (a) clearly differentiate between conduct falling within the criminal offence under section 102 (which requires specific intention to encourage or assist serious self-harm) and legitimate, supportive, or therapeutic activity;
 - (b) include instruction for law enforcement and relevant agencies on identifying and engaging with vulnerable individuals in a trauma-informed manner.
- (4) The Secretary of State must lay before both Houses of Parliament a copy of any guidance issued or revised under this section.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires the Secretary of State to issue guidance on the serious self-harm sections of this Bill.

After Clause 124

LORD MARKS OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★ After Clause 124, insert the following new Clause –

“Controlling or coercive behaviour by persons providing psychotherapy or counselling services

- (1) A person (“A”) commits an offence if –
 - (a) A is a person providing or purporting to provide psychotherapy or counselling services to another person (“B”),
 - (b) A repeatedly or continuously engages in behaviour towards B that is controlling or coercive,
 - (c) the behaviour has a serious effect on B, and
 - (d) A knows or ought to know that the behaviour will or may have a serious effect on B.
- (2) A’s behaviour has a “serious effect” on B if –
 - (a) it causes B to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against B, or
 - (b) it causes B psychological harm which has a substantial adverse effect on B’s usual day-to-day activities.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(d) A “ought to know” that which a reasonable person in possession of the same information would know.
- (4) In proceedings for an offence under this section it is a defence for A to show that –
 - (a) in engaging in the behaviour in question, A believed that he or she was acting in B’s best interests, and
 - (b) the behaviour was in all the circumstances reasonable.
- (5) A is to be taken to have shown the facts mentioned in subsection (4) if –
 - (a) sufficient evidence of the facts is adduced to raise an issue with respect to them, and
 - (b) the contrary is not proved beyond reasonable doubt.
- (6) The defence in subsection (4) is not available to A in relation to behaviour that causes B to fear that violence will be used against B.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable –
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine, or both;
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or a fine, or both.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment creates an offence of controlling or coercive behaviour by providing psychotherapy or counselling services.

After Clause 132

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★ After Clause 132, insert the following new Clause –

“Digital identity theft

- (1) A person commits an offence of digital identity theft if –
 - (a) the person obtains, or attempts to obtain, personal or sensitive information relating to an individual, including but not limited to passwords, identification numbers, credit card numbers, national insurance numbers, biometric data, or other unique digital identifiers, and
 - (b) the person intends to use this personal or sensitive information to impersonate that individual, or to enable another person to impersonate that individual, with the purpose of carrying out any transaction, activity, or communication in their name without their consent or lawful authority.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) –
 - (a) “personal or sensitive information” refers to any data, whether digital, physical, or otherwise, that can be used to identify, authenticate, or impersonate an individual;
 - (b) “obtains” includes acquiring, accessing, collecting, or otherwise coming into possession of such information.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable –
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine, or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to a fine, or both.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment creates an offence of digital identity theft.

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★ After Clause 132, insert the following new Clause –

“Defences to charges under the Computer Misuse Act 1990

- (1) The Computer Misuse Act 1990 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1, after subsection (2) insert –
 - “(2A) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) to prove that –
 - (a) the person’s actions were necessary for the detection or prevention of crime, or
 - (b) the person’s actions were justified as being in the public interest.”

(3) In section 3, after subsection (5) insert —

“(5A) It is a defence to a charge under subsection (1) to prove that —

- (a) the person’s actions were necessary for the detection or prevention of crime, or
- (b) the person’s actions were justified as being in the public interest.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment creates defences to charges under the Computer Misuse Act 1990.

Before Clause 133

LORD MARKS OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★

Before Clause 133, insert the following new Clause —

“The right to protest

Before section 11 of the Public Order Act 1986 (advance notice of public processions), 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 —
 - (a) protect national security or public safety,
 - (b) prevent disorder or crime, or
 - (c) 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 (acts of public authorities).”

Member’s explanatory statement

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

Clause 141

BARONESS DOOCEY
LORD CLEMENT-JONES

★ Clause 141, page 182, line 42, at end insert –

“(4) After section 14, insert –

“14ZZA Imposition of conditions: live facial recognition

Prior to imposing conditions under either section 12 (imposing conditions on public processions) or 14 (imposing conditions on public assemblies), the senior officer of the police force in question must confirm that live facial recognition will not be in use, unless a new statutory code of practice for the use of live facial recognition surveillance in public spaces in England and Wales has previously been presented to, and approved by, both Houses of Parliament.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that police cannot use live facial recognition technology when imposing conditions on public assemblies or processions under sections 12 or 14, unless a new, specific code of practice governing its use in public spaces has first been formally approved by both Houses of Parliament. It is intended to safeguard public privacy and civil liberties by requiring democratic oversight before this surveillance technology is deployed in such contexts.

Clause 154

BARONESS DOOCEY
LORD CLEMENT-JONES

★ Clause 154, page 201, line 24, at end insert –

“(7A) Authorised persons listed in section 71A may not use the information referenced in subsection (1) for the purposes of biometric searches using facial recognition technology.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that the DVLA database cannot be used for searches using live facial recognition.

