

Victims and Courts Bill

RUNNING LIST OF ALL AMENDMENTS ON REPORT

*Tabled up to and including
2 March 2026*

The amendments are listed in accordance with the following Instruction –

Clauses 1 to 3	Schedule 2
Schedule 1	Clauses 8 to 18
Clauses 4 to 7	Title

[Amendments marked ★ are new or have been altered]

After Clause 5

LORD MESTON
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL
BARONESS BRINTON

After Clause 5, insert the following new Clause –

“Restriction on acquisition of parental responsibility for child born after conviction

A person is not eligible to acquire parental responsibility automatically under section 2 of the Children Act 1989 if, at the time of the child’s birth, they have been convicted of a serious sexual offence committed against a child and sentenced to a life sentence, or a term of imprisonment or detention of 4 years or more, or have been convicted of rape and the child was conceived as a result of that rape.”

Member’s explanatory statement

The Bill does not prevent an offender from automatically acquiring the parental responsibility for a child born even one day after sentencing. This amendment would remove the convicted offender’s eligibility for parental responsibility in respect of children born after sentencing.

LORD MESTON
LORD RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL
BARONESS BRINTON

After Clause 5, insert the following new Clause –

“Bail conditions

It shall be a condition of bail, if granted, to any person under investigation for, or charged with, rape or any other serious sexual offence that –

- (a) he should not have any direct or indirect contact with any minor child of whom that person is a parent or for whom he has parental responsibility, and
- (b) he should immediately inform any family court dealing with proceedings concerning any such child of that restriction on contact.”

Member's explanatory statement

The absence of clear child-related bail restrictions in every case can create the opportunity for, and risk of, continued coercion and intimidation.

After Clause 7

BARONESS BRINTON

After Clause 7, insert the following new Clause –

“Access to free court transcripts for victims

- (1) Victims of criminal offences shall be entitled to receive, without charge, court transcripts of –
 - (a) judicial summings-up, and
 - (b) bail decisions and conditions,which are relevant to their case.
- (2) The Secretary of State must ensure that such transcripts are provided within 14 days of a request.
- (3) The entitlement under subsection (1) shall apply irrespective of whether the victim gave evidence in the case.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would give victims a right to receive, free of charge, court transcripts of judicial summings-up and bail decisions relevant to their case. It requires that transcripts be provided within 14 days of a request and clarifies that this right applies whether or not the victim gave evidence in the case.

LORD HACKING

After Clause 7, insert the following new Clause –

“Victim navigators

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within six months of the passing of this Act, make provision for each police force in England and Wales to have access to one or more independent victim navigators.
- (2) The purpose of an independent victim navigator under subsection (1) is to –
 - (a) liaise between the police force and potential victims of offences relating to slavery or human trafficking, and
 - (b) assist in the provision of specialist advice for either the police force or the potential victims.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide further guidance on the functions of independent victim navigators.
- (4) Regulations under this section shall be made by statutory instrument, and may not be made unless a draft has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause seeks to implement the recommendation of the House of Lords Committee on the Modern Slavery Act 2015 (HL Paper 8) by introducing provisions for Independent Victim Navigators to be in operation on a national level in England and Wales, acting as a liaison between the police and potential victims of slavery or human trafficking in accessing the appropriate support.

LORD POLAK

After Clause 7, insert the following new Clause –

“Duty to commission support services for victims of abuse and exploitation

- (1) This section applies in respect of victims of offences relating to –
 - (a) domestic abuse,
 - (b) sexual violence, or
 - (c) child criminal exploitation.
- (2) It is the duty of relevant authorities to commission sufficient and specific services for victims under subsection (1) in accordance with the Victims Code of Practice for England and Wales.
- (3) The services commissioned and provided for under subsection (2) must include, but are not limited to –
 - (a) specialist services for adult victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence;
 - (b) specialist services for child victims of exploitation, sexual abuse and domestic abuse;
 - (c) specialist advocacy and community-based services for victims with specific needs including (but not limited to) –

- (i) child victims,
- (ii) d/Deaf and disabled victims,
- (iii) Black and minoritised victims, and
- (iv) LGBTQ+ victims,

in compliance with the Public Sector Equality Duty.

(4) In this section –

“child criminal exploitation” has the meaning given in the Crime and Policing Act 2026;

“relevant authorities” has the meaning given in section 13 of the Victims and Prisoners Act 2024 (duty to collaborate in exercise of victim support functions);

“victim” has the meaning given in section 1 of the Victims and Prisoners Act 2024 (meaning of “victim”).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment will place a duty on relevant local statutory agencies to commission specific support services for victims of abuse and exploitation, including tailored services for those with specific needs, informed by strategic assessments of the needs of victims in their local area.

LORD GARNIER

After Clause 7, insert the following new Clause –

“Compensation for victims of fraud and other economic crimes

- (1) The Secretary of State must, within six months of the passing of this Act, report to Parliament the findings and recommendations of a review of victims of fraud, bribery and money laundering offences.
- (2) The purpose of the report under subsection (1) is to inform Parliament how the Secretary of State will provide for victims of such economic crimes to be compensated without such victims needing to pursue civil action.
- (3) The Secretary of State must conduct a public consultation on the review, the terms of which must be published no later than 1 June 2026, and which must open on that date and close on 1 September 2026.
- (4) In this section “victims of economic crime” includes United Kingdom and overseas victims of complex corruption cases where the harm caused by the offending is not easily quantifiable.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause requires a review to explore how domestic and overseas victims of fraud, bribery and money laundering offences could be better compensated without the need for civil proceedings to recover their losses or compensation and for the Secretary of State to report his conclusions to Parliament without undue delay.

LORD KEEN OF ELIE
LORD SANDHURST

After Clause 7, insert the following new Clause –

“Extension of Victim Contact Scheme

- (1) The Secretary of State must ensure that the Victim Contact Scheme is made available to –
 - (a) victims of offenders sentenced to less than 12 months for violent and sexual offences,
 - (b) victims in cases involving coercive or controlling behaviour, stalking, or harassment, and
 - (c) bereaved families in manslaughter or death by dangerous driving cases.
- (2) The Secretary of State must ensure that information under the Victim Contact Scheme is communicated in a timely and trauma-informed manner.
- (3) The Secretary of State must publish data each year on uptake and accessibility of the Victim Contact Scheme.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause would require the Secretary of State to extend the Victim Contact Scheme to certain categories of victim. It would also ensure information is provided in a timely, trauma-informed way and require annual reporting on the Scheme's uptake and accessibility.

After Clause 12

BARONESS CHAKRABARTI
LORD ARBUTHNOT OF EDROM

★ After Clause 12, insert the following new Clause –

“Admissibility and reliability of computer evidence

- (1) Evidence produced by or obtained from a computerised device or system may be admissible in proceedings, where –
 - (a) it is not challenged,
 - (b) it cannot reasonably in the view of the court, be challenged, or
 - (c) the court is reasonably satisfied of the reliability of the evidence.
- (2) Rules of Court must provide for reasonable opportunity for the reliability of evidence referred to in subsection (1) above to be challenged, and for the factors to be taken into account in assessing both reliability and the weight to be given to any such evidence as is admitted.
- (3) The common law presumption of the reliability of evidence referred to in subsection (1) is removed.”

Member's explanatory statement

This new clause replaces the current common law presumption of the reliability of computer evidence with a statutory and court rules' scheme for the reasonable challenge and testing of such evidence.

BARONESS CHAKRABARTI

★ After Clause 12, insert the following new Clause—

“Creative and artistic expression: admissibility in criminal proceedings

- (1) Evidence of a person's creative or artistic expression, whether original or derivative, shall not be admissible in evidence against that person or another person in criminal proceedings unless the conditions in subsection (2) are met.
- (2) The conditions in this subsection are that the court is satisfied to the criminal standard that—
 - (a) the expression has a literal, rather than figurative or fictional, meaning,
 - (b) where the expression is derivative, the person who created the derivative work intended to adopt the literal meaning of the work as that person's own thought or statement,
 - (c) the expression refers to the specific facts of the crime alleged,
 - (d) the evidence is relevant to an issue of fact that is disputed, and
 - (e) it is necessary to admit the evidence as the issue cannot be proven by other evidence.
- (3) In deciding whether the conditions in subsection (2) are met, the court must have regard to the linguistic and artistic conventions of the expression, the social and cultural context of the expression, and the context in which the expression was created, including (but not limited to)—
 - (a) the extent to which the expression conforms to the conventions of its genre;
 - (b) when the expression was created and whether it was created before or after the crime alleged;
 - (c) where the expression takes the form of written or spoken words, who wrote the words;
 - (d) where the expression takes the form of lyrics or music, how the creator intended it to sound or be heard by the listener;
 - (e) where the expression takes the form of a video, the role played by the relevant participant, with mere presence not being sufficient;
 - (f) where the party making the application seeks to rely on an excerpt from the expression, how that excerpt fits into the broader context of the expression;
 - (g) whether the expression contains information not readily available to the individual(s) it would be used against.
- (4) The court shall not make a determination under subsection (2) except on the written or oral evidence of an independent expert who, in the opinion of the court,

is suitably qualified to give evidence about the linguistic and artistic conventions and the social and cultural context of the creative or artistic expression.

- (5) When a court admits evidence of a person’s creative or artistic expression in criminal proceedings under this section, it must redact any part of the evidence in respect of which, in the opinion of the court, its prejudicial effect outweighs its probative value.
- (6) When a court admits evidence of a person’s creative or artistic expression in a trial on indictment under this section, the judge must give such directions to the jury as they think necessary to ensure that the jury’s consideration of that evidence is not influenced by racial or other stereotypes.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This new clause attempts to prevent unjust criminal convictions obtained by prejudicial over-reliance on a person’s musical taste as probative of criminal proclivity or intent.

After Clause 14

BARONESS BRINTON

After Clause 14, insert the following new Clause –

“Unduly lenient sentences: time limit

In paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 1988, at end insert “, subject to sub-paragraph (2).

- (2) The time limit of 28 days shall be extended in exceptional circumstances, which may include but not be limited to a failure of the relevant body to inform the victim and families of their rights under section 36 (reviews of sentencing).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would allow for the 28-day timeframe to be extended in exceptional circumstances, and prompt criminal justice agencies to meet their obligation to inform of their rights and the tight time limit.

BARONESS BRINTON

After Clause 14, insert the following new Clause –

“Duty to inform victims and families of the unduly lenient sentencing scheme

After section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, insert –

“36A Duty to inform victims and families of the unduly lenient sentencing scheme

- (1) The Secretary of State must nominate a government department to inform victims and their families of their rights set out in section 36 (reviews of sentencing).

- (2) The information provided under subsection (1) must include the type of sentence and the time limit for application, and advise that applications must be made to the Attorney General.””

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment will ensure that victims are aware of the Unduly Lenient Sentencing scheme which presently has a strict 28-day timeframe in which to apply, there being no power to extend the time.

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