After Clause 182

BARONESS DOOCEY
LORD MARKS OF HENLEY-ON-THAMES

★ After Clause 182, insert the following new Clause –

“Police training: independent review

- (1) Within six months of the day on which this Act is passed, the Secretary of State must establish an independent review of the quality of in-service police officer training within police forces in England and Wales.
- (2) The review must –
 - (a) assess the consistency, effectiveness and outcomes of all training provided to police officers after completion of their initial entry-level training, including all –
 - (i) in-service training,
 - (ii) workforce development programmes,
 - (iii) refresher courses, and
 - (iv) specialist training;
 - (b) consider the extent to which training equips officers with the necessary skills, knowledge and professional standards to reflect the demands of modern policing, including –
 - (i) digital skills,
 - (ii) investigative skills,
 - (iii) trauma awareness and conflict management, and
 - (iv) processes by which police officers are informed of, and trained in, changes to the law, and
 - (c) make recommendations for improvement, where appropriate.
- (3) The review established under subsection (1) must complete its work within 12 months of its establishment.
- (4) Within three months of receiving the review, the Secretary of State must lay a statement before Parliament containing their response and proposals to take forward the recommendations in the review.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires the Secretary of State to establish an independent review on police training.

BARONESS DOOCEY
BARONESS BRINTON

★ After Clause 182, insert the following new Clause —

“Mandatory mental health training for police officers

- (1) Every police force in England and Wales must ensure that all frontline police officers receive regular training in dealing with incidents involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.
- (2) The training provided under subsection (1) must —
 - (a) be developed and delivered in consultation with NHS mental health trusts, clinical commissioning groups, and other relevant health and social care bodies,
 - (b) reflect the principles of the Right Care, Right Person approach,
 - (c) include instruction in de-escalation techniques, legal obligations under the Mental Health Act 1983, communication with vulnerable persons, and referral pathways to appropriate healthcare services, and
 - (d) be trauma-informed and culturally competent.
- (3) Initial training must be completed within six months of an officer’s commencement of frontline duties.
- (4) Refresher training must be undertaken at least once every two years.
- (5) Each police force must publish an annual statement on compliance with this section, including the number of officers trained and steps taken to evaluate the effectiveness of the training.
- (6) The Secretary of State must by regulations make provision for —
 - (a) minimum standards for training content and delivery,
 - (b) procedures for monitoring and enforcement, and
 - (c) sanctions for non-compliance.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require every police force in England and Wales to ensure that all frontline police officers receive regular training in dealing with incidents involving individuals experiencing mental health crises.

BARONESS DOOCEY
LORD CLEMENT-JONES

★ After Clause 182, insert the following new Clause —

“Duty to record algorithmic tools

- (1) Each police force in England and Wales must disclose its use of any algorithmic tool used in the exercise of its functions that may affect the rights, entitlements or obligations of individuals by completing entries in the Algorithmic Transparency Recording Standard (ATRS).

- (2) Under subsection (1) “algorithmic tool” means a product, application or device that supports or solves a specific problem using complex algorithms.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment places a duty on police forces to disclose any algorithmic tool used in the exercise of its functions.

BARONESS DOOCEY
LORD CLEMENT-JONES



After Clause 182, insert the following new Clause –

“National plan on police data intelligence systems

- (1) Within 12 months of the day on which this Act is passed, the Secretary of State must publish and lay before Parliament a national plan to modernise police data and intelligence systems in England and Wales.
- (2) The plan must include steps to be taken to further the aims of –
- (a) replacing any antiquated police technology;
 - (b) closing capability gaps identified in the National Audit on Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;
 - (c) enabling real-time secure information exchange between police forces and partner agencies;
 - (d) supporting improved –
 - (i) risk identification,
 - (ii) early intervention, and
 - (iii) co-ordinated action,to protect children.
- (3) The national plan must set out clear milestones of how to achieve the aims set out in subsection (2) within five years of the plan being published.
- (4) Every 12 months after publication of the plan under subsection (1), the Secretary of State must lay a further report before Parliament outlining the progress to date in achieving the aims set out in subsection (2), until those aims have been completed.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment aims to take forward part of Recommendation 7 of Baroness Casey’s National Audit on Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, relating to updating police information systems.

Clause 208

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM

- ★ Clause 208, page 254, line 26, at end insert “provided that at the time of her actions –
- (a) the balance of the woman’s mind was then disturbed by reason of her pregnancy, or
 - (b) the woman was the victim of domestic abuse within the meaning of section 1 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (definition of “domestic abuse”) and such abuse contributed to her actions.
- (2) Where evidence is adduced by or on behalf of the woman, which is capable of providing a defence under either or both of subsections (a) and (b), it shall be for the prosecution to disprove that defence beyond a reasonable doubt.”

BARONESS MONCKTON OF DALLINGTON FOREST

- ★ Leave out Clause 208

After Clause 208

BARONESS STROUD

- ★ After Clause 208, insert the following new Clause –
- “Abortion: requirement for in-person consultation**
- In section 1(3D) of the Abortion Act 1967 (medical termination of pregnancy), omit “, by telephone or by electronic means”.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would mean that a pregnant woman would need to have an in-person consultation before lawfully being prescribed medicine for the termination of a pregnancy.

Clause 209

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

- ★ Clause 209, page 255, line 8, at end insert –
- “(3A) Before the appropriate national authority makes regulations under subsection (1) for the purpose of implementing a new international agreement, or significantly altering an existing agreement, the authority must conduct and publish a comprehensive Privacy Impact Assessment.
- (3B) The Privacy Impact Assessment required under subsection (3A) must analyse and report on –
- (a) the necessity and proportionality of the information sharing arrangements,

- (b) the mechanism by which individual rights, including those under Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998, will be safeguarded,
 - (c) the risks of non-compliance with the data protection legislation or of unintended consequences arising from the sharing of personal data, and
 - (d) the nature and volume of personal data intended to be shared or accessed under the agreement.
- (3C) The appropriate national authority must lay before Parliament, no later than 12 months after the first regulations are made under this section, and annually thereafter, a report on the operation of regulations made under this section.
- (3D) The annual report required under subsection (3C) must include, in particular –
 - (a) an assessment of the overall volume and categories of information shared under the regulations,
 - (b) a detailed analysis of the impact of the regulations on the privacy and data protection rights of individuals, and
 - (c) a summary of any internal reviews, audits, or legal challenges relating to information sharing under the agreements implemented by the regulations.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires a privacy impact assessment to be carried out before regulations are made under this section.

After Clause 211

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★ After Clause 211, insert the following new Clause –

“Enhanced protective measures for sensitive data transfers

- (1) Where regulations under section 209 authorise the transfer or processing of highly sensitive personal data, the regulations must include enhanced protective measures.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, “highly sensitive personal data” includes, but is not limited to, information concerning an individual’s –
 - (a) racial or ethnic origin;
 - (b) biometric data processed for the purpose of unique identification;
 - (c) genetic data;
 - (d) physical or mental health conditions or data related to sexual life;
 - (e) political, philosophical, or religious opinions or beliefs.
- (3) Enhanced protective measures under subsection (1) must include provisions which ensure that –
 - (a) the international transfer has an explicit legal basis set out in the regulations, which is demonstrated to be strictly necessary and proportionate for the stated law enforcement purpose;

- (b) a comprehensive assessment of the risk to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the data subjects (a Privacy Impact Assessment) has been completed for the specific transfer arrangement;
 - (c) the recipient country or international organisation is legally and technically capable of ensuring a standard of protection for the data equivalent to that afforded by the data protection legislation.
- (4) The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament the Privacy Impact Assessment required by subsection (3)(b) prior to the relevant regulations being made.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires enhanced protective measures to be used when highly sensitive data is transferred or processed under Clause 209.

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★

After Clause 211, insert the following new Clause –

“Annual report on international law enforcement information-sharing

- (1) The Secretary of State must, in relation to each calendar year, prepare a report on the operation of international information-sharing agreements implemented by regulations made under section 209.
- (2) The report must detail the effectiveness and impact of information sharing including, but not limited to, the following information –
 - (a) the number of international agreements in operation and the total volume of information exchanged under section 209;
 - (b) an assessment of the effectiveness of the information sharing in achieving law enforcement purposes (being the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, including safeguarding against, and the prevention of, threats to public security);
 - (c) a comprehensive analysis of the impact of the transfer and processing of personal data on the privacy and civil liberties of individuals, including any disproportionate application on the basis of protected characteristics;
 - (d) details of any findings that information sharing under section 209 has contravened the data protection legislation.
- (3) The Secretary of State must publish each report and lay a copy before Parliament no later than 1 July in the year following the year to which the report relates.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires an annual report to be produced on international law enforcement information sharing.

After Clause 213

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★ After Clause 213, insert the following new 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 authorisation 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, or
 - (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 section, conducting audits, and investigating complaints.
- (5) Within six months of the passing of this Act, the Secretary of State must ensure that a motion is tabled, and moved, in each House 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, in each House to approve the report.
- (9) The motion specified in subsection (8) must include proposals to strengthen the role of the Office of the Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioner in overseeing the impact of relevant emerging technology such as facial recognition and its impact on civil liberties.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause limits the use of live facial recognition in public to serious cases like preventing major crimes, finding missing people, or responding to threats and requires prior judicial approval.

Clause 215

LORD CLEMENT-JONES
BARONESS DOOCEY

★ Clause 215, page 260, line 14, at end insert “or 209”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires regulations under section 209 of the Bill to be made by the affirmative procedure.

Crime and Policing Bill

RUNNING LIST OF ALL AMENDMENTS ON REPORT

*Tabled up to and including
9 February 2026*

9 February 2026

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS