Negative Liberty Act

CHAPTER XX [DRAFT]

A BILL to make provision for restoration of historic English liberties in the affairs of economics, taxation, commercial, and recreation wherein they are freed from interference by the State;

[XX XXXX 2025]

Presented By

Alexander Coppen Michael Reiners

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the King'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:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

CHAPTER XX [DRAFT] 1
PART I - SOVEREIGNTY & CONSTITUTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS 16
Section 1. Codification of the Rule of Law 16
Section 2. Parliamentary Supremacy 17
Section 3. Impeachment of the Monarch 18
Section 4. Treaty Prerogative 18
Section 5. Prohibition of Judicial Review Based on International Law 18
Section 6. Exclusion of Customary International Law 19
Section 7. Removal of International Law from Government Codes 19
Section 8. Prohibition of Bills of Attainder 19
Section 9. Protection Against Expropriation 20
Section 10. Nullification of Miller No. 2 20
Section 11. Application and Interpretation 21
Section 12. Amendment of this Part 21
PART II - THE JUDICIARY 22
Courts Structure and Constitutional Position 22
Section 14. Abolition of the Supreme Court and Establishment of the Final Appeal Court 22
Section 15. Re-establishment of the Lord Chancellor as Head of the Judiciary 23
Judicial Appointments and Discipline 24
Section 16. Abolition of the Judicial Appointments Commission and Restoration of Appointment Powers 24
Section 17. Complete Transparency in Judicial Nominations and Public Scrutiny 25
Section 18. Amendment to Senior Courts Act 1981 Regarding Removal of Judges 26
Section 19. Abolition of the Judicial Conduct Investigations Office and New Disciplinary Procedures 28
Judicial Review and Limits on Judicial Power 30
Section 20. Strict Limitation of Grounds for Judicial Review 30
Section 21. Full Effect to be Given to Ouster Clauses 31
PART III - THE EXECUTIVE 33
Prime Minister and Cabinet 33
Section 22. Establishment of the Department of the Prime Minister 33
Section 23. Abolition of the Cabinet Office and Transfer of Functions 33
Section 24. Revival of Parliamentary Impeachment of Ministers 34
Civil Service Reform 36
Section 25. Repeal of Statutory Basis of Civil Service and Restoration Ministerial Control 36
Section 26. Ministerial Authority over Civil Servants and Abolition of Civil Service Independence 37
Section 27. Power of Ministers to Dismiss Senior Civil Servants 37
Section 28. Abolition of the Civil Service Commission 38
PART IV - PARLIAMENT 40
Electoral System and Standards 40
Section 29. Qualification for Public Office Based on Birth and Allegiance 40
Section 30. Abolition of the Electoral Commission and Freedom of Political Association 41
Section 31. Removal of Limits on Election Campaign Expenditure 41
Section 32. Introduction of Entrance Examination for Parliamentary Candidates 42
Section 33. Abolition of Postal Voting 43
Section 34. Prohibition on Membership of Supranational Bodies 44
Section 35. Mandatory Disclosure of Private Memberships 44
Parliamentary Discipline and Accountability 45

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 36. Right of Recall of Government 45
Section 37. Private Prosecution of Members of Parliament 45
Section 38. Parliamentary Impeachment of Members 46
Section 39. Mandatory Attendance Requirements 47
Section 40. Constituency Office Requirements 47
Section 41. Failure to Answer Questions 48
Section 42. Prohibition on Campaigning for Foreign Matters 48
House of Lords Reform 49
Section 43. Power to Strip Honours and Titles 49
Section 44. Impeachment of Members of the House of Lords 50
Section 45. Impeachment of Civil Servants and Public Office Holders 51
Fiscal Discipline 53
Section 46. Constitutional Debt Ceiling 53
Section 47. Prohibition on Budget Deficits 53
Section 48. Prohibition on Monetary Financing and Quantitative Easing 54
Section 49. Limitation on Welfare Expenditure 55
PART V - LAW & ORDER 57
Criminal Law Repeals 57
Section 50. Repeal of speech offences 57
Section 51. Repeal and re-enactment of public order legislation 58
Section 52. Abolition of anti-social behaviour orders and related measures 62
Section 53. Abolition of non-crime hate incidents 63
Section 54. Prohibition of subjective standards in criminal law 65
Section 55. Repeal of section 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 67
Section 56. Prohibition of vague ideological definitions 68
Section 57. Repeal of the Equality Act 2010 69
Section 58. Repeal of the Online Safety Act 2023 70
Legal Process and Rights 71
Section 59. Prohibition of superinjunctions and anonymised injunctions 71
Section 60. Codification of the writ of mandamus 72
Section 61. Expungement of criminal records 74
Section 62. Repeal of mandatory minimum sentences 75
Section 63. Personal defence weapons 76
Section 64. Reversal of R (Jackson) v Attorney General 78
Police Reform 78
Section 65. Reform of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 78
Section 66. Abolition of Police and Crime Commissioners 80
Section 67. Abolition of educational requirements for police officers 81
Section 68. Dissolution of the College of Policing 82
Section 69. Prohibition of political activity by police officers 82
Section 70. Codification of Peelian Principles 83
Prisons and Sentencing 85
Section 71. Increase in prison capacity 85
Section 72. Deportation of foreign national offenders to serve sentences abroad 85
Deportation of Foreign Criminals 87
Section 73. Immediate deportation of foreign national offenders 87
PART VI - THE BORDER 90
Immigration Controls 90

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 74. Moratorium on immigration 90
Section 75. Order to control entry to the United Kingdom 91
Section 76. Phased liberalisation of immigration controls 92
Section 77. Prohibition on access to public funds for foreign nationals 92
Asylum and Refugees 94
Section 79. Maritime interception and turnback operations 97
Section 80. Suspension of the Geneva Refugee Convention 98
Deportation Procedures 99
Section 81. Order to expel illegal immigrants 100
Section 82. Reduced notice periods for deportation 101
People Smuggling 102
Section 83. Offence of people smuggling 102
Identity 103
Section 84. Recognition of Britannic ethnic identities 103
PART VII — THE EXCHEQUER 105
Income Tax 105
Section 85. Youth income tax allowance 105
Section 86. Flat rate of income tax 105
Section 87. Personal allowance 106
Section 88. Voluntary nature of pay as you earn 106
Corporation Tax 107
Section 89. Rate of corporation tax 107
Section 90. Offset for expenditure on public benefit works 108
Capital Gains Tax 110
Section 91. Annual exempt amount 110
Section 92. Rate of capital gains tax 111
Section 93. Exemption for assets held exceeding two years 111
Dividend Tax 112
Section 94. Dividend allowance 113
Section 95. Rate of dividend tax 113
Section 96. Exemption for dividends and cryptocurrency held exceeding two years 114
National Insurance Contributions 114
Section 97. Right to opt out for persons under forty years 114
Section 98. Abolition of employee contributions and establishment of employer levy 115
Value Added Tax and Local Sales Tax 117
Section 99. Abolition of Value Added Tax 117
Section 100. Local parish sales tax 118
Prohibition of Wealth Taxes 120
Section 101. Wealth taxes prohibited 120
Continuous Tax Record System 121
Section 102. Replacement of annual filing with continuous tax record 121
Simplification of Tax Code 123
Section 103. Limitation on length of tax code 123
Taxation of Small-Scale Self-Employment 123
Section 104. Micro-tax for self-employed persons 123
Taxation of Foreign Income 124
Section 105. Remittance basis for foreign income 124
Capital Investment Incentives 125

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 106. Full expensing of capital investments 125
Section 107. Tax offset for investment in entrepreneurs under thirty years 126
Section 108. No tax on reinvested earnings 127
Section 109. Exemption from tax on tips and gratuities 127
PART VIII — COMMERCE & EMPLOYMENT 128
Deregulation and Regulatory Reform 129
Section 110. Sunset provisions for regulatory instruments 129
Section 111. Revocation of retained European Union law 130
Section 112. Abolition of parallel import restrictions derived from ECJ jurisprudence 132
Section 113. Review and amendment of data protection legislation 133
Abolition of Licences, Permits, and Regulatory Requirements For Business 135
Section 114. Revocation of licensing and permit requirements specified in Schedule B 135
Section 115. Repeal of health and safety enforcement provisions 136
Section 116. Revocation of chemical regulation requirements 136
Section 117. Repeal of infrastructure project approval requirements 138
Section 118. Repeal of energy sector licensing and permitting requirements 139
Section 119. Removal of listing requirements and corporate governance regulations 140
Section 120. Repeal of environmental, social, and governance obligations 141
Section 121. Prohibition on subsidisation of environmental litigation 143
Section 122. Review and repeal of pharmaceutical approval requirements 145
Employment Law Reform 146
Section 123. Exemption from employment protection legislation for SMEs 147
Section 124. Repeal of intermediaries legislation (IR35) 148
Section 125. Reform of unfair dismissal and employment tribunal claims 149
Section 126. At-will employment contracts 150
Section 127. Prohibition on minimum and maximum wage legislation 152
Company Law and Business Formation 153
Section 128. Single member limited liability companies 153
Section 129. Programmable legal entities and distributed autonomous organisations 154
Section 130. English law business contracts without United Kingdom presence 156
Financial Services 157
Section 131. Custody and deposit of cryptoassets by banks 157
Section 132. Foreign currency deposits and accounts 158
Section 133. Connection between United Kingdom banks and overseas branches in Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories 158
Section 134. Legal tender status of cryptoassets 159
Section 135. Amendment of the Bribery Act 2010 161
Trade and Tariffs 162
Section 136. Abolition of import tariffs 162
Investment Incentives 163
Section 137. Restoration and enhancement of non-domiciled tax status 163
Section 138. Special Economic Zones 165
Section 139. Free Economic Zones on private land 166
Section 140. Experimental city-charters 167
Section 141. Fast-track permissions for technology infrastructure 169
Section 142. United Kingdom Investment Passport 170
Dispute Resolution and Legal Protections 171
Section 143. Fast-track courts for business and commercial disputes 171

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 144. Fast-track investor dispute resolution 173
Section 145. Protection against compensation claims arising from reversal of net zero policies 175
Section 146. Protection against claims under the European Convention on Human Rights 176
Section 147. Protection against claims under investor-state dispute settlement treaties 177
PART IX - LAND & DEVELOPMENT 179
Abolition of Planning System 180
Section 148. Repeal of principal planning enactments 180
Section 149. Abolition of nutrient neutrality requirements 182
Section 150. Transitional provisions for existing planning permissions 184
Property Rights 185
Section 151. Restoration of absolute property rights 185
Section 152. Castle Doctrine 187
Section 153. Fishing rights 189
Local Government Reform 191
Section 154. Abolition of directly elected mayors 192
Section 155. Reduction of councillor numbers 193
Section 156. Abolition of the Greater London Authority 194
Section 157. Conversion of public libraries 197
Section 158. Abolition of Police and Crime Commissioners 199
Section 159. Speed limits 201
Section 160. Transfer of local authority services to private providers 202
Section 161. Transfer of homelessness services 205
PART X - ENERGY 208
“Climate Change” Legislation Repeal 209
Section 162. Repeal of “climate change” legislation 209
Section 163. Abolition of green subsidies 211
Oil and Gas 213
Section 164. Restoration of oil and gas exploration 214
Section 165. North Sea taxation reform 216
Nuclear Energy 217
Section 166. Deregulation of nuclear installations 217
Section 167. Fast-track nuclear deployment 220
PART XI - PUBLIC SERVICES 222
Health Service Competition 223
Section 168. Establishment of Competitive Health Service Framework 223
Section 169. Optional National Insurance Contribution Exemption 224
Section 170. Mandatory Personal Health Savings Accounts 224
Section 171. Medical Training Capacity 225
Section 172. Commissioning of Private Healthcare Providers 226
Section 173. Prohibition on Restraint of Medical Treatment 226
Section 174. Patient Rights to Funding Redirection 227
Education 227
Section 175. Grammar School Establishment 228
Section 176. Conversion to Independent Foundation Status 228
Section 177. Parental Rights to Funding Redirection 229
Section 178. Protection from Indoctrination 229
Section 179. National Curriculum 230

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 180. Oversight of Faith Schools 231
Section 181. Higher Education Rationalisation 231
Section 182. Public Oversight of Universities 232
Section 183. National Service Educational Benefit 233
Broadcasting 233
Section 184. Privatisation of the British Broadcasting Corporation 233
Section 185. Disposal of Public Service Broadcasters 234
Section 186. Liberalisation of Broadcasting Spectrum 234
Transport 234
Section 187. Vehicle Inspection Reform 234
Section 188. Taxi and Private Hire Deregulation 235
PART XII - LIBERTIES & SURVEILLANCE 235
Surveillance Prohibitions 236
Section 188. Absolute prohibition on public surveillance 236
Section 189. Prohibition of Ultra Low Emission Zones and environmental surveillance 240
Section 190. Absolute prohibition on biometric data collection 242
Section 191. Prohibition on automatic number plate recognition 244
Section 192. Prohibition on facial recognition technology 245
Intelligence Agencies 246
Section 193. Limitation of intelligence agency powers 247
Section 194. Protection of whistleblowers 248
Warrant System for Lawful Surveillance 250
Section 195. Judicial warrants for targeted surveillance 250
Control Systems Prohibitions 253
Section 196. Prohibition on identity cards 253
Section 197. Prohibition on digital identity systems 254
Section 198. Protection against financial discrimination 255
Section 199. Prohibition on health passports and medical mandates 257
Section 200. Prohibition on social credit systems 259
Section 201. Prohibition on ESG systems 260
Section 202. Prohibition on central bank digital currencies 261
Section 203. Restrictions on emergency lockdown powers 262
Repeals and Enforcement 264
Section 204. Repeal of surveillance legislation 264
Section 205. Criminal penalties for surveillance violations 265
Section 206. Civil remedies 266
Section 207. Transitional provisions 268
PART XIII - FOREIGN RELATIONS 269
Treaty Withdrawal and Modification 270
Section 208. General power to withdraw from international agreements 270
Section 209. Immediate withdrawal from specified treaties 271
Removal of European Convention on Human Rights from Constitutional Arrangements 271
Section 210. Amendment of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 271
Section 211. Amendment of the Belfast Agreement implementation 272
Section 212. Amendment of the Scotland Act 1998 273
Section 213. Amendment of the Government of Wales Act 2006 273
European Union Agreements 274
Section 214. Termination of the Withdrawal Agreement 274

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 215. Revocation of specific trade agreements 274
International Courts and Tribunals 275
Section 216. Restriction of jurisdiction of international courts 275
Defence and Security Agreements 275
Section 217. Mutual defence arrangements 276
Foreign Interference and Influence 276
Section 218. Prohibition of foreign funding of political activities 276
Section 219. Closure of foreign cultural and educational institutions 277
Section 220. Restrictions on foreign religious institutions 278
Section 221. Prohibition of parallel legal systems 279
Section 222. National Enquiry into systematic sexual exploitation 279
Section 223. Control of critical infrastructure 282
Territorial Integrity 282
Section 224. Reversal of sovereignty transfers 282
Section 225. Gibraltar frontier controls 283
PART XIV - CIVIL SOCIETY 283
Charities and Non-Governmental Organisations 284
Section 228. Restriction on political activities by charitable organisations 284
Section 229. Amendment of charitable purposes 285
Section 230. Prevention of diversion of charitable assets 287
Religious Institutions 288
Section 231. Prevention of diversion of church assets 288
Heritage and Monuments 289
Section 232. Protection of historic statues and monuments 289
Licensing and Recreation 290
Section 233. Abolition of alcohol and tobacco duties 290
Section 234. Establishment of additional national holidays 290
Section 235. Abolition of music performance licensing 291
Section 236. Public house operating hours 291
Section 237. Transfer of licensing to courts 291
Section 238. Restoration of tobacco and vaping freedoms 292
Section 239. Personal cultivation of specified psychoactive plants 292
Section 240. Prohibition on manufacture and distribution 294
Section 241. Exemption for authorised activities 296
Public Buildings and Symbols 296
Section 242. Restrictions on flags on public buildings 296
Section 243. Prohibition on political decoration of public property 297
Rental Market 298
Section 244. Prohibition on rental deposits and establishment of rental insurance 298
Section 245. Escrow arrangements for end-of-tenancy claims 300
Abolition of Recreational Licences, Permits, and Regulations 300
Section 246. Abolition of specified licences and permits 301
PART XV — BANK OF ENGLAND & MONETARY POLICY 302
Bank of England Reform 302
Section 247. Cessation of Interest Payments on Quantitative Easing Reserves 302
Section 248. Abolition of Official Development Assistance 304
Section 249. Restoration of Parliamentary Accountability over Quantitative Easing Operations 306

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 250. Restoration of Government Control over Asset Sales 307
Section 251. Removal of Legal Entrenchment of Bank of England Officials' Tenures 309
Section 252. Accountability for Bank of England Functions 311
Section 253. Interpretation 312
PART XVI - FINAL PROVISIONS 313
Section 254. Commencement 314
Section 255. Extent 314
Section 256. Consequential Amendments and Repeals 314
Section 257. Transitional Provisions 315
Section 258. Savings 316
Section 259. Interpretation 316
Section 260. Short Title 317
SCHEDULES 317
SCHEDULE A: ABOLISHED TAXES & DUTIES 318
Income and Employment 318
Capital and Wealth 318
Corporate and Business 318
Consumption and Sales 319
Environmental and Energy 320
Transport, Fuel and Vehicles 320
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Duties 321
Trade, Customs and Imports 321
SCHEDULE B: ABOLISHED LICENCES & PERMITS 322
Health & social care – provider, service and manager registrations 322
Health & social care – individual clinical and allied professional registration 325
Education & childcare 326
Legal and professional services 327
Alcohol, entertainment, gambling and lotteries 328
Copyright, media and broadcasting licences 330
Transport – road vehicles, taxis, passenger and goods operators 332
Transport – aviation 333
Transport – maritime and inland waterways 333
Roads, streets and highways – occupations, structures and consents 334
Buildings, planning, heritage and archaeology 336
Marriage and civil partnership venues 337
Markets, street trading and local business premises 337
Food, agriculture and animal health – approvals, authorisations and appointments 339
Fisheries and aquaculture 341
Environment, pollution, waste and water (including “EXEMPT” permitting) 342
Energy, utilities and infrastructure 345
Firearms, explosives and controlled items (including “EXEMPT” entries) 345
Radiation, radioactive substances and nuclear 347
Biological, plant and animal health controls 348
Land, minerals and seabed 349
Housing and landlord 349
Courts, ceremonies and civic notifications 350
Railways and network operations 350
Markets, agriculture and measuring instruments 350

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Taxis, buses and street/venue use (Scotland/NI variants) 351
SCHEDULE C: TREATIES FOR WITHDRAWAL OR RENEGOTIATION CONCERNING USURPATION OF DOMESTIC LAW 352
United Nations – foundational 352
United Nations – crime, drugs, corruption, arms control 353
United Nations – oceans, environment and climate 353
United Nations – sustainable development agendas, financing and soft-law frameworks 354
World Health Organisation (WHO) 356
International labour standards (ILO) 356
International monetary and financial institutions and standards 356
World trade and customs 357
Council of Europe 358
European Union legacy and UK–EU agreements 359
Defence and security alliances 359
Aviation and maritime safety, security and technical standards 360
Private international law (Hague Conference on Private International Law and UNCITRAL) 360
Intellectual property and cultural property (WIPO/UNESCO) 361
Telecommunications, standards and metrology 362
Food, animal and plant health technical regimes 362
Data, cybersecurity and privacy 363
Trade and investment agreements and “partnership” instruments 363
European Atomic Energy and nuclear cooperation 364
Customs cooperation and mutual assistance 364
Aviation liability and carriage 364
Postal, carriage and logistics 365
Energy and investment legacy 365
SCHEDULE D: REGULATIONS TO BE ABOLISHED 366
Health & Safety Acts and regulations 366
Primary land and planning Acts and regulations 366
Secondary land and planning Acts and regulations 368
Employment and labour market regulation\ 369
Off-payroll, intermediaries and payroll compliance 369
Company reporting and corporate compliance 370
Data protection and e-privacy 370
Anti-money laundering and economic crime 371
Environment, product and producer responsibility 371
Building and fire safety affecting business premises 372
Transport, logistics and trade compliance 372
Consumer trading standards and retail 373
Charities and non-profit compliance impacting trading arms 373
Education, childcare and care-sector business burdens 373
Local licensing and permits 373
SCHEDULE E: FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER 375
Part 1: Functions of the office 375
Part 2: Transferable functions 375
SCHEDULE F: SCOPE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ENTRANCE EXAM 376
Knowledge of British History, Constitution, and Institutions 376

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Understanding of the Supremacy of Parliament and the Separation of Powers 379
Ability to Read and Comprehend Legislation 382
Capacity for Logical Reasoning and Analysis 385
Proficiency in Written and Spoken English 389
SCHEDULE G: SUBJUDICE COURT ORDERS TO BE ABOLISHED 394
SCHEDULE H: ENFORCED EQUALITY LEGISLATION TO BE REPEALED IN FULL 398
SCHEDULE I: OFFENCES ELIGIBLE FOR EXPUNGEMENT 399
Road Traffic and Transport 399
Licensing, Alcohol and Tobacco 400
Consumer, Trading and Business Regulation 401
Environment and Public Health 401
Animals and Rural 402
Public Order and Morality 403
Education and Family 404
Media, Broadcasting and Communications 404
Archaic and Obsolete Minor Offences 404
Drugs and Substances 405
SCHEDULE J: PERSONAL DEFENCE DEVICES RESTORED TO LEGAL STATUS 406
SCHEDULE K: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES EXEMPTED FROM CRIMINAL PROHIBITION 409
Part 1: Plants and Fungi Permitted for Personal Cultivation 409
Part 2: Plants and Fungi Excluded from Personal Cultivation Exemption 409

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART I - SOVEREIGNTY & CONSTITUTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS

Section 1. Codification of the Rule of Law

(1) The Rule of Law is hereby declared to mean that government shall be conducted according to law and not according to the arbitrary will of men, which principle consists solely in the following elements:

> (a) that no person shall suffer penalty, imprisonment, fine, or forfeiture except upon conviction of a specific breach of law proved before the ordinary courts exercising their ordinary jurisdiction according to the ordinary course of law;
>
> (b) that the law consists only in statutes enacted by Parliament and the decisions of the common law courts, and in nothing else;
>
> (c) that what is not prohibited by law is permitted, and no person requires permission from the state to undertake any action not forbidden by law.

(2) The Rule of Law expressly excludes any notion that the state may exercise discretionary or prerogative power over individuals except where such power is explicitly granted by statute for specific purposes and exercised according to law.

(3) No court, tribunal, or judicial officer shall interpret the Rule of Law to include any principle, concept, or requirement not expressly stated in subsection (1), including but not limited to any requirement for proportionality, substantive fairness, access to justice, human dignity, or any other abstraction not grounded in the specific legal rights of Englishmen as recognised by common law and statute.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Any judicial decision purporting to expand, develop, or reinterpret the Rule of Law beyond the definition in subsection (1) shall be void and without legal effect.

Section 2. Parliamentary Supremacy

(1) Parliament, consisting of the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons acting together, possesses unlimited and illimitable power to make, amend, or repeal any law whatsoever, and no person or body has authority to override or set aside legislation enacted by Parliament.

(2) Every court and tribunal shall interpret Acts of Parliament according to the plain and ordinary meaning of the words used, giving effect to Parliament's intention as expressed in the text of the statute, and shall not:

(a) disapply any statutory provision on any ground whatsoever;

(b) read words into a statute that are not present in its text;

(c) interpret a statute by reference to any external principles, purposes, or values not explicitly stated within the Act itself;

(d) have regard to international law, foreign law, or any external legal system in interpreting Acts of Parliament unless the Act explicitly requires such consideration.

(3) Where a later Act of Parliament conflicts with an earlier Act, the later Act prevails. Where an Act of Parliament conflicts with any other source of law including common law, international treaty, or retained European law, the Act of Parliament prevails absolutely.

(4) The decision in R (Jackson) v Attorney General [2005] UKHL 56, insofar as it suggests any limitation on Parliamentary sovereignty or questions the validity of the Parliament Acts procedure, is hereby declared to be wrong in law, and the reasoning therein shall not be followed as precedent.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 3. Impeachment of the Monarch

(1) The House of Commons may impeach the Sovereign by a resolution stating specific charges of high crimes against the realm, which resolution must be approved by a division in which at least two-thirds of all members entitled to sit vote in favour.

(2) Trial of impeachment shall be before the House of Lords with the Lord Chancellor presiding, and conviction requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all peers entitled to sit.

(3) Upon conviction, the throne shall pass immediately to the heir according to the statutory order of succession.

Section 4. Treaty Prerogative

(1) The Crown's prerogative power to make, unmake, withdraw from, and denounce treaties is hereby confirmed and shall not be subject to judicial review or parliamentary approval save where statute explicitly requires such approval.

(2) The Crown possesses and has always possessed the prerogative power to withdraw from international treaties including the Treaty on European Union, and no parliamentary authorisation is required for such withdrawal unless statute explicitly requires it. The decision in R (Miller) v Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union [2017] UKSC 5 is overruled for the future and shall not be followed as precedent.

(3) This section has effect notwithstanding any judicial decision to the contrary.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 5. Prohibition of Judicial Review Based on International Law

(1) No court or tribunal shall review, set aside, or declare unlawful any decision of a Minister of the Crown or public body on the ground that such decision is incompatible with any international treaty, convention, or agreement to which the United Kingdom is party.

(2) Compliance with international obligations is a matter for Parliament and the executive exclusively and raises no justiciable issue for determination by any court.

Section 6. Exclusion of Customary International Law

(1) No rule of customary international law shall have effect as part of the law of England and Wales, Scotland, or Northern Ireland except where Parliament has expressly incorporated such rule by statute.

(2) The common law doctrine that customary international law forms part of the law of the land is abolished.

(3) No court shall apply or have regard to customary international law in any proceedings except where statute explicitly requires such application.

Section 7. Removal of International Law from Government Codes

(1) Any requirement in the Ministerial Code, Civil Service Code, Diplomatic Service Code, or any code of conduct applicable to Crown servants to comply with international law or have regard to international obligations is hereby revoked and of no effect.

(2) Ministers and civil servants are bound only by the domestic law of the United Kingdom.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 8. Prohibition of Bills of Attainder

(1) Parliament shall not enact any Bill declaring any named person or identifiable group of persons guilty of any offence or imposing any punishment, forfeiture, or disability upon any named person or identifiable group without judicial proceedings.

(2) This section does not prevent Parliament from defining offences of general application, prescribing punishments for such offences, or removing persons from office by statutory procedure or address.

Section 9. Protection Against Expropriation

(1) No person shall be deprived of property except:

> (a) as punishment following conviction for an offence carrying such penalty;
>
> (b) for public purposes upon payment of compensation equivalent to open market value determined as at the date of taking;
>
> (c) in execution of a judgment or order of a competent court.

(2) Any deprivation of property outside the circumstances in subsection (1) constitutes unlawful expropriation.

(3) For the purposes of this section, nothing in this Part shall prevent the alteration or termination of civil service employment, pensions, or contractual benefits in accordance with the powers conferred by Sections 25 to 28 of this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 10. Nullification of Miller No. 2

(1) The decision of the Supreme Court in R (Miller) v The Prime Minister; Cherry v Advocate General for Scotland [2019] UKSC 41 is overruled and shall not be followed as precedent.

(2) The prorogation of Parliament is a prerogative act of the Crown exercised on ministerial advice and no court has jurisdiction to review:

(a) the decision to prorogue Parliament;

(b) the duration of prorogation;

(c) the reasons for prorogation;

(d) the effects or consequences of prorogation.

(3) Any judicial proceedings purporting to challenge prorogation on any ground other than failure to comply with the formal procedures for prorogation are prohibited.

Section 11. Application and Interpretation

(1) This Part shall be construed according to the established principles of statutory interpretation, giving words their natural and ordinary meaning as understood in constitutional usage.

(2) No court shall apply to this Part any interpretative principle that would subordinate Parliament to any external authority or expand judicial power beyond the adjudication of legal rights according to law.

Section 12. Amendment of this Part

(1) No provision of this Part shall be amended or repealed except by an Act that states in its long title the intention to amend or repeal specified sections of this Part.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) No provision of this Part shall be amended or repealed except by express words in an Act of Parliament stating the section so amended or repealed

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART II - THE JUDICIARY

Courts Structure and Constitutional Position

Section 14. Abolition of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom and Establishment of the Final Appeal Court

(1) The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, as established under Part 3 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, is hereby abolished with immediate effect from the date of Royal Assent to this Act.

(2) There shall be established in place thereof a court to be known as the Final Appeal Court of the United Kingdom, which shall serve as the court of last resort for all civil and criminal matters arising within the jurisdiction of England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, subject to the limitations and provisions set forth in this Part.

(3) The Final Appeal Court shall consist of not more than twelve judges, who shall be styled "Lords Justice of Final Appeal" and who shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions set forth in sections 16 to 19 of this Act. The senior judge of the Final Appeal Court shall be styled the President of the Final Appeal Court and shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor from amongst the serving Lords Justice of Final Appeal.

(4) The Final Appeal Court shall exercise exclusively appellate jurisdiction and shall possess no original jurisdiction whatsoever. The Court shall not possess, exercise, or claim to possess any power to make declarations of incompatibility under section 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998, nor shall it possess any power to issue declarations, advisory opinions, or judgments on hypothetical questions of law not arising from actual proceedings before it.

(5) All judgments, orders, decrees, and decisions of the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom made before the commencement of this section shall

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

continue in full force and effect as if made by the Final Appeal Court, save where such judgments purport to extend the jurisdiction of the courts beyond that granted by Parliament or where they conflict with the provisions of this Act.

Every reference in any enactment, instrument, contract, deed, or document of any description to the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to the Final Appeal Court established under this section.

Section 15. Re-establishment of the Lord Chancellor as Head of the Judiciary of England and Wales

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 or any other enactment, the Lord Chancellor shall resume the position of head of the judiciary of England and Wales and shall exercise all powers historically vested in that office prior to the said Act, subject to the modifications contained in this Part.

(2) The Lord Chancellor shall preside over the Final Appeal Court when sitting and shall have the casting vote in any matter where the Court is equally divided. Where the Lord Chancellor does not sit, the President of the Final Appeal Court shall preside.

(3) The Lord Chancellor shall have supreme responsibility for:

> (a) the appointment of all judges to courts and tribunals in England and Wales, including but not limited to the Final Appeal Court, the Court of Appeal, the High Court, the Crown Court, the County Court, and all tribunals;
>
> (b) the maintenance of judicial discipline and standards throughout the judiciary;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the administration of all courts and tribunals, including their resources, facilities, and support staff;

(d) the determination of judicial salaries and pensions, subject to appropriations by Parliament;

(e) the assignment of judges to particular courts, divisions, and circuits.

(4) The office of Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales shall continue but shall be subordinate to the Lord Chancellor in all matters of judicial administration, appointment, and discipline. The Lord Chief Justice shall act as the senior resident judge and shall exercise such administrative functions as the Lord Chancellor may delegate.

Judicial Appointments and Discipline

Section 16. Abolition of the Judicial Appointments Commission and Restoration of Appointment Powers

(1) The Judicial Appointments Commission, established under Part 4 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, together with all its committees, panels, and subsidiary bodies, is hereby abolished with immediate effect.

(2) All property, rights, obligations, and liabilities of the Judicial Appointments Commission shall vest in the Lord Chancellor, who shall have unfettered discretion in the disposal thereof.

(3) The power to select and appoint judges to all courts and tribunals in England and Wales shall vest exclusively in the Lord Chancellor, who shall exercise such power personally and shall not be required to consult any person or body in making such appointments, save as specifically provided in this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The Lord Chancellor shall, within three months of the commencement of this section, publish and thereafter maintain criteria for judicial appointments which shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) demonstrated expertise in the interpretation of statutes according to their plain and ordinary meaning, without recourse to purposive construction save where the text is genuinely ambiguous;

(b) evidence of judicial restraint and refusal to engage in judicial legislation or policymaking, whether in previous judicial decisions, legal practice, or academic writing;

(c) commitment to deciding cases based solely upon Acts of Parliament and established common law precedent, without reference to foreign law, international instruments not incorporated into domestic law, or personal views on social policy;

(d) understanding that the judicial function is to apply the law as enacted by Parliament, not to develop, extend, or modernise it according to judicial perception of social needs;

(e) recognition that democratic legitimacy resides solely in Parliament and that judges possess no mandate to make social or economic policy.

Section 17. Complete Transparency in Judicial Nominations and Public Scrutiny

(1) All candidates under consideration for appointment to the High Court or to any superior court shall be subject to public scrutiny before appointment, and the Lord Chancellor shall establish procedures to ensure complete transparency in the nomination process.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) The Lord Chancellor shall, not less than sixty days before making any appointment to the High Court or above, publish in a publicly accessible form and in such other manner as he considers appropriate:

(a) the full name and professional background of each candidate under consideration, including all previous judicial appointments, professional positions, and academic appointments;

(b) a comprehensive summary of the candidate's judicial philosophy as demonstrated through previous judgments, legal arguments, academic writings, or public statements;

(c) full disclosure of any membership of or affiliation with any organisation, society, institution, or group, whether professional, social, charitable, or political, that might influence or appear to influence judicial decision-making;

(d) any financial interests, shareholdings, or family connections that might give rise to conflicts of interest;

(e) a statement from the candidate confirming their acceptance of the principles set forth in subsection 4 of section 16.

(3) Members of the public shall have forty-two days from publication to submit written representations concerning any candidate, which representations shall be published unless the Lord Chancellor determines that publication would be contrary to the interests of justice or national security.

(4) The Lord Chancellor shall publish reasons for any appointment made, addressing any substantial concerns raised during the public consultation period.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 18. Amendment to Senior Courts Act 1981 Regarding Removal of Judges

(1) Section 11 of the Senior Courts Act 1981 is hereby amended as follows. For subsection (3) there shall be substituted:

> "(3) A judge of the High Court, the Court of Appeal, or the Final Appeal Court may be removed from office by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor where the Lord Chancellor is satisfied that the judge has: (a) demonstrated a persistent pattern of substituting personal policy preferences or ideological commitments for the plain meaning of statutory text as enacted by Parliament; (b) created, extended, or recognised legal obligations, rights, or remedies not found in any statute or established common law precedent; (c) refused or failed to apply valid Acts of Parliament based upon alleged incompatibility with international instruments not incorporated into domestic law by Act of Parliament; (d) purported to extend the jurisdiction of the courts beyond that conferred by Parliament; (e) engaged in judicial activism, defined as deciding cases based upon considerations of social policy, perceived injustice, or personal values rather than upon law; (f) become incapacitated by mental or physical infirmity such as to be unable to perform judicial functions; (g) engaged in misbehaviour incompatible with judicial office, including but not limited to corruption, criminal conduct, or behaviour bringing the judiciary into disrepute."

(2) Before making any recommendation under this section, the Lord Chancellor shall convene a tribunal consisting of:

> (a) three retired judges who have not within the preceding five years expressed public views on judicial activism or constitutional matters;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) two King's Counsel of at least twenty-five years' standing selected by the Lord Chancellor;

(c) two lay members drawn from a panel of persons of good standing appointed for this purpose.

(3) The tribunal shall investigate the allegations against the judge and shall report to the Lord Chancellor within ninety days, but the Lord Chancellor shall not be bound by the tribunal's recommendations and may proceed with removal notwithstanding a recommendation against removal.

(4) Removal or sanction of a judge under this section shall not constitute a Bill of Attainder or punishment within the meaning of Section 8 of this Act.

Section 19. Abolition of the Judicial Conduct Investigations Office and New Disciplinary Procedures

(1) The Judicial Conduct Investigations Office is hereby abolished, and all its functions, staff, and resources shall cease or be reallocated as the Lord Chancellor directs.

(2) All complaints, allegations, or concerns regarding judicial conduct shall be investigated by tribunals appointed by the Lord Chancellor on a case-by-case basis, each tribunal to consist of:

(a) one retired judge of at least High Court level who has not sat with the judge under investigation;

(b) one senior barrister or solicitor of at least twenty years' standing who has not appeared before the judge under investigation within the preceding three years;

(c) one lay member selected from a panel of not less than fifty persons of good character and standing in the community appointed by the Lord Chancellor for terms of five years.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Where a tribunal finds that a judge has engaged in judicial activism or any other form of judicial misconduct, it shall recommend to the Lord Chancellor one or more of the following sanctions:

(a) formal reprimand to be published in such manner as the Lord Chancellor directs;

(b) suspension from judicial duties without pay for a period not exceeding twelve months;

(c) reduction in salary for a period not exceeding twenty-four months;

(d) transfer to a lower court or less prestigious circuit;

(e) removal from office under section 18 of this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "judicial activism" means and includes:

(a) interpreting statutes by reference to assumed Parliamentary intent not evident from the statutory text;

(b) developing common law in areas where Parliament has legislated comprehensively;

(c) creating new causes of action or defences not recognised by statute or precedent;

(d) extending the scope of human rights beyond that clearly established by statute;

(e) making decisions based upon international instruments, foreign law, or academic commentary rather than domestic law;

(f) issuing judgments that usurp the legislative function of Parliament or the executive function of Ministers.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Judicial Review and Limits on Judicial Power

Section 20. Strict Limitation of Grounds for Judicial Review

(1) No court in England and Wales shall entertain, hear, or determine any application for judicial review of any decision, action, or omission of any Minister of the Crown, government department, public authority, or person exercising public functions except upon the sole ground of procedural fraud as defined in this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section and any other enactment, "procedural fraud" means and means only:

> (a) deliberate and knowing misrepresentation of material facts to Parliament in securing the passage of legislation or approval for action;
>
> (b) deliberate concealment or destruction of evidence that statute expressly requires to be considered before making a decision;
>
> (c) corruption within the meaning of the Bribery Act 2010 directly affecting the decision under challenge;
>
> (d) forging or deliberate falsification of documents relied upon in making the decision.

(3) The following grounds for judicial review are hereby abolished and shall not be relied upon in any court:

> (a) unreasonableness, irrationality, or perversity howsoever described or defined;
>
> (b) procedural impropriety, unfairness, or failure to follow procedures except where such constitutes procedural fraud;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) legitimate expectation howsoever arising;

(d) proportionality or disproportionality;

(e) failure to consider relevant considerations or taking into account irrelevant considerations;

(f) fettering of discretion or unlawful delegation;

(g) any ground based upon compatibility or incompatibility with human rights, international law, or international obligations not expressly incorporated by Act of Parliament;

(h) failure to give reasons unless statute expressly requires reasons to be given;

(i) appearance of bias or predetermination unless actual bias is proved;

(j) any common law principle of good administration.

(4) No court shall grant any remedy in judicial review proceedings except where procedural fraud is proved on the balance of probabilities with clear and convincing evidence.

Section 21. Full Effect to be Given to Ouster Clauses

(1) Where any Act of Parliament contains any provision (an "ouster clause") stating or providing to the effect that a decision, determination, or action shall not be questioned, challenged, reviewed, quashed, or called into question in any court or by any judicial process, that provision shall be given full effect according to its plain meaning.

(2) No court shall employ any principle, presumption, or rule of interpretation to circumvent, limit, or reduce the effect of an ouster clause, including but not limited to:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) the principle that Parliament does not intend to oust the jurisdiction of the courts;

(b) the presumption against ousting judicial review;

(c) any distinction between jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional error;

(d) any doctrine of constitutional fundamental rights;

(e) the principle of legality or any variant thereof.

(3) Any decision, determination, or certificate of a Minister of the Crown exercising powers under the Human Rights Act 1998 or any other enactment to disapply, derogate from, or modify the application of any provision of the European Convention on Human Rights or any other international instrument shall be final and shall not be subject to challenge in any court on any ground whatsoever.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART III - THE EXECUTIVE

Prime Minister and Cabinet

Section 22. Establishment of the Department of the Prime Minister

(1) There shall be established a government department to be known as the Department of the Prime Minister, which shall be the principal department of state responsible for the coordination and supervision of His Majesty's Government.

(2) The Department of the Prime Minister shall assume and exercise all functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities currently vested in or exercised by the Cabinet Office, including but not limited to those given in Schedule E of this Act.

(3) The Prime Minister may by order made by statutory instrument transfer to the Department of the Prime Minister any functions currently exercised by His Majesty's Treasury relating to those given in Schedule E of this Act.

(4) The Department of the Prime Minister shall be under the direct control of the Prime Minister, who may appoint such Ministers of State and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries as he considers necessary for the efficient dispatch of business.

Section 23. Abolition of the Cabinet Office and Transfer of Functions

(1) The Cabinet Office is hereby abolished with immediate effect from a date to be appointed by the Prime Minister by order made by statutory instrument, which date shall not be later than six months from the date of Royal Assent to this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) All property, rights, interests, and liabilities of the Cabinet Office shall on the appointed day transfer to and vest in the Department of the Prime Minister without further assurance.

(3) All persons employed in the civil service of the state who immediately before the appointed day were serving in the Cabinet Office shall on that day transfer to the employment of the Department of the Prime Minister with preservation of all terms and conditions of service, pension rights, and continuity of employment.

(4) Every reference in any enactment, prerogative instrument, contract, or document to the Cabinet Office or to the Secretary of the Cabinet shall be construed as a reference to the Department of the Prime Minister or to such official in that Department as the Prime Minister may designate.

Section 24. Revival of Parliamentary Impeachment of Ministers

(1) The House of Commons shall have power to impeach the Prime Minister or any Minister of the Crown, Secretary of State, or holder of high office under the Crown for high crimes and misdemeanours, which shall include:

(a) high treason within the meaning of the Treason Act 1351 or any subsequent enactment;

(b) bribery or corruption in the exercise of official functions;

(c) deliberate and wilful violation of Acts of Parliament in the exercise of ministerial powers;

(d) gross dereliction or abandonment of constitutional duties;

(e) conspiring to subvert the constitution or the sovereignty of Parliament;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) abuse of official position for personal gain or to benefit family members or associates.

(2) Proceedings for impeachment shall be initiated by a motion in the House of Commons which must:

(a) be signed by not less than one hundred Members of Parliament or one million of the ordinary electorate;

(b) specify with particularity the charges against the Minister;

(c) be accompanied by evidence sufficient to establish a prima facie case; (d) be debated for not less than three days before being put to a vote; (e) be approved by a simple majority of Members present and voting.

(3) Upon impeachment by the House of Commons, the matter shall be tried before the House of Lords constituted as a Court of Impeachment, with procedures to be determined by Standing Orders of that House, provided that:

(a) the accused shall have the right to be represented by counsel;

(b) witnesses may be compelled to attend and give evidence on oath;

(c) conviction shall require a two-thirds majority of Lords present and voting;

(d) upon conviction, the Lords may impose such sentence as they think fit, including removal from office, disqualification from holding any office under the Crown, forfeiture of pension rights, and forfeiture of honours.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Civil Service Reform

Section 25. Repeal of Statutory Basis of Civil Service and Restoration of Ministerial Control

(1) Part 1 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 (statutory basis for management of the civil service) is hereby repealed in its entirety.

(2) The management, control, and regulation of the civil service shall revert to being a matter of Royal Prerogative exercised by Ministers of the Crown, who shall have unfettered discretion to:

> (a) appoint any person to any position in the civil service without requirement for open competition, merit-based selection, or compliance with any recruitment principles;
>
> (b) determine all terms and conditions of service including pay, pensions, leave, and working arrangements;
>
> (c) dismiss any civil servant for any reason or no reason upon such notice or payment in lieu as the Minister considers appropriate;
>
> (d) appoint external experts, special advisers, consultants, and specialists to any grade or position without restriction;
>
> (e) reorganise, restructure, or abolish any part of the civil service without consultation.

(3) No civil servant shall have any legitimate expectation of continued employment, promotion, or particular terms of service save as specifically agreed in writing by a Minister.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 26. Ministerial Authority over Civil Servants and Abolition of Civil Service Independence

(1) Every civil servant owes a duty of complete obedience and loyalty to the Minister under whom he serves, and this duty shall override any other code, guidance, or principle save only the duty not to commit criminal offences.

(2) A Minister may issue binding directions to any civil servant within his department or any other department with the consent of the relevant Minister, and such directions must be obeyed without question or delay.

(3) A civil servant who refuses, fails, or delays to implement a lawful ministerial direction shall be guilty of gross misconduct and shall be liable to:

(a) immediate dismissal without notice or compensation;

(b) forfeiture of pension rights accumulated during government service;

(c) civil proceedings for any loss caused to the Crown by such refusal.

(4) No civil servant may invoke the Civil Service Code, the Ministerial Code, or any other code of conduct, guidance, or principles to refuse or delay implementation of ministerial policy unless such implementation would require the commission of an offence punishable by imprisonment.

Section 27. Power of Ministers to Dismiss Senior Civil Servants

(1) Notwithstanding any contract of employment, established practice, or expectation, a Minister may dismiss any civil servant of the grade of Deputy Director or above (including Permanent Secretaries, Directors General, Directors, and Deputy Directors) by giving written notice stating one or more of the following grounds:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) failure to implement ministerial policies with sufficient energy, enthusiasm, or effectiveness;

(b) resistance, whether active or passive, to lawful ministerial direction;

(c) lack of confidence in the official's ability, judgment, or commitment to government policy;

(d) incompatibility between the official's views and government policy;

(e) any other substantial reason that in the Minister's opinion justifies dismissal.

(2) The period of notice shall be three calendar months or such lesser period as the Minister determines, and the Minister may require the official to take garden leave during the notice period or may make payment in lieu of notice.

(3) An official dismissed under this section shall have no right of appeal to any tribunal, court, or other body, and the dismissal shall not be subject to judicial review save on the ground of procedural fraud as defined in Part II of this Act.

(4) No approval, consent, or agreement of the Civil Service Commission, the Cabinet Secretary, or any other person or body shall be required for dismissal under this section.

Section 28. Abolition of the Civil Service Commission

(1) The Civil Service Commission established under section 2 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 is hereby abolished together with all its functions, powers, and duties.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) All property, records, and assets of the Commission shall transfer to the Department of the Prime Minister for disposal as the Prime Minister directs.

(3) Ministers shall have complete autonomy to establish their own procedures for recruitment to their departments and may:

> (a) recruit by whatever means they consider appropriate including personal recommendation, headhunting, or closed competition;
>
> (b) disregard any principles of merit, fairness, or openness if they consider it expedient to do so;
>
> (c) reserve positions for persons with particular political sympathies compatible with government policy;
>
> (d) establish different recruitment procedures for different grades or specialisms.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART IV - PARLIAMENT

Electoral System and Standards

Section 29. Qualification for Public Office Based on Birth and Allegiance

(1) No person shall be eligible for election to the House of Commons, appointment to the House of Lords, appointment as a Minister of the Crown, or appointment to any office of profit under the Crown unless that person:

> (a) was born within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, or a British Overseas Territory;
>
> (b) has been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for not less than fifteen years immediately preceding their election or appointment;
>
> (c) has sworn an oath of allegiance in the following form before a Justice of the Peace or Commissioner for Oaths: "I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, His Heirs and Successors according to Law, and that I will uphold the established Church of England and the Protestant succession to the Throne. So help me God."

(2) Any person who refuses to swear the oath prescribed in subsection (1)(c) or who seeks to affirm rather than swear shall be permanently disqualified from holding any public office.

(3) Any person who, having sworn the oath, subsequently acts in a manner inconsistent with their oath shall be guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be removed from office and permanently disqualified.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The Oaths Act 1978 is repealed to the extent inconsistent with this section.

Section 30. Abolition of the Electoral Commission and Freedom of Political Association

(1) The Electoral Commission established under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 is hereby abolished, and all its functions, powers, and duties shall cease. No further public body with the same functions shall be established.

(2) Any person or group of persons shall be free to form, establish, and operate a political party without registration, approval, or permission from any state authority, and the right to freedom of political association shall be absolute subject only to the criminal law.

(3) Political parties may adopt whatever constitution, rules, and procedures they consider appropriate and shall not be subject to any statutory requirements as to their internal democracy, financial management, or governance save that:

> (a) they must maintain accurate records of donations exceeding ten thousand pounds;
>
> (b) they must not accept donations from persons not entitled to vote in United Kingdom elections;
>
> (c) they must publish annual accounts if their income exceeds twenty thousand pounds.

Section 31. Removal of Limits on Election Campaign Expenditure

(1) All provisions of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 and the Representation of the People Act 1983 imposing limits on

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

campaign expenditure by political parties, candidates, or third parties are hereby repealed.

(2) Any person, corporation, organisation, or association may spend without limit in support of or opposition to any candidate or political party, provided that:

(a) the source of funds is lawfully obtained;

(b) expenditure is declared to the returning officer within twenty-eight days of the election if it exceeds fifty thousand pounds;

(c) no payment is made directly to voters for their votes.

(3) The following enactments are repealed to the extent inconsistent with this section:

(a) Representation of the People Act 1983, Parts II and III;

(b) Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000, Parts IV to VII.

Section 32. Introduction of Entrance Examination for Parliamentary Candidates

(1) No person shall be eligible to stand as a candidate for election to the House of Commons unless they have passed the Parliamentary Qualification Examination established under this section.

(2) The examination shall test those topics and domains given in Schedule F of this Act.

(3) The examination shall be set and marked by a board appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons and shall be held quarterly at locations throughout the United Kingdom.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) A pass certificate shall be valid for ten years and may be renewed by re-examination.

Section 33. Abolition of Postal Voting

(1) Subject to the exceptions in subsection (2), no person shall be entitled to vote by post at any parliamentary election, local government election, or referendum.

(2) Postal voting shall be permitted only for:

(a) members of His Majesty's armed forces serving overseas;

(b) Crown servants posted overseas;

(c) persons who are by reason of blindness or other physical incapacity unable to attend a polling station;

(d) persons detained in custody who have not been convicted of any offence.

(3) Applications for postal vote under subsection (2) must be supported by:

(a) in cases of physical incapacity, a certificate from a registered medical practitioner;

(b) in cases of overseas service, confirmation from the employing department or unit;

(c) such other evidence as the returning officer may reasonably require.

(4) Any person who makes a false declaration to obtain a postal vote shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 34. Prohibition on Membership of Supranational Bodies

(1) No person holding any public office, including membership of either House of Parliament, shall be or become a member of any organisation that seeks to influence or usurp British domestic policy on a supranational basis.

(2) Any person who is a member of any such organisation must resign such membership before taking public office and must declare their former membership.

(3) Failure to resign membership or false declaration regarding membership shall result in immediate forfeiture of office and disqualification from holding any public office for ten years.

Section 35. Mandatory Disclosure of Private Memberships

(1) Every person holding public office must declare membership of any:

(a) Masonic lodge or similar fraternal organisation;

(b) private member's club or society that restricts membership;

(c) professional, trade, or business association with purported covert or clandestine operational doctrine or protocols;

(d) religious organisation or congregation; (e) charitable organisation where they are a trustee or officer;

(f) any other organisation that might give rise to a conflict of interest.

(2) Declarations must be made in writing within twenty-eight days of taking office and must be updated within fourteen days of any change.

(3) Declarations shall be published and maintained on a publicly accessible register.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Failure to declare or false declaration shall be an offence punishable by fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and disqualification from office.

Parliamentary Discipline and Accountability

Section 36. Right of Recall of Government

(1) Where a petition signed by not less than three million registered electors calling for the resignation of the government and a general election is presented to the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Speaker shall:

(a) verify the signatures within twenty-one days;

(b) if satisfied that the petition is valid, present it to the House;

(c) arrange for a debate on a motion that "This House has no confidence in His Majesty's Government and requests that His Majesty dissolve Parliament."

(2) If the motion is carried by a simple majority, the Prime Minister shall within seven days either:

(a) resign and advise His Majesty to dissolve Parliament; or

(b) seek a vote of confidence, and if such vote is lost, resign and advise dissolution.

Section 37. Private Prosecution of Members of Parliament

(1) The immunity from civil and criminal proceedings granted to Members of Parliament under Article 9 of the Bill of Rights 1689 shall apply only to words spoken in proceedings in Parliament and shall not extend to:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) any actions taken outside the Chamber or committees of either House;

(b) any written statements published outside Hansard;

(c) any conduct unrelated to Parliamentary proceedings;

(d) any criminal offence committed anywhere.

(2) Any person may institute a private prosecution against a Member of Parliament for any criminal or civil offence allegedly committed inside or outside Parliamentary proceedings.

(3) The Director of Public Prosecutions may not discontinue a private prosecution against a Member of Parliament except on the ground that there is no evidence capable of establishing a prima facie case.

Section 38. Parliamentary Impeachment of Members

(1) Either House of Parliament may impeach and remove any of its members for:

(a) conviction of any offence punishable by imprisonment;

(b) corruption or acceptance of bribes;

(c) persistent failure to attend or participate in Parliamentary business;

(d) conduct bringing Parliament into disrepute;

(e) breach of oath of allegiance.

(2) Impeachment proceedings shall be initiated by motion signed by not less than fifty members of the relevant House and shall require a two-thirds majority for removal.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) A member removed by impeachment shall be disqualified from membership of either House for ten years.

Section 39. Mandatory Attendance Requirements

(1) Any Member of Parliament whose attendance at divisions in their House falls below forty per centum in any session without reasonable excuse shall automatically cease to be a member.

(2) Reasonable excuse shall be limited to:

(a) serious illness certified by two independent medical practitioners;

(b) official Parliamentary business overseas;

(c) maternity leave not exceeding six months; (d) family bereavement not exceeding one month.

(3) The Speaker or Lord Speaker as appropriate shall maintain records of attendance and shall declare vacant the seat of any member failing to meet the requirement.

Section 40. Constituency Office Requirements

(1) Every Member of the House of Commons must maintain a constituency office that is:

(a) open to constituents for not less than three days per week when the House is sitting;

(b) open for not less than five days per week during recess;

(c) staffed by at least one full-time employee;

(d) advertised with its location and opening hours in the constituency.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) A Member whose constituency office is closed or unstaffed for more than forty per centum of required opening hours in any quarter shall be liable to recall under section 41.

Section 41. Failure to Answer Questions

(1) Any Minister who fails to answer a Parliamentary Question within the prescribed time limit without reasonable justification shall be guilty of contempt of Parliament.

(2) Any Minister who provides an answer that is deliberately misleading or evasive shall be guilty of contempt of Parliament.

(3) Contempt under this section shall be punishable by:

(a) suspension from the House for up to one month;

(b) reduction in ministerial salary;

(c) in cases of repeated contempt, removal from ministerial office.

Section 42. Prohibition on Campaigning for Foreign Matters

(1) No Member of Parliament shall use Parliamentary time, resources, or facilities to campaign for, promote, or advocate:

(a) the interests of any foreign state or government;

(b) changes to the law or policy of any foreign state;

(c) the construction of infrastructure in foreign states;

(d) any matter that does not directly concern the United Kingdom and its citizens.

(2) This section shall not prevent debate on foreign policy or international relations where they affect British interests.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Breach of this section shall be contempt of Parliament punishable by suspension.

House of Lords Reform

Section 43. Power to Strip Honours and Titles

(1) His Majesty may by Order in Council revoke any peerage, knighthood, or other honour granted to any person where:

(a) the person has been convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding twelve months;

(b) the person has brought the honours system into disrepute by conduct unbecoming;

(c) the person obtained the honour by misrepresentation or concealment of material facts;

(d) the person has committed treason or sedition;

(e) the person has gravely injured or disgraced the sensibilities of the public;

(f) the person has acted contrary to the interests of the United Kingdom.

(2) Before making an Order under subsection (1), His Majesty shall cause to be established a Committee of Privy Counsellors to investigate and report, which Committee shall:

(a) give the person concerned not less than twenty-eight days' notice of the allegations;

(b) permit the person to make written and oral representations;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) report to His Majesty within three months with recommendations.

(3) An Order in Council under this section shall:

(a) state the grounds for revocation;

(b) take effect immediately upon being made;

(c) be laid before both Houses of Parliament within seven sitting days;

(d) be subject to annulment by resolution of either House within forty sitting days.

(4) A person whose honour has been revoked shall:

(a) immediately cease to use the title, style, or precedence associated with the honour;

(b) return all insignia, warrants, and patents to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood;

(c) be removed from any position held by virtue of the honour.

Section 44. Impeachment of Members of the House of Lords

(1) The House of Commons shall have power to impeach any member of the House of Lords, whether holding a hereditary or life peerage, for:

(a) high crimes and misdemeanours as defined in section 24 of this Act;

(b) persistent non-attendance without reasonable excuse;

(c) abuse of Parliamentary privilege;

(d) conduct incompatible with membership of the legislature;

(e) acting as an agent of a foreign power.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) Impeachment of a member of the House of Lords shall follow the procedures set out in section 24, save that:

(a) the trial shall be before a committee of the House of Lords consisting of twelve peers selected by ballot;

(b) the accused peer shall not sit or vote during the proceedings;

(c) conviction shall require a three-quarters majority of the committee.

(3) Upon conviction, the committee may recommend to His Majesty:

(a) temporary suspension from the House for a period not exceeding five years;

(b) permanent exclusion from the House;

(c) in the case of hereditary peers, that the peerage be placed in abeyance;

(d) in the case of life peers, that the peerage be terminated.

Section 45. Impeachment of Civil Servants and Public Office Holders

(1) The House of Commons shall have power to impeach any person holding public office under the Crown, including but not limited to:

(a) civil servants of the grade of Director or above;

(b) judges of all courts and tribunals;

(c) chief constables and police commissioners;

(d) heads of non-departmental public bodies;

(e) governors and directors of the Bank of England;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) commissioners of revenue and customs;

(g) the directors of the intelligence and security services.

(2) Grounds for impeachment shall include:

(a) corruption or bribery in office;

(b) gross incompetence resulting in serious harm to the public interest;

(c) deliberate frustration of government policy;

(d) unauthorised disclosure of official information;

(e) abuse of official position for private gain;

(f) acting ultra vires in a manner prejudicial to the state.

(3) Upon impeachment by the House of Commons by simple majority vote on a motion signed by not less than fifty members:

(a) the person impeached shall be immediately suspended from office with pay;

(b) the matter shall be tried before a tribunal consisting of three judges of the High Court nominated by the Lord Chancellor;

(c) the tribunal shall have power to summon witnesses and require production of documents;

(d) conviction shall require proof beyond reasonable doubt.

(4) Upon conviction, the tribunal may order:

(a) dismissal from office with immediate effect;

(b) forfeiture of pension rights in whole or in part;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) disqualification from holding any public office for such period as the tribunal determines;

(d) recovery of any financial benefit improperly obtained.

Fiscal Discipline

Section 46. Constitutional Debt Ceiling

(1) The aggregate national debt of the United Kingdom, calculated as the total of all government borrowing less government lending and liquid assets, shall not exceed sixty per centum of gross domestic product as measured in the preceding fiscal year.

(2) Where the debt ceiling specified in subsection (1) is exceeded:

(a) no further borrowing shall be permitted except for the refinancing of existing debt;

(b) the Chancellor of the Exchequer must present to Parliament within fourteen days an emergency budget to reduce the debt below the ceiling within three years;

(c) no increases in public expenditure shall be permitted until the debt falls below fifty-five per centum of gross domestic product.

(3) The Office for National Statistics shall calculate and publish monthly the ratio of national debt to gross domestic product, and such calculations shall be subject to audit by the National Audit Office.

Section 47. Prohibition on Budget Deficits

(1) The government shall not present to Parliament any budget that proposes expenditure exceeding revenue except in the following circumstances:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) where the United Kingdom is engaged in war declared by His Majesty;

(b) where a state of emergency has been declared under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004;

(c) where both Houses of Parliament approve by a two-thirds majority a resolution that exceptional economic circumstances justify a deficit for one year only.

(2) Where the Government runs a budget deficit for two consecutive fiscal years without the exceptions in subsection (1) applying, the Prime Minister shall within seven days move a motion of confidence in His Majesty's Government; and if such motion is defeated, Parliament shall be dissolved.

(3) Where in any fiscal year the budget deficit as a percentage of gross domestic product exceeds the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer shall be deemed to have lost the confidence of the House of Commons and shall resign forthwith.

Section 48. Prohibition on Monetary Financing and Quantitative Easing

(1) The Bank of England shall not:

(a) purchase government securities directly from His Majesty's Treasury;

(b) create money for the purpose of financing government expenditure;

(c) engage in quantitative easing or any similar programme of asset purchases financed by money creation;

(d) provide any form of monetary financing to the government or public sector.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) The Bank of England may purchase government securities only:

(a) in the secondary market;

(b) for the purpose of implementing monetary policy;

(c) to a limit of five per centum of the total government securities in issue;

(d) provided that all such purchases are sterilised within twelve months.

(3) Any Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Monetary Policy Committee who votes for or implements monetary financing in breach of this section shall:

(a) be immediately dismissed from office;

(b) be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years;

(c) be subject to an unlimited fine.

(4) The Bank of England Act 1998 is amended so far as necessary to give effect to the prohibitions in this section.

Section 49. Limitation on Welfare Expenditure

(1) The total expenditure on social security benefits, tax credits, and welfare payments of all kinds shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of total government expenditure in any fiscal year.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), welfare expenditure shall include:

(a) all benefits paid by the Department for Work and Pensions;

(b) housing benefit and council tax benefit;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) child benefit and child tax credit;

(d) working tax credit and universal credit;

(e) any other payment that constitutes a transfer payment to individuals not in return for goods or services.

(3) State retirement pensions and benefits paid to persons who have made national insurance contributions for not less than thirty-five years shall not count towards the limit in subsection (1).

(4) Where the limit in subsection (1) is exceeded, the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions must within twenty-eight days lay before Parliament regulations to reduce expenditure below the limit, which regulations shall:

(a) take effect immediately;

(b) cease to have effect if not approved by both Houses within forty sitting days;

(c) not be subject to judicial review except on the ground of procedural fraud.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART V - LAW & ORDER

Criminal Law Repeals

Section 50. Repeal of speech offences

(1) The following enactments are repealed—

(a) the Communications Act 2003, section 127;

(b) the Malicious Communications Act 1988;

(c) the Public Order Act;

(d) the Racial and Religious Hatred Act 2006;

(e) the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008, sections 29A to 29N (hatred on grounds of sexual orientation);

(f) any provision in any enactment creating an offence of sending, transmitting, publishing, or communicating any statement, message, or material by reason of its content being offensive, indecent, obscene, menacing, insulting, abusive, or likely to cause annoyance, inconvenience, distress, alarm, or anxiety.

(2) No person may be prosecuted, arrested, detained, or investigated for the content of any statement, publication, or communication unless such content constitutes—

(a) a direct and credible threat to kill or cause serious physical harm to an identified or identifiable person, which threat a reasonable person would regard as expressing a genuine and immediate intent to carry out such harm; or

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) an explicit incitement to imminent unlawful violence against a person or property, where such violence is likely to occur immediately as a direct consequence of the incitement; or

(c) a knowing publication of a materially false statement of fact concerning an identified person, made with actual malice, being knowledge of its falsity or reckless disregard for the truth, and calculated to cause substantial injury to reputation or financial interests.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), "immediate" means within such time as would not allow for reflection or the involvement of lawful authority to prevent the threatened harm.

(4) No public authority, police force, or other body may maintain any record, register, or database of speech, statements, publications, or communications which do not constitute criminal offences as defined in subsection (2).

(5) Any person investigated, arrested, charged, or convicted under any provision repealed by subsection (1) may apply to the Secretary of State for complete expungement of all related records, and the Secretary of State shall grant such application within twenty-eight days of its receipt.

(6) All records expunged pursuant to subsection (5) shall be destroyed and no reference to them may be made in any disclosure to employers, educational institutions, or other persons.

Section 51. Repeal and re-enactment of public order legislation

(1) The following enactments are repealed in their entirety—

(a) the Public Order Act 1986, save as provided in subsection (2);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) the Public Order Act 2023; (c) the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, sections 63 to 71 (raves) and sections 77 to 80 (squatters);

(d) the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005, sections 132 to 138 (demonstrations near Parliament);

(e) the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, Part 3;

(f) any provision in any enactment imposing conditions, restrictions, or prohibitions on public assemblies, processions, or demonstrations.

(2) The Public Order Act 1986, sections 1 to 3, shall continue in force and are re-enacted as follows—

Riot

(3) Where twelve or more persons who are present together use or threaten unlawful violence for a common purpose and the conduct of them taken together is such as would cause a person of reasonable firmness present at the scene to fear for his personal safety, each of the persons using unlawful violence for the common purpose is guilty of riot.

(4) It is immaterial whether or not the twelve or more use or threaten unlawful violence simultaneously.

(5) The common purpose may be inferred from conduct.

(6) No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.

(7) Riot may be committed in private as well as in public places.

(8) A person guilty of riot is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or a fine or both.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Violent disorder

(9) Where three or more persons who are present together use or threaten unlawful violence and the conduct of them taken together is such as would cause a person of reasonable firmness present at the scene to fear for his personal safety, each of the persons using or threatening unlawful violence is guilty of violent disorder.

(10) It is immaterial whether or not the three or more use or threaten unlawful violence simultaneously.

(11) No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.

(12) Violent disorder may be committed in private as well as in public places.

(13) A person guilty of violent disorder is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or a fine or both, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both.

Affray

(14) A person is guilty of affray if he uses or threatens unlawful violence towards another and his conduct is such as would cause a person of reasonable firmness present at the scene to fear for his personal safety.

(15) Where two or more persons use or threaten the unlawful violence, it is the conduct of them taken together that must be considered for the purposes of subsection (14).

(16) For the purposes of this section a threat cannot be made by the use of words alone.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(17) No person of reasonable firmness need actually be, or be likely to be, present at the scene.

(18) Affray may be committed in private as well as in public places.

(19) A person guilty of affray is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or a fine or both, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both.

Interpretation

(20) In this section—

> (a) "violence" means any violent physical conduct towards persons or property and includes violent conduct towards property only where such conduct is capable of causing injury to persons or substantial damage to property;
>
> (b) "unlawful violence" means violence which is not authorised by law, including violence which would be lawful if used in reasonable self-defence or defence of another or of property;
>
> (c) violent conduct includes conduct causing or intended to cause injury or damage as well as conduct threatening such injury or damage.

(21) For the purposes of riot, violent disorder, and affray, the requirement of violence means actual physical violence or destruction of property, and does not include noise, shouting, offensive language, blockading of roads or pathways, trespass, or other conduct which does not involve the application of physical force to persons or property.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(22) No police officer or public authority may impose any condition, restriction, limitation, or prohibition upon any assembly, procession, demonstration, march, protest, gathering, or meeting by reason of—

(a) the number of persons attending or expected to attend;

(b) the anticipated noise, disruption, or inconvenience to others;

(c) the place where it is to be held;

(d) the time or duration for which it is to be held;

(e) the content of speeches, placards, banners, chants, or other expression;

(f) the identity or political views of the organisers or participants;

(g) any assessment of the potential for disorder, save where there is credible intelligence of an immediate and specific threat of riot, violent disorder, or affray as defined in this section.

(23) No person may be arrested, detained, searched, or questioned for participating in or organising any assembly, procession, demonstration, march, protest, gathering, or meeting unless that person has committed or is in the act of committing an offence under subsections (3), (9), or (14), or another criminal offence involving violence to the person or destruction of property.

(24) No requirement for advance notice, permission, authorisation, or consent from any police force or public authority may be imposed as a condition of exercising the right of peaceable assembly.

Section 52. Abolition of anti-social behaviour orders and related measures

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(1) The following enactments are repealed in their entirety—

(a) those given in Schedule G of this Act.

(d) any other provision in any enactment which permits a court or public authority to impose restrictions, prohibitions, requirements, or obligations upon a person who has not been convicted of a criminal offence following a trial in which guilt has been proved beyond reasonable doubt.

(2) All anti-social behaviour orders, anti-social behaviour injunctions, criminal behaviour orders, community protection notices, public spaces protection orders, dispersal orders, parenting orders, acceptable behaviour contracts, and any other orders, injunctions, notices, or directions of whatsoever nature issued under the repealed provisions shall cease to have effect immediately upon commencement of this section.

(3) No person may be prosecuted, arrested, or detained for breach of any order, injunction, notice, or direction which has ceased to have effect by virtue of subsection (2).

(4) No court or public authority may issue any civil order, injunction, or notice which has the effect of criminalising conduct which is not otherwise a criminal offence, or which imposes restrictions upon the liberty, movement, association, or activity of any person save where—

(a) that person has been convicted of a criminal offence; and

(b) the order is imposed as part of the sentence for that offence; and

(c) the restrictions imposed are directly related to preventing the commission of further offences of the same character.

Section 53. Abolition of non-crime hate incidents

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(1) No police force, law enforcement agency, public authority, or other body exercising public functions may record, log, maintain, share, or retain any information concerning any incident, statement, allegation, complaint, or report which does not constitute a suspected or actual criminal offence.

(2) The College of Policing's Hate Crime Operational Guidance is of no effect and any similar guidance, code of practice, or policy document requiring or permitting the recording of non-crime hate incidents is void.

(3) All records, logs, databases, and information holdings relating to non-crime hate incidents held by any police force, law enforcement agency, or public authority shall be permanently destroyed within sixty days of commencement of this section, and a certificate of destruction shall be provided to the Secretary of State.

(4) No information derived from a non-crime hate incident record may be disclosed to any person, employer, educational institution, licensing authority, regulatory body, or other organisation for any purpose whatsoever, and any such disclosure made prior to commencement of this section is void and of no legal effect.

(5) Where any person has been the subject of a non-crime hate incident record, that person may bring civil proceedings against the chief officer of the police force or the public authority which created or maintained such record, and shall be entitled to damages of not less than five thousand pounds for each such record, together with costs on an indemnity basis.

(6) Any police officer, official, or employee of a public authority who creates, maintains, or discloses a non-crime hate incident record after commencement of this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, and on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or both.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(7) For the purposes of this section, "non-crime hate incident" means any incident, statement, allegation, or report recorded by a police force or public authority which is perceived by the complainant or any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, but which does not constitute a criminal offence.

Section 54. Prohibition of subjective standards in criminal law

(1) The following provisions are repealed—

(a) the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, sections 1, 2, 2A, and 4, in so far as they create offences based on a course of conduct which a person ought to know amounts to harassment;

(b) the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, sections 28 to 32 (racially or religiously aggravated offences);

(c) the Serious Crime Act 2015, section 76 (controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship);

(d) the Terrorism Act 2000, section 1(2) and (3) (definition of terrorism including conduct designed to influence government or intimidate public or section of public);

(e) any provision in any enactment which creates a criminal offence defined by subjective reference to whether conduct is perceived, felt, or considered by any person to be offensive, harassing, alarming, distressing, intimidating, or hostile.

(2) No person may be convicted of any criminal offence unless—

(a) the prosecution has proved beyond reasonable doubt each element of the offence by reference to objective facts; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) the offence is defined with sufficient clarity and precision that a reasonable person of ordinary intelligence can understand what conduct is prohibited; and

(c) the offence does not depend upon the subjective perception, feeling, or interpretation of the complainant or any other person as to the nature, character, or motivation of the conduct.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(a), "objective facts" means facts which can be proved by direct evidence or reasonable inference from direct evidence, and does not include—

(a) the complainant's perception of the defendant's motivation or state of mind unless that motivation or state of mind is also proved by the defendant's words or actions;

(b) the complainant's emotional or psychological reaction to the defendant's conduct;

(c) an assertion by any person that conduct was perceived, felt, or experienced as harassment, abuse, or hostility, unless that conduct would be so regarded by a reasonable person applying an objective standard.

(4) Where any enactment creates an offence of harassment and provides that a person ought to know that his conduct amounts to harassment of another if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct amounted to harassment, that provision shall be construed as requiring proof that the defendant actually knew that his conduct amounted to harassment, and the test of what a reasonable person would think is abolished.

(5) The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 is amended as follows—

(a) in section 1, after subsection (1) insert—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

"(1A) For the purposes of this section, a course of conduct amounts to harassment of another only if— (a) it involves conduct on at least three separate occasions; (b) the conduct would be regarded by any reasonable person as harassment; (c) the defendant intended to harass, alarm, or distress the other person, or knew that the conduct was likely to have that effect; and (d) the conduct was not reasonable in the circumstances."

(b) in section 1, subsection (2) is repealed; (c) in section 7, after subsection (2) insert—

"(2A) Conduct is not reasonable in the circumstances for the purposes of section 1(1A)(d) only if no reasonable person could regard it as justified by any legitimate purpose including but not limited to— (a) the exercise of the right to freedom of expression; (b) the conduct of journalism or academic research; (c) artistic or literary expression; (d) political campaigning or advocacy; (e) the investigation or prevention of crime; (f) the protection of the defendant's own interests or the interests of another person."

Section 55. Repeal of section 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000

(1) The Terrorism Act 2000, section 7, is repealed.

(2) No British citizen may be required to answer questions, provide information, or produce documents to a constable in circumstances where that person would be entitled to refuse to do so if questioned as a suspect in a police station, and the privilege against self-incrimination applies to all investigatory questioning regardless of the statutory power under which it is conducted.

(3) Any evidence obtained in breach of subsection (2) is inadmissible in any criminal proceedings.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 56. Prohibition of vague ideological definitions

(1) No public authority, police force, regulatory body, or other person exercising public functions may adopt, apply, or enforce any definition, policy, guidance, or code of practice which designates conduct, speech, or belief as extremism, pseudoscientific categorisation as “phobia”, subjective opinion of “hatred,” or any similar ideological categorisation, where such definition is not founded upon criminal conduct.

(2) The definition of extremism published by His Majesty's Government in March 2024 or any similar definition is of no legal effect and may not be applied for any purpose including but not limited to—

> (a) the exclusion of persons or organisations from public funding, contracts, or engagement;
>
> (b) the deplatforming or exclusion of persons or organisations from events, premises, or activities;
>
> (c) the assessment of persons for employment, security clearance, or professional accreditation;
>
> (d) the designation of persons or organisations as presenting a risk of radicalisation or other harm.

(3) No definition of phobia or hatred or prejudice against any religious, political, or ideological group may be adopted or applied by any public authority or person exercising public functions unless—

> (a) the definition is set out in primary legislation passed by Parliament; and
>
> (b) the definition is limited to conduct which constitutes a criminal offence or incitement to criminal conduct; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the definition does not extend to criticism of religious or political doctrines, texts, practices, or historical events.

(4) Subjective political definitions of "phobias" or "hatreds" or "protected characteristics" adopted by a non-governmental organisation, academic body, or parliamentary group, have no legal status and may not be applied by any public authority, police force, educational institution, or regulatory body for any purpose.

(5) No public authority may provide funding, support, or recognition to any organisation which designates the opinions of persons or groups as extremist, hateful, or presenting a risk to social cohesion based on political or religious views which do not involve incitement to criminal conduct.

Section 57. Repeal of the Equality Act 2010

(1) The Equality Act 2010 is repealed in its entirety.

(2) The following enactments are also repealed—

a) those given in Schedule H of this Act.

(i) any other provision in any enactment which imposes political obligations on employers, service providers, or other persons to prevent discrimination, achieve notions of equality, or have due regard to the need to eliminate notions of discrimination.

(3) No person may be required by law to refrain from personal discrimination on grounds of conscience or opinion where such discrimination would not constitute a criminal offence at common law or under statute.

(4) All claims, proceedings, investigations, and enforcement actions under the repealed enactments which are pending at commencement of this section shall be discontinued and are of no further effect.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(5) The Equality and Human Rights Commission is dissolved and its functions, property, rights, and liabilities are extinguished.

(6) No employer, service provider, public authority, or other person may be subject to civil liability for any act or omission which would have constituted discrimination under the repealed enactments but which does not constitute a tort, breach of contract, or criminal offence under the law as it stands following commencement of this section.

Section 58. Repeal of the Online Safety Act 2023

(1) The Online Safety Act 2023 is repealed in its entirety.

(2) The Office for Communications (Ofcom) shall cease to exercise any functions relating to online safety, and all codes of practice, guidance, and enforcement decisions issued under the repealed Act are void.

(3) No provider of an internet service, user-to-user service, search service, or other online service may be held liable under the law of England and Wales for content published, transmitted, or stored by users of that service, save where the provider—

> (a) has actual knowledge that the content constitutes a criminal offence under the law as amended by this Act; and
>
> (b) fails to remove or disable access to that content within a reasonable time of obtaining such knowledge; and
>
> (c) has the technical ability to remove or disable access to the content without disproportionate cost or effort.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), "actual knowledge" means knowledge of specific unlawful content, and does not include—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) constructive knowledge or knowledge that could have been obtained through monitoring, filtering, or proactive investigation;

(b) knowledge that unlawful content may be present on the service in general;

(c) notice from a third party that content is unlawful, unless that notice identifies the specific content and provides a reasoned basis for believing it to be unlawful.

Legal Process and Rights

Section 59. Prohibition of superinjunctions and anonymised injunctions

(1) No court may grant an injunction which prohibits the publication of information about the existence of the injunction itself, and any such injunction is void.

(2) No court may grant an injunction restraining publication or disclosure of information unless—

(a) the applicant is identified in the order and in any published record of the proceedings;

(b) the respondent is identified in the order and in any published record of the proceedings;

(c) the terms of the injunction are published and available for inspection by any member of the public;

(d) the judgment or reasons for granting the injunction are published in full,

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

subject only to such redaction as is strictly necessary to protect the safety of identified individuals from risk of death or serious physical harm.

(3) Where a court considers that anonymity for a party is necessary to protect that party's rights due to respect for one's private life, family life, home, and correspondence, the court shall refuse to grant the injunction rather than granting it on an anonymised basis, unless—

(a) the information which the injunction seeks to restrain involves a risk of death or serious physical harm to an identified person; or

(b) the information concerns the identity or whereabouts of a child under the age of eighteen years.

(4) Any injunction granted in breach of this section is void and unenforceable, and no person may be held in contempt of court for breaching such an injunction.

(5) This section applies to all injunctions whether interim or final, and whether granted by the High Court, County Court, or any other court.

Section 60. Codification of the writ of mandamus

(1) Any person who has a legal right to the performance of a public duty by a public authority, minister of the Crown, officer of the Crown, court, tribunal, or other person exercising public functions, may apply to the High Court for a writ of mandamus compelling performance of that duty.

(2) The writ of mandamus shall issue as of right where—

(a) the applicant has a legal right to the performance of the duty;

(b) the duty is owed to the applicant or to a class of persons of which the applicant is a member;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the duty is clear and not subject to discretion as to whether or how it is to be performed;

(d) the respondent has failed to perform the duty; and

(e) the applicant has no other adequate remedy.

(3) Where the duty is subject to discretion as to the manner of its performance, the writ shall issue to compel the respondent to exercise that discretion according to law, but shall not direct the respondent as to the outcome of that exercise.

(4) An application for a writ of mandamus may be made without leave of the court and shall be heard within twenty-eight days of issue unless the court orders otherwise for good reason.

(5) The court may award costs on an indemnity basis against a respondent who has failed to perform a clear legal duty without reasonable excuse.

(6) This section does not limit the availability of the writ of mandamus at common law or under any other enactment.

Section 60A – Limitation of Mandamus in Accordance with Section 20

(1) Nothing in Section 60 shall be construed to authorise the High Court or any other court to review, question, or supervise—

(a) the merits of any decision taken by a Minister of the Crown, government department, public authority, or person exercising public functions;

(b) the exercise of discretion conferred by statute or prerogative, save only to compel that such discretion be exercised at all; or

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the compatibility of any act or omission with international law, conventions, or human rights instruments not expressly incorporated into domestic law by Act of Parliament.

(2) The writ of mandamus shall issue only to compel the performance of a clear, specific, and non-discretionary statutory duty owed by law to the applicant or to a defined class of persons of which the applicant is a member.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt, the grounds of challenge excluded by Section 20 (including reasonableness, proportionality, legitimate expectation, fairness, or human rights compatibility) shall not be re-introduced by way of application for mandamus.

Section 61. Expungement of criminal records

(1) Any person convicted of an offence under any provision repealed by this Act or given in Schedule I of this Act may apply to the Secretary of State for complete expungement of the conviction and all related records.

(2) The Secretary of State shall grant any application under subsection (1) within twenty-eight days of receipt unless—

(a) the conviction was for conduct which remains a criminal offence under the law as amended by this Act; or

(b) the applicant has subsequently been convicted of an offence involving dishonesty or violence.

(3) Where a conviction is expunged under this section—

(a) all records of the conviction held by any court, police force, or public authority shall be destroyed;

(b) the conviction shall be treated as if it had never occurred;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the applicant shall not be required to disclose the conviction to any person for any purpose;

(d) no adverse inference may be drawn from the applicant's refusal to disclose the conviction;

(e) any person who discloses the conviction knowing it to have been expunged commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

(4) This section applies to convictions whether in a magistrates' court, the Crown Court, or any other court, and whether the sentence has been served or remains outstanding.

(5) Where a conviction is expunged under this section, any sentence imposed for that conviction shall cease to have effect, save that—

(a) time already served in custody shall not entitle the applicant to any compensation;

(b) fines already paid shall not be refunded;

(c) compensation already paid to victims shall not be recoverable.

Section 62. Repeal of mandatory minimum sentences

(1) Any provision in any enactment which requires a court to impose a minimum sentence for any offence is repealed. No court shall be made to impose a sentence against its will.

(2) A court shall have full discretion to impose such sentence as is appropriate having regard to—

(a) the seriousness of the offence;

(b) the circumstances in which it was committed;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the character and antecedents of the offender;

(d) the need to protect the public;

(e) the need to deter the commission of similar offences by others;

(f) the need to express society's abhorrence of the conduct.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent Parliament from prescribing a maximum sentence for any offence.

Section 63. Personal defence weapons

(1) Subject to subsection (2), it shall be lawful for any person to purchase, possess, and carry any device designed or adapted for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating an attacker in self-defence given in Schedule J of this Act, provided that—

(a) the device is incapable of causing death or permanent injury to a person of normal health;

(b) the device does not discharge a projectile;

(c) the device operates only when in direct contact with the person against whom it is used;

(d) the voltage does not exceed fifty thousand volts.

(2) A device described in subsection (1) may not be carried by—

(a) a person under the age of sixteen years;

(b) a person who has been convicted of an offence of violence against the person within the preceding five years;

(c) a person who is subject to a restraining order, non-molestation order, or other court order prohibiting contact with another person.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) It shall be a defence to any charge of assault, battery, or actual bodily harm for a person to prove that—

(a) he used a device described in subsection (1);

(b) he used it for the purpose of defending himself or another person from unlawful violence or the imminent threat of unlawful violence;

(c) the force used was reasonable in the circumstances as he believed them to be.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)(c), a person is not to be regarded as having used unreasonable force merely because, with the benefit of hindsight, the threat was less serious than he believed it to be at the time.

(5) The Firearms Act 1968, section 5(1)(b), is amended by inserting after "weapon" the words ", other than a device within the meaning of section 63(1) of the [this Act]".

(6) This section does not authorise the carrying of any device described in subsection (1) in—

(a) any aircraft;

(b) any part of an airport beyond the security screening point;

(c) any court building or tribunal premises;

(d) any prison or other place of lawful detention;

(e) any school or other premises used for the education of persons under the age of eighteen years.

(7) The Firearms Act 1968 and any subordinate legislation are amended to permit possession and carriage of devices described in this section and listed in Schedule J.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 64. Reversal of R (Jackson) v Attorney General

(1) It is declared for the avoidance of doubt that—

(a) Parliament is sovereign and may make or unmake any law whatsoever;

(b) the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949 are valid Acts of Parliament;

(c) any Act passed in accordance with the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949 has the same legal force and effect as any other Act of Parliament;

(d) the courts have no jurisdiction to question the validity of any Act of Parliament on the ground that it was passed using the procedures in the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949, or on the ground that it makes any particular provision, however fundamental.

(2) The reasoning in R (Jackson) v Attorney General [2005] UKHL 56, in so far as it suggested that there are constitutional fundamentals which even a sovereign Parliament cannot abolish or that the courts might in some circumstances decline to recognise an Act of Parliament, is disapproved and is of no effect.

(3) No court may decline to apply or give effect to any provision of an Act of Parliament, or hold any provision of an Act of Parliament to be invalid, void, or of no legal effect, on any ground whatsoever.

(4) This section applies to Acts passed before or after commencement of this section.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Police Reform

Section 65. Reform of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984

(1) The Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 1 (power to stop and search), after subsection (3) insert—

> "(3A) A constable may not search a person or vehicle under this section unless he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that he will find stolen goods, prohibited articles, or evidence of a criminal offence which has been committed.
>
> (3B) For the purposes of subsection (3A), 'reasonable grounds for suspecting' means specific and articulable facts which would lead a reasonable person to suspect that the person or vehicle is connected with criminal activity, and does not include— (a) the location in which the person is found; (b) the time of day or night; (c) the person's manner, dress, or associates, unless combined with specific intelligence connecting those factors to criminal activity; (d) any generalised assessment of the level of crime in an area; (e) any target, quota, or performance indicator relating to the number of searches to be conducted."

(3) In section 24 (arrest without warrant), after subsection (5) insert—

> "(5A) A constable may not arrest a person under this section for an offence unless— (a) the offence is an indictable offence; or (b) the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that it is necessary to arrest the person in order to prevent the person causing physical injury to himself or any other person or suffering physical injury.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(5B) For the purposes of subsection (5A), the constable's belief must be based on specific facts relating to the individual case and not on generalised assessments of risk."

(4) Section 60 (powers to stop and search in anticipation of violence) is repealed.

(5) Section 60AA (powers to require removal of disguises) is repealed.

(6) In section 76 (confessions), after subsection (8) insert—

"(9) Where the prosecution proposes to adduce evidence of a confession, the court shall exclude that evidence if the defendant contends that it was obtained— (a) by oppression; or (b) in consequence of anything said or done which was likely, in the circumstances existing at the time, to render unreliable any confession which might be made by him in consequence thereof; unless the prosecution proves beyond reasonable doubt that the confession was not obtained in either of those ways.

(10) For the purposes of subsection (9)(a), 'oppression' includes— (a) questioning for periods exceeding two hours without a break of at least one hour; (b) questioning at night between the hours of eleven o'clock in the evening and eight o'clock in the morning, unless the detained person consents in the presence of his solicitor; (c) any denial of access to a solicitor or other legal adviser; (d) any threat or inducement, whether express or implied."

Section 66. Abolition of Police and Crime Commissioners

(1) The following enactments are repealed—

(a) the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, Parts 1 and 2;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) any other provision in any enactment relating to Police and Crime Commissioners, Deputy Police and Crime Commissioners, or Police and Crime Panels.

(2) All Police and Crime Commissioners and Deputy Police and Crime Commissioners shall cease to hold office on the day appointed for commencement of this section.

(3) The functions of Police and Crime Commissioners relating to the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force shall be exercised by—

(a) the chief officer of police for the police area, in relation to operational matters;

(b) the Secretary of State, in relation to strategic priorities and the allocation of resources.

(4) The functions of Police and Crime Commissioners relating to the appointment and dismissal of chief officers of police shall be exercised by the Secretary of State.

(5) All property, rights, and liabilities of a Police and Crime Commissioner shall vest in the chief officer of police for the relevant police area on commencement of this section.

(6) All Police and Crime Panels are abolished and their functions cease.

Section 67. Abolition of educational requirements for police officers

(1) No person may be refused appointment as a constable on the ground that he does not hold any particular educational or academic qualification.

(2) The College of Policing may not prescribe any requirement for entry to the police service which requires an applicant to hold a degree, diploma, or other

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

academic qualification from any university or other institution of higher or further education.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent a chief officer of police from requiring applicants for appointment as constables to pass such tests of literacy, numeracy, physical fitness, and aptitude as that chief officer considers necessary for the performance of the duties of a constable.

Section 68. Dissolution of the College of Policing

(1) The College of Policing Limited is dissolved.

(2) All functions of the College of Policing relating to the setting of standards, the provision of training, and the development of doctrine for police forces shall be exercised by the Secretary of State.

(3) The Secretary of State may by regulations establish a new body to exercise such of the functions referred to in subsection (2) as the Secretary of State thinks fit, but no such body shall have power to impose requirements on chief officers of police as to the training, education, or professional development of constables.

(4) All property, rights, and liabilities of the College of Policing Limited shall vest in the Secretary of State on commencement of this section.

Section 69. Prohibition of political activity by police officers

(1) No police officer may—

(a) be a member of any political party;

(b) publicly express support for or opposition to any political party, candidate for election, or political cause;

(c) take any active part in politics;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) participate in any demonstration, march, or protest relating to any political or social cause, whether on duty or off duty;

(e) display or wear any badge, emblem, symbol, or item of clothing indicating support for or opposition to any political cause, ideology, or campaign, whether on duty or off duty.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(e), a political cause, ideology, or campaign includes but is not limited to—

(a) any campaign relating to equality, diversity, or inclusion;

(b) any campaign relating to race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, or disability;

(c) any environmental or climate-related campaign;

(d) any campaign relating to international affairs or conflicts;

(e) any cause designated by the Secretary of State by order as political for the purposes of this section.

(3) A police officer who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale, and shall be dismissed from the police force without notice.

(4) This section does not prevent a police officer from—

(a) voting in any election;

(b) expressing views on matters of police policy, pay, or conditions of service in the course of representative functions on behalf of police officers;

(c) participating in activities organised by the police force itself.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 70. Codification of Peelian Principles

(1) It is declared that the function of the police is to prevent crime and disorder, and that the police exist to serve the public and are accountable to the law.

(2) Every chief officer of police and every police officer shall in the exercise of his functions have regard to the following principles—

(a) the basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder;

(b) the ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions;

(c) the police must secure the willing cooperation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public;

(d) the degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use of physical force;

(e) the police seek and preserve public favour not by catering to public opinion but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law;

(f) the police use physical force only when the exercise of persuasion, advice, and warning is found to be insufficient, and use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective;

(g) the police at all times maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police, the police being only members of the public

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence;

(h) the police recognise always the need for strict adherence to police-executive functions and refrain from appearing to usurp the powers of the judiciary by avenging individuals or the state or authoritatively judging guilt and punishing the guilty;

(i) the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it.

(3) The College of Policing Guidance, the National Decision Model, and any other doctrine, guidance, code of practice, or policy document which is inconsistent with the principles set out in subsection (2) is of no effect.

Prisons and Sentencing

Section 71. Increase in prison capacity

(1) The Secretary of State shall take such steps as are necessary to ensure that the total operational capacity of prisons and other places of detention in England and Wales is increased to not less than two hundred thousand places within five years of commencement of this section.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "operational capacity" means the total number of prisoners that an establishment can hold taking into account control, security, and the proper operation of the planned regime.

(3) The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament an annual report on progress towards achieving the target set out in subsection (1).

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 72. Deportation of foreign national offenders to serve sentences abroad

(1) Where a person who is not a British citizen is convicted of an offence and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the Secretary of State may by order direct that the person shall serve that sentence in a prison or other place of detention outside the United Kingdom.

(2) An order under subsection (1) may be made—

(a) at any time after conviction and sentence;

(b) without the consent of the person to whom it relates;

(c) without the consent of the government of the country to which the person is to be transferred.

(3) Where an order is made under subsection (1), the person shall be removed from the United Kingdom as soon as reasonably practicable and shall not be eligible for return to the United Kingdom at any time.

(4) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for—

(a) the selection of countries to which persons may be transferred;

(b) the making of arrangements with governments of other countries for the reception and detention of persons transferred;

(c) the payment of sums to governments of other countries in respect of the cost of detention;

(d) the treatment of persons transferred as having served their sentence for the purposes of deportation.

(5) Where no arrangement can be made with the government of any country for the reception and detention of a person, the Secretary of State may direct

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

that the person be deported to any country of which he is a national or citizen, or any country from which he travelled to the United Kingdom, whether or not he be made stateless, and the sentence shall be treated as spent upon deportation.

Deportation of Foreign Criminals

Section 73. Immediate deportation of foreign national offenders

(1) A person who is not a British citizen and who is convicted of any criminal offence by a court in England and Wales shall be liable to deportation.

(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence and is liable to deportation under subsection (1), the Secretary of State shall make a deportation order in respect of that person unless—

> (a) the person is sentenced to a fine only and the offence is a summary offence; or
>
> (b) the Secretary of State is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances relating to the individual case which outweigh the public interest in deportation.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(b), exceptional circumstances exist only where—

> (a) deportation would be contrary to the United Kingdom's obligations as limited by section 82 of this Act; or
>
> (b) deportation would credibly and certainly result in the person's death in the country to which he is to be deported, and no safe third country is willing to receive him.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) In determining whether exceptional circumstances exist, the Secretary of State shall not have regard to—

(a) the person's family or private life in the United Kingdom;

(b) the length of time the person has resided in the United Kingdom;

(c) the person's age or state of health, unless he is suffering from a terminal illness with a life expectancy of less than six months;

(d) any claim that the person would face discrimination or a lesser standard of living in the country to which he is to be deported;

(e) any claim that the person has become integrated into life in the United Kingdom.

(5) Where a deportation order is made under this section, the person shall be detained and removed from the United Kingdom as soon as reasonably practicable, and in any event within ninety days of the making of the deportation order, unless removal is prevented by legal proceedings.

(6) No appeal shall lie against a deportation order made under this section except on the ground that—

(a) the person is a British citizen; or

(b) removal would breach the United Kingdom's obligations as limited by section 82 of this Act; or

(c) removal would result in the person's death.

(7) An appeal under subsection (6) shall be determined within twenty-eight days of the notice of appeal being filed, and the person shall remain detained during the determination of the appeal.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(8) The making of a deportation order under this section shall invalidate any leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom previously granted to the person, and the person shall not be eligible to apply for leave to enter or remain at any time in the future.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART VI - THE BORDER

Immigration Controls

Section 74. Moratorium on immigration

(1) For a period of five years beginning with the day on which this section comes into force, no person who is not a British citizen shall be granted leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom, save as provided in subsection (2). The period may be extended for periods of twelve months in perpetuity thereafter.

(2) The prohibition in subsection (1) does not apply to—

(a) the spouse or civil partner of a British citizen, provided that the British citizen has been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for a continuous period of not less than five years;

(b) a child under the age of eighteen years who is the child of a British citizen, provided that the British citizen has been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for a continuous period of not less than two years;

(c) a person granted leave to enter for the purpose of transit through the United Kingdom, for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours;

(d) a person whose presence in the United Kingdom is required for the purpose of criminal or civil proceedings before a court or tribunal, for such period as is necessary for those proceedings;

(e) a person granted leave to enter or remain by the Secretary of State on grounds of overwhelming compassion in wholly exceptional circumstances.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(e), overwhelming compassion in wholly exceptional circumstances exists only where—

(a) the person requires urgent medical treatment for a life-threatening condition which is not available in any other country; and

(b) the treatment is to be provided at no cost to public funds; and

(c) the person will depart from the United Kingdom immediately upon completion of the treatment.

(4) The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament an annual report on the number of persons granted leave to enter or remain under subsection (2), specifying the category under which leave was granted in each case.

(5) Any leave to enter or remain granted in contravention of subsection (1) is void and of no effect.

Section 75. Order to control entry to the United Kingdom

(1) The Secretary of State shall by order made under section 3(2) of the Immigration Act 1971 impose such conditions and restrictions on entry to the United Kingdom as are necessary to give effect to section 74 of this Act.

(2) An order under subsection (1) shall provide that—

(a) no visa, entry clearance, or other leave to enter or remain shall be issued to any person who is not a British citizen, save in the cases specified in section 74(2);

(b) immigration officers shall refuse entry to any person who does not hold valid leave to enter;

(c) any person refused entry shall be removed from the United Kingdom on the next available flight or sailing.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 76. Phased liberalisation of immigration controls

(1) The Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument provide for the phased relaxation of the prohibition in section 74(1) in relation to specified categories of persons, provided that no such order shall be made before the expiry of the five-year period specified in section 74(1).

(2) An order under subsection (1) may provide for relaxation only in relation to—

(a) persons possessing skills or qualifications which are in short supply in the United Kingdom and which cannot be met from the resident population;

(b) persons seeking to establish businesses which will employ not less than fifty British citizens;

(c) persons investing not less than ten million pounds in productive assets in the United Kingdom;

(d) spouses and children of British citizens as specified in section 74(2)(a) and (b).

(3) Any relaxation provided for by an order under subsection (1) shall be subject to an annual limit on the total number of persons granted leave to enter or remain, which limit shall not exceed five thousand persons in any calendar year during the ten years following the expiry of the moratorium, and ten thousand persons in any calendar year thereafter.

(4) An order under subsection (1) shall not be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 77. Prohibition on access to public funds for foreign nationals

(1) No person who is not a British citizen shall be entitled to—

(a) income support, income-based jobseeker's allowance, income-related employment and support allowance, pension credit, housing benefit, council tax benefit, child benefit, child tax credit, working tax credit, or universal credit under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 or the Welfare Reform Act 2012;

(b) social services support under Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948 or section 21 or 29 of the same Act;

(c) homelessness assistance under Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996;

(d) a grant or loan for education purposes under the Education Act 1962, the Teaching and Higher Education Act 1998, or otherwise;

(e) National Health Service treatment other than treatment for infectious diseases or emergency treatment, unless the person pays the full cost of the treatment in advance;

(f) allocation of social housing under Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996;

(g) any other payment, service, or benefit provided from public funds.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to emergency medical treatment necessary to save life or prevent serious deterioration in health.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(e), "emergency treatment" means treatment provided in an accident and emergency department for a condition requiring immediate attention, and does not include any follow-up treatment or admission to hospital.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Where any payment, service, or benefit is provided in contravention of subsection (1), the Secretary of State may recover the cost of such payment, service, or benefit from—

(a) the person to whom it was provided;

(b) any person who sponsored that person's application for leave to enter or remain in the United Kingdom;

(c) any employer of that person.

(5) Amounts recoverable under subsection (4) shall be recoverable as a civil debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Asylum and Refugees

(1) In this section—

"asylum" means temporary leave to remain in the United Kingdom for a period not exceeding one year, granted to a person who satisfies the criteria set out in subsection (3);

"country of nationality" means the state of which a person is a citizen or national by operation of that state's law;

"direct arrival" means arrival in the United Kingdom from the territory in which persecution is eminent, without the person having been present in any other territory, save where the person transited through an airport or port whilst remaining continuously in a sterile transit area under the control of border authorities without passing through immigration control of any state;

"identity documents" means a valid passport or national identity card issued by the state of which the person is a national;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

"persecution" means the threat of death, torture, enslavement, or arbitrary detention carried out by the state or by non-state actors which the state is unable or unwilling to suppress;

"Refugee Convention" means the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28th July 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 31st January 1967;

"safe third country" means any state which is a signatory to the Refugee Convention and in which the person would not face persecution.

(2) A person who claims that removal from the United Kingdom would breach the United Kingdom's obligations under the Refugee Convention may apply to the Secretary of State for temporary asylum.

(3) The Secretary of State may grant temporary asylum only where satisfied on the balance of probabilities that—

> (a) the person is outside his country of nationality owing to a well-founded objective risk of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion;
>
> (b) the persecution feared is persecution by the state of which the person is a national, or persecution by non-state actors which that state is demonstrably unable or unwilling to prevent;
>
> (c) there exists in the country of nationality a systematic state programme of extermination, genocide, torture, or enslavement directed at the category of persons to which the person belongs;
>
> (d) the person arrived in the United Kingdom by means of direct arrival;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(e) the person is in possession of identity documents and presented such documents to an immigration officer immediately upon arrival in the United Kingdom;

(f) the person claimed asylum immediately upon presenting himself to an immigration officer at the port or place of entry to the United Kingdom.

(4) The Secretary of State shall refuse an application for asylum where—

(a) the person was present in, or transited through, any safe third country before arriving in the United Kingdom;

(b) the person failed to produce identity documents upon arrival in the United Kingdom;

(c) the person destroyed, discarded, or concealed identity documents or travel documents;

(d) the person failed to claim asylum immediately upon arrival in the United Kingdom;

(e) the person has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in any jurisdiction;

(f) there are reasonable grounds for regarding the person as a danger to the security of the United Kingdom.

(5) Where asylum is granted under subsection (3), such asylum shall be for a period of one year only, and the person granted asylum shall make arrangements to depart the United Kingdom within that period.

(6) A person granted asylum under subsection (3) shall have no entitlement to apply for any extension of leave to remain, for settlement, for citizenship, or

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

for the admission to the United Kingdom of any spouse, child, or other relative.

(7) The Secretary of State shall not be obliged to grant asylum to any person and may refuse any application for asylum where the Secretary of State considers such refusal to be in the public interest or in the interests of the security of the United Kingdom.

(8) A person whose application for asylum is refused shall have no right of appeal against such refusal and shall be removed from the United Kingdom as soon as reasonably practicable.

Section 79. Maritime interception and turnback operations

(1) The Secretary of State shall issue directions to His Majesty's Coastguard, Border Force, and the Royal Navy to intercept vessels in international waters which are believed to be carrying persons intending to enter the United Kingdom without leave.

(2) Where a vessel is intercepted under subsection (1), the master of the intercepting vessel may—

> (a) require the intercepted vessel to return to the port from which it departed or to the nearest safe port in a safe third country;
>
> (b) take the intercepted vessel in tow and return it to the port from which it departed or to the nearest safe port in a safe third country;
>
> (c) disable the engine or propulsion system of the intercepted vessel to prevent it from proceeding to the United Kingdom, provided that the safety of persons on board is not endangered;
>
> (d) transfer persons from the intercepted vessel to the intercepting vessel and return them to the port from which they departed or to the nearest safe port in a safe third country.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) No action taken under subsection (2) shall constitute a breach of international law, and the United Kingdom shall not be liable in respect of any loss or damage arising from such action unless it is proved that the action was taken with intent to cause death or serious injury and that death or serious injury resulted.

(4) Where persons are returned to a port under subsection (2), they shall not be regarded as having entered the United Kingdom or as having made an application for asylum or leave to enter.

(5) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for—

(a) the training of personnel engaged in operations under this section;

(b) the use of force in the course of such operations;

(c) the treatment of persons intercepted;

(d) cooperation with authorities of other states in the conduct of such operations.

Section 80. Suspension of the Geneva Refugee Convention

(1) The United Kingdom's obligations under the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28 July 1951 and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees done at New York on 31 January 1967 are suspended pending renegotiation of those instruments.

(2) During the period of suspension, the United Kingdom shall not be bound by any provision of the Convention or Protocol, save that the United Kingdom shall continue to observe the principle of non-refoulement in relation to persons who would face death or torture if returned to their country of origin.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), "torture" has the meaning given in Article 1 of the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and does not include—

(a) treatment which falls short of torture as defined in that Article;

(b) punishment lawfully imposed under the law of the country to which the person is to be returned;

(c) discrimination or inequality of treatment under the law of that country;

(d) deprivation of economic or social rights.

(4) The Secretary of State shall conduct negotiations with other High Contracting Parties to the Refugee Convention with a view to agreeing amendments to that Convention which—

(a) require asylum seekers to claim asylum in the first safe country they enter;

(b) permit the return of asylum seekers to safe third countries;

(c) exclude from protection persons who have travelled through safe countries without claiming asylum;

(d) exclude from protection persons who have committed serious crimes;

(e) permit temporary protection only, with return to the country of origin when conditions permit.

(5) The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament an annual report on the progress of negotiations under subsection (4).

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Deportation Procedures

Section 81. Order to expel illegal immigrants

(1) The Secretary of State shall by order made under section 3(2) of the Immigration Act 1971 and section 10 of the Nationality and Borders Act 2022 provide for the immediate removal from the United Kingdom of all persons who—

(a) entered the United Kingdom without leave; or

(b) have remained in the United Kingdom beyond the period of leave granted; or

(c) obtained leave to enter or remain by deception.

(2) An order under subsection (1) shall provide that persons to whom it applies shall be—

(a) detained upon identification;

(b) given notice of removal not less than seven days before the date of removal;

(c) removed from the United Kingdom as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within thirty days of identification.

(3) A person served with notice of removal under subsection (2)(b) may appeal to the First-tier Tribunal on the ground that—

(a) he is a British citizen; or

(b) he has valid leave to enter or remain which was not obtained by deception; or

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) removal would gravely breach the United Kingdom's obligations under the Refugee Convention as limited by section 78.

(4) An appeal under subsection (3) must be filed within fourteen days of service of the notice of removal, and the tribunal shall determine the appeal within fourteen days of it being filed.

(5) The tribunal may not grant an extension of the time limit in subsection (4) except where the person was prevented from filing the appeal by circumstances wholly beyond his control.

(6) Where an appeal is filed under subsection (3), removal shall be stayed until determination of the appeal, but the person shall remain in detention.

(7) Where an appeal under subsection (3) is unsuccessful or is not filed within the time limit, the person shall be removed from the United Kingdom immediately and shall not be eligible to re-enter the United Kingdom at any time.

Section 82. Reduced notice periods for deportation

(1) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Immigration Act 1971 or any other enactment, the period of notice required to be given to a person of his liability to deportation or removal from the United Kingdom shall be seven days.

(2) Where a person has been served with notice of deportation or removal, any appeal against that decision must be filed within fourteen days of service of the notice.

(3) Where an appeal is filed, the First-tier Tribunal shall determine the appeal within twenty-eight days of it being filed.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The tribunal may not grant an extension of the time limit in subsection (3) save in wholly exceptional circumstances where the interests of justice require it.

(5) Where removal has been stayed pending determination of an appeal, the person shall be removed within seven days of the appeal being dismissed or withdrawn.

People Smuggling

Section 83. Offence of people smuggling

(1) A person commits an offence if he—

> (a) facilitates the entry into the United Kingdom of an individual who is not a British citizen and whom he knows or has reasonable cause to believe does not have valid leave to enter; or
>
> (b) facilitates the travel to the United Kingdom of an individual with the intention that the individual will enter the United Kingdom without valid leave to enter; or
>
> (c) arranges, organises, or assists in the arrangement or organisation of travel for individuals with the intention that they will enter the United Kingdom without valid leave to enter.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "facilitates" includes—

> (a) providing transport or arranging for transport to be provided;
>
> (b) providing accommodation or arranging for accommodation to be provided;
>
> (c) providing financial assistance or arranging for financial assistance to be provided;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) providing advice or information;

(e) acting as an agent or intermediary.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or a fine or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life.

(4) Where a person who is not a British citizen is convicted of an offence under this section, the court shall order that the person be deported upon completion of his sentence, and the person shall not be eligible to re-enter the United Kingdom at any time.

(5) It is not a defence to a charge under this section that—

(a) the person believed that the individuals would claim asylum upon entry to the United Kingdom;

(b) the person was acting for humanitarian reasons;

(c) the person was paid or rewarded for his assistance;

(d) the entry or attempted entry did not in fact take place.

(6) The court may order the forfeiture of any vehicle, vessel, or aircraft used in the commission of an offence under this section, and any such vehicle, vessel, or aircraft shall vest in the Crown.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Identity

Section 84. Recognition of Britannic ethnic identities

(1) In any official document, form, census, or survey which requests information as to a person's nationality or national identity, provision shall be made for the person to identify as English, Scottish, Welsh, or Northern Irish.

(2) All British passports issued to persons ordinarily resident in England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland shall state the holder's nationality as—

(a) "British (English)" for persons ordinarily resident in England;

(b) "British (Scottish)" for persons ordinarily resident in Scotland;

(c) "British (Welsh)" for persons ordinarily resident in Wales;

(d) "British (Northern Irish)" for persons ordinarily resident in Northern Ireland.

(3) A person may request that his passport specify a different Britannic national identity if he can demonstrate ancestral connection to that nation.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), "ancestral connection" means that one or more of the person's parents or grandparents was born in or was ordinarily resident in that nation.

(5) The specification of Britannic national identity in a passport does not affect the holder's status as a British citizen or confer any rights or privileges beyond those enjoyed by all British citizens.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART VII — THE EXCHEQUER

Income Tax

Section 85. Youth income tax allowance

(1) From the tax year commencing on the sixth day of April following Royal Assent to this Act, any individual who has not attained the age of twenty-five years on or before the fifth day of April in that tax year shall be entitled to deduct ninety per centum of their total income from all sources before calculating liability to income tax.

(2) The allowance provided by subsection (1) shall be applied before any other relief, deduction, or allowance under the Income Tax Act 2007 or any other enactment.

(3) For the purposes of this section, total income means the sum of all income from employment, self-employment, property, investments, pensions, and any other source chargeable to income tax under any provision of the Income Tax Acts.

Section 86. Flat rate of income tax

(1) Section 6 of the Income Tax Act 2007 is repealed.

(2) From the tax year commencing on the sixth day of April following Royal Assent to this Act, income tax shall be charged at a single flat rate of ten per centum on the taxable income of individuals.

(3) All provisions in the Income Tax Act 2007 and in any other enactment which establish, provide for, or make reference to basic rate tax, higher rate tax, additional rate tax, dividend ordinary rate, dividend upper rate, dividend

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

additional rate, starting rate for savings, or any other differential rates of income tax are hereby repealed.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), taxable income means the total income of an individual after deduction of the personal allowance established by section 87 of this Act and after deduction of any allowance provided by section 85 of this Act where applicable, but before any other deductions or reliefs.

Section 87. Personal allowance

(1) Every individual shall be entitled to a personal allowance of fifty thousand pounds sterling for each tax year, being an amount deducted from total income before calculation of income tax liability.

(2) The personal allowance provided by subsection (1) shall not be reduced, restricted, tapered, or withdrawn by reason of the individual's level of income, age, or any other circumstance.

(3) Sections 35 to 57 of the Income Tax Act 2007, which make provision for personal allowances and the reduction thereof, are repealed and replaced by this section.

(4) The amount specified in subsection (1) shall remain fixed and shall not be subject to indexation or adjustment by statutory instrument or any other means unless expressly amended by Act of Parliament.

Section 88. Voluntary nature of pay as you earn

(1) No employer shall be under any obligation to operate pay as you earn deduction of income tax from payments to employees pursuant to the Income Tax (Pay As You Earn) Regulations 2003 or any regulations replacing or amending those regulations.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) Every individual in receipt of employment income may elect to be responsible for their own income tax affairs by filing their own tax return and making direct payment to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

(3) Where an individual makes an election under subsection (2), that individual's employer shall have no liability of any kind for that individual's income tax, including but not limited to liability arising from underpayment, late payment, non-payment, incorrect calculation, failure to deduct, or any error or omission in respect of income tax due from that individual.

(4) An employer who operates pay as you earn does so voluntarily and may cease operating such system at any time by giving not less than fourteen days' notice in writing to the employee concerned and to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

(5) His Majesty's Revenue and Customs shall not impose any penalty, surcharge, or sanction on any employer who ceases to operate pay as you earn or who declines to operate such system, nor shall any such employer be treated as having committed an offence or breach of duty.

Corporation Tax

Section 89. Rate of corporation tax

(1) Part 3 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 is amended such that corporation tax shall be charged on the taxable profits of companies at a single flat rate of five per centum.

(2) The charge to corporation tax at the rate specified in subsection (1) shall apply to all accounting periods beginning on or after the first day of April following Royal Assent to this Act.

(3) All provisions in the Corporation Tax Act 2010 and in any other enactment which establish, provide for, or make reference to differential rates of

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

corporation tax, small profits rates, marginal relief, or tapering of corporation tax rates are hereby repealed.

Section 90. Offset for expenditure on public benefit works

(1) A company liable to corporation tax may reduce its corporation tax liability for an accounting period, including to nil, by deducting from that liability the verified cost of qualifying expenditure incurred by that company during that accounting period.

(2) For the purposes of this section, qualifying expenditure means expenditure on works or installations which satisfy all of the following conditions:

(a) the works or installations constitute public beautification, cultural enrichment, horticultural development, or architectural enhancement;

(b) the works or installations are situated in a location where members of the public may view, access, or experience them;

(c) public access to view, access, or experience the works or installations is provided without any charge, fee, payment, or requirement to obtain permission;

(d) public access is available during all hours between sunrise and sunset on every day of the year, save only for temporary closures necessary for maintenance or repair not exceeding fourteen days in any calendar year.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), verified cost means expenditure which meets all of the following requirements:

(a) the expenditure has been actually incurred and paid by the company;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) the expenditure is certified by a fellow or member of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors or by a member of a body of accountants recognised under the Companies Act 2006 section 1212 as properly attributable to the works or installations claimed;

(c) the certification includes a detailed breakdown showing the cost of materials, labour, professional fees, and any other component parts of the total expenditure;

(d) photographic or video evidence of the completed works or installations is provided showing their appearance and their accessibility to the public.

(4) A claim under this section shall be made to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs in such form and manner and containing such information as His Majesty's Revenue and Customs may by notice specify, and shall be accompanied by the certification and evidence required by subsection (3).

(5) Where a company's corporation tax liability for an accounting period is reduced to nil by virtue of this section and qualifying expenditure remains unrelieved, that unrelieved expenditure may not be carried forward or carried back to any other accounting period.

(6) Public beautification for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) means works which enhance the visual appearance of streets, squares, parks, buildings, or other spaces accessible to the public, including but not limited to sculpture, fountains, ornamental planting, decorative paving, architectural lighting, and restoration of historic facades.

(7) Cultural enrichment for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) means works which provide educational, artistic, or historical benefit to the public, including but not limited to public art installations, plaques commemorating historical events or persons, sundials, public libraries or reading rooms, and exhibition spaces.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(8) Horticultural development for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) means the creation or improvement of gardens, arboreta, ornamental landscapes, public parks, or planted areas accessible to the public.

(9) Architectural enhancement for the purposes of subsection (2)(a) means works which improve the design, appearance, or functionality of buildings or structures accessible to the public, including restoration or improvement of architectural features of historic or aesthetic merit.

Capital Gains Tax

Section 91. Annual exempt amount

(1) Section 3 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 is amended such that the annual exempt amount for capital gains tax shall be one million pounds sterling for each individual for each tax year.

(2) The annual exempt amount specified in subsection (1) shall apply from the tax year commencing on the sixth day of April following Royal Assent to this Act.

(3) Where an individual's chargeable gains in a tax year do not exceed the annual exempt amount available to that individual, the unused portion of the annual exempt amount shall be carried forward to subsequent tax years.

(4) Unused annual exempt amounts carried forward under subsection (3) may be carried forward without limit as to time or quantum and shall be available to set against chargeable gains in any future tax year in addition to the annual exempt amount for that future tax year.

(5) Where an individual has unused annual exempt amounts carried forward from more than one previous tax year, those amounts shall be used in the order in which they arose, treating the earliest as used first.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 92. Rate of capital gains tax

(1) Chargeable gains arising to an individual in a tax year which exceed the annual exempt amount available to that individual for that year, after taking into account all unused annual exempt amounts carried forward from previous years, shall be charged to capital gains tax at a flat rate of fifteen per centum.

(2) The rate specified in subsection (1) shall apply from the tax year commencing on the sixth day of April following Royal Assent to this Act.

(3) All provisions in the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 and in any other enactment which establish, provide for, or make reference to differential rates of capital gains tax, including but not limited to lower rates for basic rate taxpayers, higher rates for additional rate taxpayers, and special rates for residential property or carried interest, are hereby repealed.

Section 93. Exemption for assets held exceeding two years

(1) No charge to capital gains tax shall arise on a disposal of an asset by an individual where that individual has held that asset for a continuous period exceeding two years ending with the date of disposal.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an individual holds an asset during any period in which that individual is the beneficial owner of the asset, whether the asset is held in the individual's own name or through nominees, trustees, or other intermediaries.

(3) Where an asset has been acquired by an individual from their spouse or civil partner, the period during which the spouse or civil partner held the asset before the transfer shall be treated as a period during which the individual held the asset, provided that the spouse or civil partner would have been entitled to the exemption under this section had they made the disposal.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The exemption provided by subsection (1) shall apply to all assets capable of giving rise to a chargeable gain within the meaning of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, including but not limited to:

(a) land and buildings of every description wherever situated;

(b) shares in and securities of companies;

(c) cryptocurrency, cryptoassets, digital tokens, and other digital representations of value;

(d) goodwill and other intangible assets;

(e) debts, except debts which are qualifying corporate bonds within the meaning of section 117 of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992;

(f) options, futures, and other derivative contracts;

(g) foreign currency held otherwise than in the ordinary course of a trade;

(h) chattels and tangible movable property;

(i) any other property or rights having a value in money or money's worth.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(c), cryptocurrency means any cryptographically secured digital representation of value or contractual rights that uses distributed ledger technology or similar and which can be transferred, stored, or traded electronically, including but not limited to Bitcoin, Ethereum, and any other digital asset commonly understood as cryptocurrency, and including tokens representing ownership interests, utility rights, or other economic benefits.

Dividend Tax

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 94. Dividend allowance

(1) Section 13A of the Income Tax Act 2007 is amended such that the dividend allowance shall be one million pounds sterling for each individual for each tax year.

(2) The dividend allowance specified in subsection (1) shall apply from the tax year commencing on the sixth day of April following Royal Assent to this Act.

(3) Where an individual's dividend income in a tax year does not exceed the dividend allowance available to that individual, the unused portion of the dividend allowance shall be carried forward to subsequent tax years.

(4) Unused dividend allowances carried forward under subsection (3) may be carried forward without limit as to time or quantum and shall be available to set against dividend income in any future tax year in addition to the dividend allowance for that future tax year.

(5) Where an individual has unused dividend allowances carried forward from more than one previous tax year, those amounts shall be used in the order in which they arose, treating the earliest as used first.

Section 95. Rate of dividend tax

(1) Dividend income received by an individual in a tax year which exceeds the dividend allowance available to that individual for that year, after taking into account all unused dividend allowances carried forward from previous years, shall be charged to income tax at a flat rate of fifteen per centum.

(2) The rate specified in subsection (1) shall apply from the tax year commencing on the sixth day of April following Royal Assent to this Act.

(3) All provisions in the Income Tax Act 2007 and in any other enactment which establish, provide for, or make reference to differential rates of income

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

tax on dividend income, including but not limited to dividend ordinary rate, dividend upper rate, and dividend additional rate, are hereby repealed.

(4) Dividend income charged to tax under this section shall not be aggregated with any other income for the purposes of determining the rate at which that other income is taxed.

Section 96. Exemption for dividends and cryptocurrency held exceeding two years

(1) No charge to income tax on dividend income and no charge to capital gains tax shall arise where the shares or securities giving rise to the dividend income, or the cryptocurrency or cryptoasset being disposed of, have been held by the individual for a continuous period exceeding two years ending with the date on which the dividend is received or the disposal is made.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), shares or securities or cryptocurrency or cryptoassets are held by an individual during any period in which that individual is the beneficial owner thereof, whether held in the individual's own name or through nominees, trustees, or other intermediaries.

(3) Where shares or securities or cryptocurrency or cryptoassets have been acquired by an individual from their spouse or civil partner, the period during which the spouse or civil partner held them before the transfer shall be treated as a period during which the individual held them.

National Insurance Contributions

Section 97. Right to opt out for persons under forty years

(1) Any individual who has not attained the age of forty years may elect to opt out of liability to pay National Insurance contributions for a period not

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

exceeding fifteen years from the beginning of the tax year following the tax year in which the election is made.

(2) An election under subsection (1) shall be made in writing to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs and shall specify the date from which the election is to take effect, being the first day of a tax year.

(3) During the period for which an election under subsection (1) has effect, the individual shall not be liable to pay Class 1 primary contributions, Class 2 contributions, or Class 4 contributions under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, and no employer of that individual shall be liable to pay Class 1 secondary contributions in respect of earnings paid to that individual.

(4) An individual who has made an election under subsection (1) may revoke that election at any time by notice in writing to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs, and such revocation shall take effect from the first day of the tax year following the tax year in which the notice is given.

(5) An individual who revokes an election under subsection (4) may not make any further election under subsection (1) at any time thereafter.

(6) During any period for which an election under subsection (1) has effect, the individual shall not be entitled to any contributory benefit under the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 or under any other enactment which depends upon the payment of National Insurance contributions, and that period shall not be treated as a qualifying year for the purposes of state pension entitlement or any other contributory benefit.

Section 98. Abolition of employee contributions and establishment of employer levy

(1) Sections 1, 2, and 15 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, being the provisions imposing liability for Class 1 primary

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

contributions, Class 2 contributions, and Class 4 contributions on individuals, are repealed with effect from the sixth day of April in the second year following the year in which this Act receives Royal Assent.

(2) From the date specified in subsection (1), every employer shall be liable to pay to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs an employer levy calculated at the rate of seven and one-half per centum of the total gross earnings paid by that employer to all employees in each tax year.

(3) The employer levy established by subsection (2) shall be payable monthly, and the amount payable for each month shall be seven and one-half per centum of the gross earnings paid to all employees during that month.

(4) Payment of the employer levy for each month shall be made to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs not later than the nineteenth day of the month following the month in which the earnings were paid.

(5) For the purposes of this section:

> (a) earnings means any remuneration or profit derived from employment, including but not limited to wages, salary, fees, bonuses, commission, overtime pay, tips paid by the employer, benefits in kind valued at their cash equivalent, and any other payment or benefit provided by reason of the employment;
>
> (b) employee means any person gainfully employed in Great Britain either under a contract of service or in an office with emoluments chargeable to income tax under Part 2 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003;
>
> (c) employer means any person by whom one or more employees are employed.

(6) The employer levy established by this section shall be charged on the gross earnings paid without any deduction, exemption, threshold, allowance,

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

or relief of any kind, and there shall be no upper limit on the amount of earnings subject to the levy.

(7) Section 6 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992, being the provision imposing liability for Class 1 secondary contributions on employers, is repealed with effect from the date specified in subsection (1) and is replaced by this section.

Value Added Tax and Local Sales Tax

Section 99. Abolition of Value Added Tax

(1) The Value Added Tax Act 1994 is repealed in its entirety with effect from the first day of the third month following the month in which this Act receives Royal Assent.

(2) From the date specified in subsection (1):

(a) no person shall be liable to account for or to pay Value Added Tax on any supply of goods or services or on any importation or acquisition of goods;

(b) His Majesty's Revenue and Customs shall have no power to register any person for Value Added Tax, to assess any person to Value Added Tax, to charge Value Added Tax, or to collect Value Added Tax;

(c) all registrations for Value Added Tax under the Value Added Tax Act 1994 shall cease to have effect;

(d) no tax point shall arise for Value Added Tax purposes and no Value Added Tax shall be chargeable on any supply or importation occurring on or after that date.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Any obligation to submit Value Added Tax returns or to pay Value Added Tax in respect of prescribed accounting periods ending before the date specified in subsection (1) shall continue and shall be enforceable in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994 as if that Act had not been repealed, and for this purpose the Value Added Tax Act 1994 shall continue to have effect in relation to such obligations notwithstanding its repeal.

(4) All subordinate legislation made under the Value Added Tax Act 1994 shall cease to have effect on the date specified in subsection (1), save insofar as such subordinate legislation is necessary for the discharge of obligations arising under subsection (3).

Section 100. Local parish sales tax

(1) A parish council in England or a community council in Wales may by resolution impose a sales tax on retail sales of goods and services taking place within its area.

(2) A resolution under subsection (1) must be passed by a simple majority of the members of the parish council or community council present and voting at a meeting of which not less than fourteen days' notice has been given and at which the question of imposing the sales tax is specified in the notice as an item of business.

(3) The rate of sales tax imposed under subsection (1) shall not exceed fifteen per centum of the sale price of the goods or services sold.

(4) For the purposes of this section:

> (a) retail sale means any sale of goods or supply of services to a person who acquires the goods or services otherwise than for the purpose of resale or re-supply in the course of any business carried on by that person;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) sale price means the total consideration paid or payable by the purchaser for the goods or services, including all charges, expenses, and costs of any kind, but excluding the amount of any sales tax chargeable under this section.

(5) A retail sale takes place within the area of a parish council or community council if the goods are delivered to the purchaser at a location within that area or if the services are performed at a location within that area, save that where goods are collected by the purchaser from the seller's premises, the retail sale takes place within the area in which those premises are situated.

(6) Every person who makes retail sales within an area where a sales tax has been imposed under subsection (1) shall:

(a) collect the sales tax from the purchaser at the time of sale;

(b) maintain records showing all retail sales made, the sales tax collected, and such other information as the parish council or community council may reasonably require;

(c) remit the sales tax collected during each calendar month to the parish council or community council not later than the fourteenth day of the following month;

(d) provide to the parish council or community council such returns and information as it may reasonably require to verify the amount of sales tax due.

(7) Where a person fails to collect sales tax as required by subsection (6)(a) or fails to remit sales tax as required by subsection (6)(c), that person shall be liable to pay to the parish council or community council a penalty equal to twice the amount of sales tax which should have been collected or remitted.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(8) A parish council or community council may recover any sales tax due under this section or any penalty imposed under subsection (7) by action in the county court as a civil debt.

(9) All monies received by a parish council or community council from sales tax imposed under this section shall be paid into a separate account and shall be expended only on the provision of services, facilities, amenities, or infrastructure within the area of that parish council or community council, and no part of such monies shall be transferred to any other local authority or to any central government department or agency.

(10) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for the administration and enforcement of sales tax imposed under this section, including but not limited to provision for returns, record-keeping, inspection of records, and penalties for false statements.

Prohibition of Wealth Taxes

Section 101. Wealth taxes prohibited

(1) No Act of Parliament enacted after the commencement of this section, and no subordinate legislation made after the commencement of this section, shall impose or authorise the imposition of any tax, levy, charge, duty, or contribution which is calculated by reference to the value of assets owned by any person or by reference to the net worth of any person.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1):

> (a) the value of assets owned by a person means the aggregate value of all property and rights of any description belonging to that person, howsoever calculated and whether calculated gross or net of liabilities;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) the net worth of a person means the difference between the total value of all assets owned by that person and the total value of all liabilities owed by that person.

(3) Subsection (1) does not prohibit the imposition of tax on:

(a) income received by a person;

(b) gains accruing to a person on the disposal of assets;

(c) gifts or inheritances at the time they are received by a person;

(d) the occupation or use of land or buildings;

(e) transactions involving the transfer or creation of interests in property.

(4) Any provision of any Act of Parliament or of any subordinate legislation which contravenes subsection (1) shall be void and of no effect and shall not be enforced by any court or tribunal or by any official or authority.

Continuous Tax Record System

Section 102. Replacement of annual filing with continuous tax record

(1) His Majesty's Revenue and Customs shall establish and maintain a system whereby individuals and companies may maintain a continuous electronic record of income, expenditure, gains, losses, and tax liabilities which is updated as transactions occur.

(2) The system established under subsection (1) shall:

(a) permit individuals and companies to upload or transmit data directly from bank accounts, building society accounts, investment

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

accounts, cryptocurrency wallets, payroll systems, accounting software, and any other financial or transactional systems;

(b) automatically calculate tax liabilities arising from transactions recorded in the system, applying the rates and reliefs provided by this Act and by any other enactment;

(c) provide a running total of tax due or overpaid at any point in time;

(d) permit individuals and companies to make payments of tax at any time and to view the balance of tax paid against tax due;

(e) generate statements showing all transactions, calculations, and payments for any specified period.

(3) An individual or company which maintains a continuous tax record under this section shall not be required to file an annual tax return for income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, or any other tax recorded in the system.

(4) The tax liability of an individual or company which maintains a continuous tax record under this section for any tax year shall be the liability shown in the system as at the end of that tax year, being the fifth day of April for income tax and capital gains tax or the last day of the accounting period for corporation tax.

(5) His Majesty's Revenue and Customs may enquire into the accuracy and completeness of a continuous tax record and may make such amendments to the record as appear to be necessary, but shall not do so more than twelve months after the end of the tax year or accounting period to which the record relates unless His Majesty's Revenue and Customs have reason to believe that income or gains have been omitted or that reliefs have been incorrectly claimed as a result of careless or deliberate conduct by the individual or company.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(6) Nothing in this section shall prevent an individual or company from choosing to file annual tax returns in the traditional manner if they prefer not to use the continuous tax record system.

Simplification of Tax Code

Section 103. Limitation on length of tax code

(1) The Treasury shall within three years of Royal Assent to this Act consolidate all enactments relating to taxation into a single Tax Code Act.

(2) The Tax Code Act produced under subsection (1) shall not exceed fifty pages in length when printed in the form ordinarily used for printing Acts of Parliament.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), schedules to the Tax Code Act shall not be counted in determining its length, but any such schedules shall contain only lists, tables, and forms and shall not contain substantive provisions creating liability to tax or providing reliefs from tax.

(4) The Treasury may by regulations repeal, revoke, or simplify any provision of any enactment relating to taxation for the purpose of enabling compliance with subsection (2).

Taxation of Small-Scale Self-Employment

Section 104. Micro-tax for self-employed persons with income below fifty thousand pounds

(1) An individual whose total income from self-employment in a tax year does not exceed fifty thousand pounds may elect to pay income tax on that self-employment income at a flat rate of five per centum without any deduction or relief.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) An individual who makes an election under subsection (1) shall not be entitled to deduct any expenses, losses, capital allowances, or reliefs from their self-employment income, and shall not be required to maintain business records or to complete self-assessment tax returns in respect of that self-employment income.

(3) An election under subsection (1) shall be made in writing to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs before the commencement of the tax year to which it relates, and once made shall have effect for that tax year and may not be revoked.

(4) An individual who makes an election under subsection (1) shall pay the tax due under that election by four equal quarterly payments made on the fifteenth day of July, October, January, and April in the tax year.

(5) For the purposes of this section, self-employment income means income from any trade, profession, or vocation carried on by the individual otherwise than in partnership and otherwise than as an employee.

Taxation of Foreign Income

Section 105. Remittance basis for foreign income

(1) An individual who is resident in the United Kingdom for tax purposes shall not be liable to income tax or capital gains tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom or on gains accruing on the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom unless and until that income or those gains are remitted to the United Kingdom.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1):

> (a) income arises outside the United Kingdom if it arises from a source outside the United Kingdom;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) an asset is situated outside the United Kingdom if it would be so regarded for the purposes of the law relating to the administration of estates of deceased persons;

(c) income or gains are remitted to the United Kingdom if money or property representing that income or those gains is brought to the United Kingdom or is used in the United Kingdom for the benefit of the individual or any member of the individual's family.

(3) An individual who is liable to tax under subsection (1) by virtue of remitting income or gains to the United Kingdom shall be liable to tax only on the amount remitted and not on the whole of the foreign income or gains arising in the tax year.

Capital Investment Incentives

Section 106. Full expensing of capital investments

(1) Any expenditure incurred by a person on the provision of plant or machinery wholly or partly for the purposes of a trade, profession, or vocation carried on by that person shall be deducted in full from the profits of that trade, profession, or vocation for the period of account in which the expenditure is incurred.

(2) Part 2 of the Capital Allowances Act 2001, which makes provision for the computation of capital allowances by reference to annual writing-down allowances and pools of expenditure, is repealed.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), plant or machinery has the meaning given by sections 21 to 23 of the Capital Allowances Act 2001 as those sections had effect immediately before their repeal by this section.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 107. Tax offset for investment in entrepreneurs under thirty years

(1) An individual or company which makes an equity investment in a qualifying entrepreneurial venture may deduct from their liability to income tax or corporation tax for the tax year or accounting period in which the investment is made an amount equal to fifty per centum of the amount invested.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a qualifying entrepreneurial venture means a company which satisfies all of the following conditions at the time the investment is made:

(a) the company is incorporated in the United Kingdom and has its registered office in the United Kingdom;

(b) the company has been in existence for less than five years;

(c) the company carries on a trade wholly or mainly in the United Kingdom or is preparing to carry on such a trade and begins to do so within two years of the investment;

(d) the company is not listed on any recognised stock exchange;

(e) at least one individual who holds shares in the company representing at least twenty-five per centum of its ordinary share capital has not attained the age of thirty years at the time the investment is made;

(f) the individual described in paragraph (e) works for the greater part of their time in the management or conduct of the company's trade.

(3) An equity investment for the purposes of subsection (1) means the subscription for new ordinary shares in the company carrying no preferential rights to dividends or to assets on a winding up.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Relief under this section shall not be available if the individual or company making the investment is connected with the company in which the investment is made, and for this purpose connected has the meaning given by section 993 of the Income Tax Act 2007.

Section 108. No tax on reinvested earnings

(1) A company shall not be liable to corporation tax on so much of its profits for an accounting period as are retained in the company and not distributed to shareholders by way of dividend or other distribution within twelve months after the end of that accounting period.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), profits are retained in the company if they are carried forward in the company's accounts as retained earnings or reserves and are not distributed in any form to shareholders or to persons connected with shareholders.

(3) Where profits which have been exempt from corporation tax under subsection (1) are subsequently distributed to shareholders, those profits shall be treated as profits of the accounting period in which the distribution is made and shall be chargeable to corporation tax in that accounting period.

Section 109. Exemption from tax on tips and gratuities

(1) Tips and gratuities received by an employee from customers of their employer shall not be treated as employment income for the purposes of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003 and shall not be liable to income tax.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1):

> (a) tips and gratuities means payments made voluntarily by customers to employees in recognition of service provided, whether paid in cash, by electronic means, or by any other method;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) tips and gratuities includes payments made directly to the employee and payments made to the employer which the employer passes on to employees;

(c) a payment is voluntary if the customer is not contractually or legally obliged to make it and if the amount of the payment is determined by the customer.

(3) Tips and gratuities received by an employee shall not be treated as earnings for the purposes of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 and shall not be subject to National Insurance contributions, whether paid by the employee or by the employer.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART VIII — COMMERCE & EMPLOYMENT

Deregulation and Regulatory Reform

Section 110. Sunset provisions for regulatory instruments

(1) Subject to subsection (2), any regulation, order, statutory instrument, or other subordinate legislation made after the commencement of this Act shall cease to have effect on the tenth anniversary of the date on which it was made, unless Parliament has by that date enacted primary legislation expressly renewing such regulation for a further period not exceeding ten years.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), "renewing" means the passage of an Act of Parliament which—

(a) identifies the specific regulation by its title and statutory instrument number; and

(b) declares that such regulation shall continue in force for a specified period not exceeding ten years from the date of such renewal.

(3) Any regulation which ceases to have effect pursuant to subsection (1) shall be deemed never to have applied to any act, omission, or state of affairs arising after the date on which it ceased to have effect, and no person shall be liable in any civil or criminal proceedings for any matter which would have constituted a breach of such regulation had it remained in force.

(4) The Secretary of State shall maintain and publish annually a register of all regulations subject to sunset provisions under this section, including—

(a) the title and statutory instrument number of each regulation;

(b) the date on which the regulation was made;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the date on which each such regulation shall cease to have effect unless renewed; and

(d) whether any renewal process has been commenced in respect of such regulation.

(5) Where a regulation ceases to have effect under this section, any licence, permit, approval, certificate, or other authorisation granted pursuant to that regulation shall continue to be valid and enforceable as if the regulation remained in force, unless the holder of such licence, permit, approval, certificate, or authorisation—

(a) acted in a manner that would have constituted an offence under any Act of Parliament in obtaining the same; or

(b) engaged in fraud, misrepresentation, or material non-disclosure in the application for or procurement of such licence, permit, approval, certificate, or authorisation.

(6) This section does not apply to—

(a) any regulation made pursuant to the royal prerogative in matters of defence or foreign affairs;

(b) any regulation required to give effect to a treaty obligation entered into before the commencement of this Act;

(c) any order relating to the commencement of provisions of an Act of Parliament; or

(d) any regulation expressly exempted by Schedule 8A to this Act.

Section 111. Revocation of retained European Union law

(1) All retained EU law, as defined in section 2 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, is hereby revoked and shall cease to have effect on

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

the day appointed by the Secretary of State by order made by statutory instrument.

(2) Different days may be appointed under subsection (1) for different purposes or different provisions of retained EU law.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where any retained EU law has been re-enacted, incorporated, or given effect by any Act of Parliament passed after the commencement of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, such re-enactment, incorporation, or provision shall remain in force unless and until expressly repealed by Parliament.

(4) The revocation of retained EU law under this section shall not affect—

(a) any rights, powers, liabilities, obligations, restrictions, or provisions accrued or incurred before the day on which the relevant retained EU law ceases to have effect;

(b) any legal proceedings commenced before that day in respect of any such rights, powers, liabilities, obligations, restrictions, or provisions;

(c) any investigation, inquiry, or enforcement action commenced by any regulatory authority before that day; or

(d) any contract, lease, licence, or other agreement validly entered into before that day.

(5) Section 6 of the Retained EU Law (Revocation and Reform) Act 2023, which provides for the binding status of European Court of Justice case law, is brought into force on the day appointed under subsection (1).

(6) From the day appointed under subsection (1), no court or tribunal in the United Kingdom shall have regard to any—

(a) judgment, decision, or opinion of the European Court of Justice;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) decision, regulation, directive, or other instrument of any institution of the European Union; or

(c) principle of European Union law,

except insofar as such judgment, decision, opinion, regulation, directive, instrument, or principle has been expressly incorporated into domestic law by an Act of Parliament passed after the commencement of this Act.

Section 112. Abolition of parallel import restrictions derived from European Court of Justice jurisprudence

(1) Any restriction on the importation, distribution, or sale of goods within the United Kingdom which derives from, is based upon, or is consistent with any judgment or principle of the European Court of Justice relating to the exhaustion of intellectual property rights is hereby abolished.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "parallel import restrictions" means any legal provision, whether statutory, regulatory, or arising from common law or equity, which prevents or restricts the importation into the United Kingdom of goods which—

(a) have been lawfully placed on the market in any country outside the United Kingdom by the proprietor of any intellectual property right subsisting in such goods or with the consent of such proprietor; and

(b) are genuine goods bearing the trade mark, patent, design, or copyright of such proprietor and are not counterfeit, altered, or materially different from goods sold by such proprietor in the United Kingdom.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent a proprietor of an intellectual property right from taking action against any person who—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) imports goods which are counterfeit or which infringe the intellectual property rights of such proprietor;

(b) materially alters goods after importation in a manner which affects their quality, safety, or characteristics and continues to offer such goods for sale under the original trade mark or designation; or

(c) engages in misleading or deceptive conduct as to the origin, quality, or characteristics of imported goods.

(4) Any contractual provision which purports to restrict the ability of a person to import or resell goods in circumstances where such importation or resale would be lawful under this section shall be void and unenforceable.

Section 113. Review and amendment of data protection legislation

(1) The Secretary of State shall, within six months of the commencement of this section, conduct a comprehensive review of all legislation, regulations, and guidance relating to the processing of personal data, with particular regard to—

(a) the costs imposed upon small and medium-sized enterprises in complying with such legislation, regulations, and guidance;

(b) the extent to which such legislation, regulations, and guidance derive from or give effect to European Union law, including the General Data Protection Regulation;

(c) the proportionality of penalties and sanctions imposed for breaches of data protection requirements;

(d) the extent to which such legislation, regulations, and guidance impede innovation, technological development, or the efficient conduct of business; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(e) the costs and benefits of alternative regulatory approaches which would protect the privacy and security of personal data whilst reducing regulatory burdens.

(2) The review conducted under subsection (1) shall include consultation with—

(a) representatives of small and medium-sized enterprises across various sectors of the economy;

(b) technology companies and innovators;

(c) privacy and civil liberties organisations;

(d) legal practitioners specialising in data protection; and

(e) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(3) Following the completion of the review under subsection (1), the Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament a report containing—

(a) the findings of the review;

(b) an estimate of the annual compliance costs imposed upon small and medium-sized enterprises by current data protection legislation;

(c) proposals for legislative or regulatory reform to reduce such compliance costs whilst maintaining appropriate protections for personal data; and

(d) a timetable for the implementation of such reforms.

(4) In this section, "small and medium-sized enterprises" means enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding fifty million pounds or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding forty-three million pounds.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Abolition of Licences, Permits, and Regulatory Requirements For Business

Section 114. Revocation of licensing and permit requirements specified in Schedule B

(1) All requirements to obtain a licence, permit, approval, certificate, registration, authorisation, or consent specified in Schedule B to this Act are hereby abolished.

(2) From the date of commencement of this section, no person shall be required to obtain, maintain, renew, or comply with the conditions of any licence, permit, approval, certificate, registration, authorisation, or consent specified in Schedule 8B.

(3) Any licence, permit, approval, certificate, registration, authorisation, or consent specified in Schedule B which was in force immediately before the commencement of this section shall cease to have effect, and no fees, charges, or penalties shall be payable in respect of such licence, permit, approval, certificate, registration, authorisation, or consent for any period after such commencement.

(4) Where any person has paid any fee or charge in respect of any licence, permit, approval, certificate, registration, authorisation, or consent specified in Schedule B for a period extending beyond the date of commencement of this section, such person shall be entitled to a refund calculated on a pro rata basis for the unexpired portion of such period.

(5) No criminal or civil liability shall attach to any person for any act or omission after the commencement of this section which would, but for this section, have constituted a breach of any requirement to hold a licence, permit, approval, certificate, registration, authorisation, or consent specified in Schedule 8B.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(6) Nothing in this section shall affect—

(a) any criminal proceedings commenced before the date of commencement of this section;

(b) any liability for acts or omissions occurring before that date; or

(c) any contractual obligations voluntarily entered into between private parties relating to standards, qualifications, or competence.

Section 115. Repeal of health and safety enforcement provisions

(1) The Acts and statutory instruments given in Schedule D are hereby repealed.

(2) The Health and Safety Executive is hereby dissolved, and all its functions, powers, duties, property, rights, and liabilities shall cease.

(3) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Acts and regulations specified in subsection (1), the common law duties of employers to take reasonable care for the safety of their employees, and the rights of employees to bring civil actions for damages in respect of injuries sustained in the course of employment, shall remain in full force and effect.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect the enforceability of any contractual provision relating to health and safety matters voluntarily agreed between employers and employees or between contracting parties.

(5) Any inspector, officer, or employee of the Health and Safety Executive whose employment is terminated as a consequence of subsection (2) shall be entitled to compensation calculated in accordance with Schedule C.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 116. Revocation of chemical regulation requirements

(1) The REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008, and all obligations arising under the United Kingdom REACH regime established pursuant to the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 and the REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, are hereby revoked.

(2) From the commencement of this section, no person shall be required to—

(a) register any chemical substance with the Health and Safety Executive or any successor body;

(b) obtain authorisation for the use of any substance;

(c) comply with any restriction on the manufacture, placing on the market, or use of any substance imposed under the UK REACH regime; or

(d) provide any safety data sheet, exposure scenario, or chemical safety report pursuant to UK REACH obligations.

(3) The Biocidal Products Regulations 2013 and the Biocidal Products and Chemicals (Appointment of Authority and Enforcement) Regulations 2013 are hereby repealed.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (3), manufacturers, importers, distributors, and users of chemical substances remain subject to—

(a) common law duties of care in respect of the safety of persons who may be affected by such substances;

(b) liability in negligence, nuisance, or under the rule in Rylands v Fletcher for harm caused by dangerous substances;

(c) criminal liability for causing death or injury through gross negligence or recklessness; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) any contractual obligations voluntarily assumed.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorising any person to manufacture, import, or use any substance the possession or use of which constitutes an offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, the Explosive Substances Act 1883, the Biological Weapons Act 1974, the Chemical Weapons Act 1996, or any other Act of Parliament prohibiting specified substances.

Section 117. Repeal of infrastructure project approval requirements

(1) The Planning Act 2008, insofar as it relates to the regime for nationally significant infrastructure projects, is hereby repealed.

(2) No person shall be required to obtain development consent from the Secretary of State for the construction, operation, or alteration of any infrastructure project, regardless of the scale, nature, or location of such project.

(3) The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 are hereby revoked.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), any person undertaking construction or development remains subject to—

(a) the common law of nuisance, trespass, and negligence;

(b) riparian rights and water rights established by common law;

(c) rights of way, easements, covenants, and other property rights enforceable by private action;

(d) the law of compulsory purchase and compensation where land is acquired by the State or by statutory undertakers; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(e) criminal liability for causing death or injury through gross negligence or recklessness.

Section 118. Repeal of energy sector licensing and permitting requirements

(1) The following licensing and permitting requirements in the energy sector are hereby abolished—

(a) licences to generate electricity under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989;

(b) licences to supply electricity under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989;

(c) licences to participate in the transmission of electricity under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989;

(d) licences to participate in the distribution of electricity under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989;

(e) licences to convey gas through pipes under section 5 of the Gas Act 1986;

(f) licences to supply gas under section 5 of the Gas Act 1986;

(g) consents required under section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 for the construction or operation of generating stations;

(h) any permit, consent, or authorisation required under the Energy Act 2004, the Energy Act 2008, the Energy Act 2010, the Energy Act 2011, or the Energy Act 2013 for the generation, transmission, distribution, or supply of electricity or gas; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(i) environmental permits required under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 for energy installations.

(2) The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets is hereby dissolved, and all its functions, powers, duties, property, rights, and liabilities shall cease, with the exception of such functions as are expressly preserved and transferred to the Secretary of State by Schedule 8D.

(3) From the commencement of this section, any person may generate, transmit, distribute, or supply electricity or gas without obtaining any licence, permit, or consent from any public authority.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect—

(a) common law duties of care owed by operators of energy infrastructure to persons who may be affected by their operations;

(b) liability in negligence or nuisance for harm caused by energy infrastructure or operations;

(c) property rights, easements, wayleaves, and rights of way which may be necessary for the installation of energy infrastructure across private land;

(d) contractual obligations between suppliers and customers or between parties to energy trading arrangements; or

(e) the enforcement of private contracts relating to the quality, reliability, or pricing of energy supply.

Section 119. Removal of listing requirements and corporate governance regulations

(1) Rules made by the Financial Conduct Authority pursuant to Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 relating to the admission of

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

securities to the official list and to disclosure and transparency obligations are hereby revoked, except insofar as such rules relate to—

(a) the prevention of fraud, market manipulation, or insider dealing;

(b) disclosure requirements necessary to prevent misleading or deceptive conduct; or

(c) technical requirements necessary for the operation of trading venues.

(2) No company shall be required to comply with any corporate governance code, stewardship code, or disclosure requirement as a condition of the admission of its securities to any trading venue, save insofar as such trading venue imposes such requirements through its own privately established rules.

(3) In particular, no company shall be required to—

(a) maintain any particular board structure or composition;

(b) establish any committee of the board;

(c) appoint any independent director or non-executive director;

(d) make any disclosure regarding diversity, environmental matters, social matters, or governance matters beyond what is necessary to prevent fraud or material misstatement; or

(e) obtain shareholder approval for any transaction, remuneration arrangement, or corporate action, except as required by the Companies Act 2006 as amended by this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 120. Repeal of environmental, social, and governance obligations

(1) Section 172(1)(d) of the Companies Act 2006, which requires directors to have regard to the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment, is hereby repealed.

(2) Section 414CB of the Companies Act 2006, which requires certain companies to prepare a non-financial information statement, is hereby repealed.

(3) Section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006, which requires certain companies to include an energy and carbon report in the strategic report, is hereby repealed.

(4) The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018, insofar as they impose requirements to report on environmental matters, employees, social matters, human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters, and diversity, are hereby revoked.

(5) The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, insofar as they impose requirements to disclose environmental, social, or governance matters beyond what is necessary to give a true and fair view of the company's financial position, are hereby amended to remove such requirements.

(6) All regulations, statutory instruments, guidance, and provisions imposed by any regulatory authority which require companies or other entities to report on, disclose, or take into account environmental, social, or governance matters, or which require adherence to environmental, social, or governance principles, are hereby revoked, except where such requirements—

> (a) are directly necessary to prevent fraud or material misstatement in financial reporting;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) relate to compliance with an express statutory prohibition or requirement imposed by an Act of Parliament; or

(c) are voluntarily adopted by companies in their articles of association or through contractual arrangements.

(7) The Financial Services Act 2021, insofar as it imposes duties on the Financial Conduct Authority, the Prudential Regulation Authority, or any other regulatory body to have regard to climate change, environmental sustainability, or any environmental, social, or governance objective in carrying out their regulatory functions, is hereby amended by removing all such duties.

(8) Any amendment made to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by statutory instrument which requires the Financial Conduct Authority or the Prudential Regulation Authority to have regard to climate-related financial risk, net zero emissions targets, or environmental sustainability objectives is hereby revoked.

(9) The Football Governance Bill, insofar as it contains provisions requiring football clubs or the proposed Independent Football Regulator to promote environmental, social, or governance objectives, equality, diversity, or inclusion, is hereby amended by removing all such provisions.

(10) The statutory instrument titled the Equality Act 2010 (Age Exceptions for Pension Schemes) Order 2010 (as it has been amended) and any other statutory instrument which incorporates or gives continued effect to judgments of the European Court of Justice relating to equality, discrimination, or human rights is hereby revoked.

Section 121. Prohibition on subsidisation of environmental litigation

(1) No public funds shall be provided, whether directly or indirectly, to any person, organisation, or entity for the purpose of—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) bringing or supporting litigation challenging any decision, act, or omission on environmental grounds;

(b) bringing or supporting litigation to enforce compliance with environmental legislation or international environmental obligations;

(c) conducting research, investigation, or campaigning in connection with potential or actual environmental litigation; or

(d) providing legal advice, representation, or assistance in connection with environmental litigation.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "environmental grounds" includes any challenge based upon—

(a) alleged non-compliance with environmental legislation, whether domestic or international;

(b) alleged failure to take into account environmental considerations in decision-making;

(c) alleged adverse environmental impact or harm to the natural environment;

(d) alleged failure to conduct an adequate environmental impact assessment; or

(e) any principle, obligation, or objective relating to the protection or enhancement of the environment, climate change mitigation or adaptation, biodiversity conservation, or sustainable development.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "public funds" includes—

(a) grants, subsidies, or payments made by any government department, public authority, or body established by statute;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) legal aid provided under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012;

(c) costs awards made in favour of any party to environmental litigation; and

(d) any other payment or benefit derived from public revenue.

(4) Subsection (1) does not apply to—

(a) legal representation provided to the Crown or any public authority defending environmental litigation;

(b) funding provided for litigation brought by a private individual seeking compensation for damage to their private property caused by pollution or environmental harm; or

(c) funding for criminal prosecutions brought by the Crown Prosecution Service or other prosecuting authority.

Section 122. Review and repeal of pharmaceutical approval requirements

(1) The Secretary of State shall, within three months of the commencement of this section, conduct a comprehensive review of the Medicines for Human Use Regulations 2012 and all related regulations, guidance, and administrative requirements relating to the approval of medicinal products for human use.

(2) The review conducted under subsection (1) shall have particular regard to—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) the length of time required to obtain marketing authorisation for medicinal products in the United Kingdom compared to other jurisdictions, particularly the United States of America;

(b) the costs imposed upon pharmaceutical companies and medical device manufacturers by the regulatory approval process;

(c) opportunities to reduce delays in patient access to innovative medicines and medical devices;

(d) the extent to which mutual recognition of regulatory approvals granted by competent authorities in other jurisdictions could reduce regulatory burdens whilst maintaining patient safety; and

(e) the proportionality and necessity of clinical trial requirements, pre-market approval processes, and post-market surveillance obligations.

(3) Following completion of the review under subsection (1), the Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament a report containing—

(a) findings as to the average time required to obtain marketing authorisation in the United Kingdom compared to other major jurisdictions;

(b) proposals for legislative or regulatory reform to reduce approval times by at least twelve months whilst maintaining appropriate safeguards for patient safety;

(c) recommendations for the mutual recognition of regulatory approvals granted by the Food and Drug Administration of the United States of America, the Therapeutic Goods Administration of Australia, and such other regulatory authorities as the Secretary of State considers appropriate; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) a timetable for implementation of such reforms.

(4) The Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency shall, in exercising its functions, have regard to the principle that delays in approval of medicinal products impose costs on patients in terms of delayed access to potentially life-saving or life-enhancing treatments, and shall weigh such costs against the benefits of additional pre-market testing and evaluation.

Employment Law Reform

Section 123. Exemption from employment protection legislation for small and medium-sized enterprises

(1) Sections 94 to 134A of the Employment Rights Act 1996, which relate to the right not to be unfairly dismissed and to remedies for unfair dismissal, shall not apply to any employee employed by a small or medium-sized enterprise.

(2) Sections 135 to 181 of the Employment Rights Act 1996, which relate to redundancy payments, shall not apply to any employee employed by a small or medium-sized enterprise.

(3) Part IVA of the Employment Rights Act 1996, which relates to protected disclosures (whistleblowing), shall continue to apply to employees of small and medium-sized enterprises.

(4) The Employment Rights Act 2025, insofar as it imposes obligations relating to flexible working, predictable terms and conditions, or guaranteed hours, shall not apply to small and medium-sized enterprises.

(5) The Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992, insofar as it relates to unfair dismissal in connection with trade union membership or activities, shall continue to apply to small and medium-sized enterprises.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(7) For the purposes of this section, a "small or medium-sized enterprise" means an employer which—

(a) employed fewer than fifty employees on average during the previous twelve months; and

(b) is not part of a group of companies which, taken together, employed fifty or more employees on average during the previous twelve months.

(8) For the purposes of subsection (7), the number of employees shall be calculated by taking the total number of persons employed by the employer under contracts of employment during each week of the previous twelve months, adding those numbers together, and dividing by fifty-two.

(9) Where an employer—

(a) was a small or medium-sized enterprise at the time of dismissing an employee; but

(b) subsequently ceased to be a small or medium-sized enterprise,

the exemptions provided by this section shall continue to apply in respect of that dismissal.

(10) Nothing in this section affects any contractual rights which an employee may have under their contract of employment, or any common law rights which an employee may have in respect of wrongful dismissal.

Section 124. Repeal of intermediaries legislation (IR35)

(1) Sections 48 to 61 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, which relate to the provision of services through intermediaries, are hereby repealed.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) Chapter 10 of Part 2 of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, which relates to workers' services provided to public sector through intermediaries, is hereby repealed.

(3) The Social Security Contributions (Intermediaries) Regulations 2000 are hereby revoked.

(4) From the commencement of this section—

> (a) no person shall be treated as an employee for tax purposes solely by reason of providing services through an intermediary;
>
> (b) no intermediary shall be required to operate PAYE or to account for National Insurance contributions in respect of payments made to workers, unless such intermediary is the actual employer of such workers under a contract of employment; and
>
> (c) no client or end-user of services shall be required to determine the employment status of any worker providing services through an intermediary, or to operate PAYE or account for National Insurance contributions in respect of such worker.

(5) Nothing in this section prevents His Majesty's Revenue and Customs from challenging arrangements which constitute a sham or which involve fraud or misrepresentation as to the true nature of the relationship between parties.

Section 125. Reform of unfair dismissal and employment tribunal claims

(1) The Secretary of State shall, within six months of the commencement of this section, lay before Parliament proposals for the reform of unfair dismissal law and employment tribunal procedures, with a view to—

> (a) reducing the costs imposed upon employers by unfair dismissal claims and employment tribunal awards;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) reducing the deterrent effect which the risk of unfair dismissal claims has upon the hiring of new employees;

(c) maintaining appropriate protections against arbitrary or discriminatory dismissal; and

(d) ensuring that employment tribunals determine claims expeditiously and proportionately.

(2) The proposals laid before Parliament under subsection (1) shall include consideration of—

(a) the introduction of caps on compensatory awards for unfair dismissal;

(b) the introduction of fixed costs regimes in employment tribunal proceedings;

(c) measures to encourage early settlement of claims through mediation or conciliation;

(d) the introduction of financial disincentives for unmeritorious claims; and

(e) such other measures as the Secretary of State considers appropriate to achieve the objectives stated in subsection (1).

Section 126. At-will employment contracts

(1) Any contract of employment may include a provision to the effect that either the employer or the employee may terminate the employment at any time, with or without cause, and with or without notice, subject only to such notice period as may be agreed between the parties.

(2) Where a contract of employment includes a provision of the kind described in subsection (1), such provision shall be valid and enforceable

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

notwithstanding any provision of the Employment Rights Act 1996 or any other enactment relating to unfair dismissal, wrongful dismissal, or minimum notice periods.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to prevent an employee from bringing a claim for—

(b) dismissal in connection with pregnancy, childbirth, or maternity leave;

(c) dismissal for making a protected disclosure under Part IVA of the Employment Rights Act 1996;

(d) dismissal in connection with health and safety activities;

(e) dismissal in connection with the assertion of a statutory right; or

(f) dismissal for a reason connected with trade union membership or activities, where such dismissal would be automatically unfair under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

(4) A provision of the kind described in subsection (1) shall be of no effect unless—

(a) it is set out clearly and prominently in the written contract of employment or in a separate written agreement;

(b) the employee has been given a reasonable opportunity to read and understand the provision before entering into the contract;

(c) the employee has signed or otherwise indicated their agreement to the provision; and

(d) the employer has provided the employee with a written notice, in a form specified by the Secretary of State, explaining the effect of the

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

provision and the rights which the employee will not have as a result of agreeing to it.

(5) Where an employee has entered into a contract containing a provision of the kind described in subsection (1), the employee may, by giving written notice to the employer, withdraw their agreement to such provision at any time, and from the date of such withdrawal the provision shall cease to have effect and the contract shall be treated as if it had never contained such provision.

(6) Any withdrawal of agreement under subsection (5) shall not constitute a breach of contract or a resignation by the employee, and the employment shall continue on the terms of the contract as amended by the removal of the provision described in subsection (1).

Section 127. Prohibition on minimum and maximum wage legislation

(1) The National Minimum Wage Act 1998 is hereby repealed.

(2) The National Minimum Wage Regulations 2015 are hereby revoked.

(3) From the commencement of this section, no person shall be prohibited from working, and no employer shall be prohibited from engaging a worker, at any rate of remuneration agreed between them, regardless of the amount of such remuneration.

(4) No provision of any Act of Parliament, regulation, or subordinate legislation shall impose any minimum or maximum rate of remuneration in respect of any employment or engagement.

(5) Nothing in this section affects—

(a) any contractual right to a specified level of remuneration;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) any statutory right to remuneration for specific purposes, such as statutory sick pay or statutory maternity pay; or

(c) the right of workers to negotiate collectively with their employers regarding rates of pay.

(6) For the avoidance of doubt, the repeal of the National Minimum Wage Act 1998 does not affect the continued enforceability of any provision in a contract of employment which specifies a rate of remuneration, and any such provision shall remain binding according to its terms.

Company Law and Business Formation

Section 128. Single member limited liability companies

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the Companies Act 2006, a private company limited by shares may be formed with a single member, and such member may hold all of the issued share capital of the company.

(2) Where a company has only one member, that member may—

(a) act as the sole director of the company;

(b) act as the company secretary, if the company chooses to have a company secretary; and

(c) exercise all powers of the company in general meeting.

(3) For the purposes of taxation, where a company has only one member and that member is an individual—

(a) dividends paid by the company to that member shall not be subject to income tax in the hands of that member if the company has already paid corporation tax on the profits from which such dividends are paid; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) distributions made by the company to that member shall not be treated as a benefit in kind or as employment income for the purposes of the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003.

(4) Subsection (3) shall not apply where—

(a) the member is an employee of the company and receives remuneration in that capacity; or

(b) His Majesty's Revenue and Customs is satisfied that the arrangement is a sham or is designed primarily for the avoidance of tax.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, a single member limited liability company shall have the same legal personality as any other company, and the member's liability shall be limited to the amount unpaid on shares held by that member.

Section 129. Programmable legal entities and distributed autonomous organisations

(1) The Secretary of State may, by regulations made by statutory instrument, establish a framework for the incorporation and operation of companies which utilise distributed ledger technology, smart contracts, or other programmable systems for governance, voting, and administration.

(2) Regulations made under subsection (1) may provide for—

(a) the incorporation of companies designated as "Distributed Autonomous Organisations" or "UK DAO Limited" companies;

(b) the representation of shares in such companies as digital tokens recorded on a distributed ledger;

(c) voting by members to be conducted through cryptographic verification and recorded on a distributed ledger;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) the automatic execution of company actions, including dividend payments, share transfers, and distributions on winding up, through smart contracts;

(e) the maintenance of the register of members on a distributed ledger accessible to all members;

(f) the authentication of member resolutions through cryptographic signatures rather than physical signatures;

(g) the self-execution of winding up procedures and distribution of assets through pre-programmed smart contracts upon the occurrence of specified triggering events; and

(h) such other matters as the Secretary of State considers necessary or expedient for the operation of programmable legal entities.

(3) A company incorporated as a Distributed Autonomous Organisation shall have legal personality separate from its members and shall be capable of suing and being sued in its own name.

(4) The fact that a company utilises distributed ledger technology, smart contracts, or programmable systems for its governance and administration shall not affect—

(a) the liability of members, which shall remain limited to the amount unpaid on shares held by them;

(b) the fiduciary duties of directors to act in the best interests of the company;

(c) the application of insolvency law; or

(d) the liability of the company for torts, breaches of contract, or criminal offences.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(5) Where a dispute arises regarding the operation of a smart contract governing company affairs, the courts shall interpret the code of such smart contract in accordance with principles of contractual interpretation, having regard to the intentions of the parties as evidenced by the terms of the articles of association and any other relevant documentation.

Section 130. English law business contracts without United Kingdom presence

(1) A contract shall not be void, unenforceable, or contrary to public policy solely by reason of the fact that—

(a) the contract is governed by the law of England and Wales;

(b) none of the parties to the contract is resident, domiciled, or incorporated in the United Kingdom; and

(c) none of the parties to the contract has any place of business, registered office, or physical presence in the United Kingdom.

(2) The courts of England and Wales shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine disputes arising under contracts of the kind described in subsection (1), where—

(a) the contract contains a jurisdiction clause conferring jurisdiction on the courts of England and Wales; or

(b) all parties to the dispute consent to the jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales.

(3) The High Court of England and Wales may grant such interim relief, freezing orders, search orders, or other remedies as it considers appropriate in support of proceedings relating to contracts governed by English law, regardless of whether the parties or the subject matter of the dispute have any connection with the United Kingdom.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, a contract governed by English law remains subject to English law principles of construction, illegality, public policy, and enforceability, notwithstanding that the parties have no physical presence in the United Kingdom.

Financial Services

Section 131. Custody and deposit of cryptoassets by banks

(1) A bank authorised to accept deposits under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 may offer custody services for cryptoassets, including but not limited to—

(a) the safekeeping of private keys on behalf of customers;

(b) the receipt, holding, and transmission of cryptoassets on behalf of customers;

(c) the provision of wallet services for the storage of cryptoassets; and

(d) such other services relating to cryptoassets as the bank considers appropriate.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "cryptoasset" means a cryptographically secured digital representation of value or contractual rights that—

(a) uses distributed ledger technology or similar technology; and

(b) can be transferred, stored, or traded electronically.

(3) A bank which offers custody services for cryptoassets shall not be treated as conducting a separate regulated activity requiring additional authorisation solely by reason of offering such services, provided that the bank complies with such requirements relating to the safeguarding of customer assets as may be specified by the Prudential Regulation Authority.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Cryptoassets held by a bank on behalf of customers shall be treated as client assets and shall not form part of the bank's estate in the event of the bank's insolvency.

Section 132. Foreign currency deposits and accounts

(1) A bank authorised to accept deposits under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 may accept deposits denominated in any currency and may maintain accounts for customers in any currency.

(2) No provision of any Act of Parliament, regulation, or subordinate legislation shall prohibit or restrict the acceptance by a bank of deposits denominated in a currency other than pounds sterling, or the maintenance of accounts in any currency.

(3) Banks may offer customers the ability to hold balances simultaneously in multiple currencies and to convert between currencies at rates determined by the bank or by reference to market exchange rates.

Section 133. Connection between United Kingdom banks and overseas branches in Crown Dependencies and British Overseas Territories

(1) A bank incorporated in the United Kingdom may establish branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates in any Crown Dependency or British Overseas Territory for the purpose of offering banking services, including deposit-taking, lending, and custody services.

(2) The Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority shall permit banks to establish such branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates and shall not impose requirements which have the effect of preventing or materially impeding such establishment, provided that—

(a) the bank is authorised and in good standing;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) the bank complies with applicable prudential requirements relating to capital adequacy and liquidity; and

(c) the regulatory authority in the Crown Dependency or British Overseas Territory has consented to the establishment of the branch, subsidiary, or affiliate.

(3) Banks may offer customers in the United Kingdom the ability to open accounts with, make deposits to, and receive services from branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates located in Crown Dependencies or British Overseas Territories, and may facilitate transfers of funds between accounts held in the United Kingdom and accounts held in such jurisdictions.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "Crown Dependency" means the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, or the Isle of Man, and "British Overseas Territory" means any territory listed in Schedule 6 to the British Nationality Act 1981.

Section 134. Legal tender status of cryptoassets

(1) Cryptoassets which meet the criteria specified in subsection (2) shall be recognised as a form of private money and may be used as a medium of exchange, store of value, or unit of account in private transactions.

(2) A cryptoasset meets the criteria for recognition under this section if—

(a) it is recorded on a distributed ledger which is open, transparent, and accessible to the public;

(b) the supply of the cryptoasset is determined by a predetermined algorithm or protocol and cannot be arbitrarily increased by any central authority;

(c) the cryptoasset can be transferred peer-to-peer without the need for an intermediary; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) the cryptoasset is not issued, controlled, or administered by any government, central bank, or public authority.

(3) No person shall be prohibited from—

(a) accepting payment in cryptoassets in exchange for goods, services, or other valuable consideration;

(b) denominating prices, debts, or contractual obligations in cryptoassets;

(c) holding cryptoassets as savings or investments; or

(d) exchanging cryptoassets for pounds sterling or for other currencies or assets.

(4) Banks, payment service providers, and other financial institutions shall not refuse to provide services to any person solely by reason of that person's engagement in transactions involving cryptoassets, provided that such transactions are otherwise lawful.

(5) The Treasury shall facilitate the establishment of exchange facilities where persons may exchange cryptoassets for pounds sterling and pounds sterling for cryptoassets at market-determined exchange rates.

(6) Nothing in this section requires any person to accept cryptoassets as payment, and all persons remain free to determine the forms of payment they will accept in transactions.

(7) For the avoidance of doubt, cryptoassets are not legal tender for the purposes of discharging debts owed to the Crown or for the payment of taxes, unless the Treasury by order specifies otherwise.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 135. Amendment of the Bribery Act 2010

(1) Section 7 of the Bribery Act 2010, which imposes liability on commercial organisations for failure to prevent bribery, is hereby amended as follows.

(2) After subsection (2), insert—

"(2A) Subsection (1) does not apply where—

(a) the person performing services for or on behalf of the commercial organisation was acting outside the United Kingdom;

(b) the acts constituting the bribery offence occurred wholly outside the United Kingdom;

(c) the bribery in question related to conduct which is lawful in the jurisdiction in which it occurred; and

(d) the commercial organisation had in place adequate procedures designed to prevent persons associated with it from undertaking bribery in jurisdictions where such conduct is prohibited."

(3) After subsection (5), insert—

"(6) In proceedings against a commercial organisation for an offence under this section, it shall be a defence for the organisation to prove that—

(a) the bribery in question involved a facilitation payment of a nominal amount made for the purpose of securing the performance of a routine governmental action;

(b) the payment was made in circumstances where refusal to make the payment would have resulted in significant detriment to the organisation's legitimate business interests;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the organisation did not instigate or encourage the solicitation of the payment; and

(d) the organisation maintains adequate procedures for recording and reporting such payments.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (6), 'routine governmental action' means an action ordinarily and commonly performed by a public official in connection with the processing of permits, licences, visas, or other official documents, the provision of utilities or telecommunications services, the loading and unloading of cargo, or other actions of a similar nature, but does not include any decision to award new business, to continue existing business, or to exercise discretion in the application of laws or regulations."

Trade and Tariffs

Section 136. Abolition of import tariffs

(1) The Secretary of State shall, by order made by statutory instrument within three months of the commencement of this section, exercise the powers conferred by the Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018 to reduce to zero the rate of import duty chargeable on all goods imported into the United Kingdom.

(2) An order made under subsection (1) shall have effect notwithstanding any international obligation or commitment relating to tariffs or trade, and notwithstanding any provision of any trade agreement entered into by the United Kingdom.

(3) From the date on which an order made under subsection (1) comes into force, no import duty shall be chargeable on any goods entering the United Kingdom, regardless of their origin, classification, or value.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) excise duties chargeable on tobacco, alcoholic liquor, or hydrocarbon oils under the Acts specified in Schedule 8E, to the extent that such Acts remain in force;

(b) value added tax chargeable on the importation of goods; or

(c) any duty or charge imposed for the purpose of protecting public health, public safety, national security, or the prevention of fraud, provided that such duty or charge is not protectionist in purpose or effect.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, the abolition of import tariffs under this section does not affect the power of His Majesty's Revenue and Customs to examine imported goods, to enforce prohibitions and restrictions on the importation of certain goods, or to collect value added tax and excise duties where applicable.

Investment Incentives

Section 137. Restoration and enhancement of non-domiciled tax status

(1) The Finance Act 2025, insofar as it abolishes or restricts the taxation of individuals on the remittance basis, is hereby repealed.

(2) An individual who is resident in the United Kingdom but not domiciled in the United Kingdom shall be entitled to elect to be taxed on the remittance basis in respect of foreign income and gains.

(3) Where an individual has elected to be taxed on the remittance basis—

(a) income arising outside the United Kingdom which is not remitted to the United Kingdom shall not be subject to income tax;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) gains accruing on the disposal of assets situated outside the United Kingdom which are not remitted to the United Kingdom shall not be subject to capital gains tax; and

(c) only such foreign income and gains as are remitted to the United Kingdom shall be subject to tax.

(4) For the purposes of this section, income or gains are remitted to the United Kingdom if—

(a) they are brought to, or received or used in, the United Kingdom by or for the benefit of the individual or a relevant person;

(b) they are used outside the United Kingdom in acquiring property that is brought to the United Kingdom or is used or enjoyed in the United Kingdom; or

(c) they are used in satisfying a debt of the individual or a relevant person to the extent that the debt was used for any purpose in the United Kingdom.

(5) An individual who elects to be taxed on the remittance basis shall not be entitled to personal allowances or other reliefs which are available to individuals taxed on the arising basis, except as may be specified by the Treasury by order.

(6) The annual charge formerly applicable to long-term residents taxed on the remittance basis is hereby abolished, and no individual shall be required to pay any annual charge as a condition of being taxed on the remittance basis.

(7) An individual who is not domiciled in the United Kingdom shall not be subject to inheritance tax in respect of property situated outside the United Kingdom, regardless of the individual's period of residence in the United Kingdom.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 138. Special Economic Zones in Northern Ireland, Wales, Crown Dependencies, and the Isle of Wight

(1) The Secretary of State may, by order made by statutory instrument, designate all or part of Northern Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Wight, or any Crown Dependency as a Special Economic Zone for the purposes of this Act.

(2) In a Special Economic Zone designated under subsection (1)—

(a) the rate of corporation tax shall be five per cent, notwithstanding any provision of the Corporation Tax Act 2010;

(b) income tax shall be charged at a flat rate of ten per cent on all income arising within the Zone, notwithstanding any provision of the Income Tax Act 2007;

(c) capital gains tax shall not be chargeable on gains accruing on the disposal of assets situated within the Zone;

(d) no value added tax shall be chargeable on supplies of goods or services made within the Zone, provided that such goods or services are consumed within the Zone;

(e) no employer's National Insurance contributions shall be payable in respect of employees working within the Zone; and

(f) such other tax reliefs, exemptions, or incentives as the Secretary of State may specify by order.

(3) The designation of a Special Economic Zone under this section shall not affect the application of criminal law, planning law, or environmental law within such Zone, except to the extent expressly provided by the order designating the Zone.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Businesses established within a Special Economic Zone shall be entitled to the tax reliefs and exemptions provided by subsection (2) regardless of whether they are owned or controlled by persons resident in the United Kingdom or by persons resident elsewhere.

Section 139. Free Economic Zones on private land

(1) A person who owns land in the United Kingdom may apply to the Secretary of State for designation of such land as a Free Economic Zone.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall be granted if the Secretary of State is satisfied that—

(a) the applicant is the beneficial owner of the land and has good title to it;

(b) the land comprises an area of at least ten hectares;

(c) the applicant proposes to use the land for commercial, industrial, or residential development;

(d) the applicant has provided adequate assurances regarding access to the land, provision of utilities, and compliance with building safety standards; and

(e) the designation of the land as a Free Economic Zone would be in the public interest, having regard to the potential for economic development, job creation, and innovation.

(3) Within a Free Economic Zone designated under this section—

(a) the landowner may develop the land for any lawful purpose without obtaining planning permission or any other regulatory approval, subject only to compliance with building safety standards

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

and such environmental safeguards as the Secretary of State may specify;

(b) businesses established within the Zone shall be entitled to such tax reliefs, exemptions, or incentives as the Secretary of State may specify by order;

(c) the landowner may establish governance arrangements for the Zone, including rules relating to land use, design standards, operating hours, and such other matters as the landowner considers appropriate; and

(d) the landowner may levy charges or fees for access to or use of facilities within the Zone.

(4) The designation of land as a Free Economic Zone shall not affect the application of criminal law within such Zone, and all criminal offences under the law of England and Wales, Scotland, or Northern Ireland shall continue to be enforceable within the Zone.

(5) Disputes arising within a Free Economic Zone, whether between the landowner and occupiers or between occupiers, shall be determined in accordance with the governance arrangements established by the landowner, subject to the right of any party to refer the dispute to arbitration or to the courts.

Section 140. Experimental city-charters

(1) The Secretary of State may, by order made by statutory instrument, grant a city-charter to any local authority, private landowner, or consortium of landowners who apply for such charter for the purpose of establishing an experimental governance, regulatory, or economic system within a defined geographical area.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) A city-charter granted under subsection (1) may provide for—

(a) the exemption of the chartered area from specified Acts of Parliament, regulations, or subordinate legislation;

(b) the establishment of alternative governance structures, including elected councils, appointed boards, or other bodies;

(c) the adoption of alternative regulatory approaches to planning, building, environmental protection, or economic activity;

(d) the provision of tax incentives or exemptions to attract investment and economic activity;

(e) the delegation of governmental functions to private entities or community organisations; and

(f) such other experimental arrangements as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

(3) Before granting a city-charter under this section, the Secretary of State shall—

(a) consult with the local authority or authorities in whose area the chartered area is situated;

(b) consult with persons resident within the proposed chartered area;

(c) be satisfied that adequate safeguards are in place to protect fundamental rights and freedoms; and

(d) be satisfied that the charter is likely to produce valuable insights into alternative approaches to governance, regulation, or economic development.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) A city-charter granted under this section shall be subject to periodic review, and the Secretary of State may by order revoke or amend any city-charter if satisfied that the experimental arrangements are not operating satisfactorily or are causing detriment to persons within or outside the chartered area.

Section 141. Fast-track permissions for technology infrastructure

(1) The Secretary of State may, by order made by statutory instrument, grant fast-track permissions for the development and operation of technology campuses, ports, data centres, telecommunications infrastructure, or other facilities which the Secretary of State considers necessary or desirable for the promotion of technological innovation and economic development.

(2) A fast-track permission granted under subsection (1) may authorise the development and operation of the specified facility for a period of up to thirty years, and such permission shall have effect notwithstanding any requirement to obtain planning permission, environmental permits, or other regulatory approvals.

(3) Before granting a fast-track permission under this section, the Secretary of State shall—

(a) publish details of the proposed development and invite representations from interested persons;

(b) consider any representations received within such period as the Secretary of State specifies, being not less than twenty-eight days;

(c) be satisfied that the proposed development would make a significant contribution to technological innovation, economic growth, or national infrastructure; and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) be satisfied that adequate provision has been made for access, utilities, and the mitigation of any significant adverse environmental effects.

(4) A fast-track permission granted under this section may be made subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State considers appropriate, including conditions relating to design, construction standards, environmental mitigation measures, or the provision of community benefits.

Section 142. United Kingdom Investment Passport

(1) The Treasury shall establish and maintain a United Kingdom Investment Passport scheme for the purpose of facilitating investment by verified individuals and firms in investment opportunities within the United Kingdom.

(2) An individual or firm may apply to the Treasury for a United Kingdom Investment Passport, and such passport shall be granted if the Treasury is satisfied that—

(a) the applicant has provided satisfactory evidence of their identity and, where applicable, beneficial ownership structure;

(b) the applicant has not been convicted of any offence involving fraud, dishonesty, or financial misconduct;

(c) the applicant is not subject to any sanctions imposed by the United Kingdom or by any international organisation of which the United Kingdom is a member; and

(d) the applicant has provided such other information as the Treasury may reasonably require.

(3) A person who holds a United Kingdom Investment Passport shall be entitled to—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) invest in any company, partnership, trust, or other investment vehicle established under the laws of the United Kingdom without obtaining any further regulatory approval;

(b) acquire shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities offered by way of public offering or private placement;

(c) participate in initial public offerings and subscribe for securities on the same terms as institutional investors;

(d) acquire interests in land or property for investment purposes; and

(e) such other investment rights and privileges as the Treasury may specify by order.

(4) Nothing in this section exempts the holder of a United Kingdom Investment Passport from compliance with anti-money laundering legislation, terrorism financing legislation, or sanctions legislation, or from disclosure requirements imposed for the purpose of preventing market abuse or insider dealing.

Dispute Resolution and Legal Protections

Section 143. Fast-track courts for business and commercial disputes

(1) The Lord Chancellor shall, in consultation with the Lord Chief Justice, establish fast-track procedures within the Business and Property Courts of England and Wales for the expedited determination of disputes relating to—

(a) commercial contracts;

(b) intellectual property rights;

(c) employment disputes involving senior executives or highly remunerated employees;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) shareholder disputes and company law matters; and

(e) such other categories of business or commercial dispute as the Lord Chancellor may specify by order.

(2) Proceedings commenced under the fast-track procedures established pursuant to subsection (1) shall be subject to the following requirements—

(a) pleadings shall be limited in length and shall focus on the essential matters in dispute;

(b) disclosure shall be limited to documents directly relevant to the issues in dispute;

(c) oral evidence shall be limited to that which is necessary for the just determination of the dispute;

(d) hearings shall be conducted expeditiously and, where possible, shall be completed within a single day or a small number of consecutive days;

(e) judgment shall be given within twenty-eight days of the conclusion of the hearing, or such longer period as the court considers necessary in complex cases; and

(f) such other case management directions as the court considers appropriate to ensure the expeditious and cost-effective determination of the dispute.

(3) The Lord Chancellor may, by order made by statutory instrument, make provision for—

(a) fixed costs regimes applicable to fast-track proceedings;

(b) the availability of summary judgment or other expedited procedures where there is no genuine dispute as to material facts;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the use of technology, including video conferencing and electronic document management systems, to facilitate expedited hearings; and

(d) such other matters as the Lord Chancellor considers necessary or expedient for the operation of fast-track procedures.

Section 144. Fast-track investor dispute resolution

(1) The Lord Chancellor shall establish a specialist tribunal, to be known as the Investor Dispute Resolution Tribunal, for the expedited determination of disputes between investors and companies, public authorities, or other persons relating to investments in the United Kingdom.

(2) The Investor Dispute Resolution Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to determine—

(a) claims by investors for compensation in respect of misrepresentation, breach of contract, or regulatory failure;

(b) disputes regarding the terms of investment agreements or shareholder agreements;

(c) disputes arising from the expropriation, nationalisation, or regulatory taking of investments;

(d) claims that regulatory or legislative changes have unfairly prejudiced existing investments; and

(e) such other disputes as the Lord Chancellor may specify by order.

(3) Proceedings before the Investor Dispute Resolution Tribunal shall be commenced by the filing of a claim form setting out—

(a) the nature of the investment and the amount invested;

(b) the facts giving rise to the dispute;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the legal basis for the claim;

(d) the remedy or relief sought; and

(e) such other information as may be specified in the Tribunal's rules of procedure.

(4) The Tribunal shall determine claims within ninety days of the filing of the claim form, unless the complexity of the case or the need for further evidence makes it impracticable to do so, in which case the Tribunal shall give judgment as soon as reasonably practicable.

(5) The Tribunal shall have power to award—

(a) damages or compensation for loss suffered by the investor;

(b) specific performance or injunctive relief;

(c) declarations as to the rights of the parties; and

(d) costs.

(6) An appeal from a decision of the Tribunal shall lie to the Court of Appeal on a point of law only, and such appeal must be brought within twenty-eight days of the Tribunal's decision.

Section 145. Protection against compensation claims arising from reversal of net zero policies

(1) No person shall be entitled to bring any claim for compensation, damages, or other relief against the Crown, any public authority, or any other person in respect of loss alleged to have been suffered as a consequence of—

(a) the repeal of the Climate Change Act 2008;

(b) the abolition of net zero emissions targets;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the withdrawal or reduction of subsidies, grants, or other financial support for renewable energy, carbon capture, or other climate change mitigation or adaptation measures;

(d) the termination or non-renewal of contracts for the supply of renewable energy;

(e) changes to regulatory requirements relating to greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, or environmental performance; or

(f) any other legislative, regulatory, or policy change relating to climate change, environmental protection, or energy policy.

(2) Subsection (1) applies regardless of whether the claim is brought—

(a) in contract, tort, unjust enrichment, or on any other basis in domestic law;

(b) under the European Convention on Human Rights or Protocol 1 to that Convention;

(c) under any treaty relating to the protection of investments or investor-state dispute settlement; or

(d) under any other rule of domestic or international law.

(3) Subsection (1) does not prevent a claim for compensation where—

(a) the Crown or a public authority has compulsorily acquired land or property belonging to the claimant;

(b) the Crown or a public authority has breached an express contractual obligation to make a payment or provide financial support; or

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the claimant has been subjected to discriminatory treatment compared with other persons in a similar position.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, the withdrawal or reduction of subsidies, grants, tax reliefs, or other financial support does not constitute a compulsory acquisition of property or a breach of contract for the purposes of subsection (3).

Section 146. Protection against claims under the European Convention on Human Rights

(1) Notwithstanding any provision of the Human Rights Act 1998, no court or tribunal shall award damages or other relief against the Crown or any public authority in respect of any act or omission which is alleged to be incompatible with Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the European Convention on Human Rights (protection of property) where such act or omission consists of—

(a) the enactment, repeal, or amendment of any Act of Parliament;

(b) the making, revocation, or amendment of any subordinate legislation;

(c) the withdrawal or reduction of subsidies, grants, tax reliefs, or other financial support;

(d) changes to regulatory requirements or the abolition of regulatory schemes; or

(e) the exercise of any power or discretion conferred by statute in relation to economic policy, taxation, or regulation.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply where the act or omission in question involves—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) the compulsory acquisition of land or property without payment of compensation;

(b) the physical seizure or confiscation of property belonging to an identified individual or entity; or

(c) discriminatory treatment of an individual or entity compared with other persons in a similar position.

Section 147. Protection against claims under investor-state dispute settlement treaties

(1) Where the United Kingdom is a party to a treaty containing provisions for investor-state dispute settlement, the United Kingdom shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages to any investor in respect of any measure taken by the United Kingdom consisting of—

(a) the enactment, repeal, or amendment of any Act of Parliament;

(b) the making, revocation, or amendment of any subordinate legislation;

(c) the withdrawal or reduction of subsidies, grants, tax reliefs, or other financial support;

(d) changes to regulatory requirements or the abolition of regulatory schemes; or

(e) the exercise of any power or discretion conferred by statute in relation to economic policy, environmental policy, public health, or social policy,

provided that such measure applies generally and does not discriminate between domestic and foreign investors or between investors of different nationalities.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) The United Kingdom shall not be liable under any investor-state dispute settlement treaty for any measure taken for the purpose of protecting public health, public safety, the environment, public morals, or national security, provided that such measure is not arbitrary or discriminatory.

(3) Where an investor commences arbitration proceedings against the United Kingdom under an investor-state dispute settlement treaty in respect of a measure described in subsection (1) or subsection (2), the United Kingdom shall—

(a) vigorously defend the proceedings;

(b) assert all available defences, including the general regulatory power of the State and the principle that changes in law and policy do not constitute expropriation; and

(c) seek dismissal of the claim or, if the claim succeeds, seek to minimise the amount of any award.

(4) The Secretary of State shall, within twelve months of the commencement of this section, commence renegotiation of all investor-state dispute settlement treaties to which the United Kingdom is a party, with a view to—

(a) clarifying that general regulatory measures do not constitute expropriation or a breach of fair and equitable treatment;

(b) excluding claims relating to the withdrawal of subsidies or changes in tax or regulatory policy;

(c) preserving the right of the United Kingdom to regulate in the public interest; and

(d) providing for the termination of treaties which cannot be renegotiated on satisfactory terms.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART IX - LAND & DEVELOPMENT

Abolition of Planning System

Section 148. Repeal of principal planning enactments

(1) The enactments, together with all amendments thereto and all subordinate legislation made pursuant thereto given in Schedule D of this Act are hereby wholly repealed and shall cease to have any force or effect whatsoever.

(2) All subordinate legislation made under any of the enactments given in Schedule D of this Act specified in subsection (1) is hereby revoked with immediate effect.

(3) The requirement for planning permission for development, as previously defined in section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and as understood in the case law interpreting that provision, is hereby abolished in its entirety.

(4) No local planning authority, county planning authority, the Secretary of State, the National Infrastructure Commission, or any other public body, authority, or emanation of the State whatsoever may impose, require, or purport to require any permission, consent, approval, licence, or authorisation of any kind for or in connection with—

> (a) the carrying out of any building operations, engineering operations, mining operations, or other operations in, on, over, or under land;
>
> (b) the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land;
>
> (c) the subdivision of any land or buildings;
>
> (d) the demolition of any building or structure;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(e) the alteration, extension, or modification of any building or structure;

(f) the change of use of any building or land from one purpose to another.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, the abolition effected by this section extends to but is not limited to requirements previously imposed in respect of—

(a) listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas;

(b) development affecting the setting of listed buildings or the character or appearance of conservation areas;

(c) development within national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, or other designated areas;

(d) development constituting a change of use between different use classes;

(e) development requiring environmental impact assessment;

(f) development affecting sites of special scientific interest or European protected sites;

(g) development within green belt land;

(h) development affecting scheduled monuments or archaeological sites.

(6) Any application for planning permission, listed building consent, conservation area consent, hazardous substances consent, or any other form of permission or consent under any repealed enactment that is pending at the commencement of this section shall be deemed to be withdrawn and no further action shall be taken thereon.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(7) Any enforcement notice, stop notice, breach of condition notice, planning contravention notice, temporary stop notice, or other notice issued under any repealed enactment that has not been finally determined shall cease to have effect upon commencement of this section.

Section 149. Abolition of nutrient neutrality requirements

(1) Any requirement, whether arising from primary legislation, subordinate legislation, administrative guidance, policy statements, or case law of any court or tribunal, that development must achieve, demonstrate, or maintain nutrient neutrality is hereby abolished with immediate effect and shall be of no force or effect whatsoever.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "nutrient neutrality" means any requirement, condition, obligation, or expectation that development must not increase nutrient loads, nutrient pollution, or nutrient concentrations to, in, or affecting a habitats site, site of special scientific interest, special area of conservation, special protection area, or any other protected site or area, and includes but is not limited to—

(a) any requirement relating to nitrogen deposition, nitrogen loading, nitrogen pollution, or nitrogen concentrations in soil, water, or air;

(b) any requirement relating to phosphorus deposition, phosphorus loading, phosphorus pollution, or phosphorus concentrations in soil, water, or air;

(c) any requirement imposed pursuant to regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as interpreted to require demonstration of nutrient neutrality;

(d) any requirement arising from or connected with the decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union in Coöperatie Mobilisation for

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

the Environment UA and Others v College van gedeputeerde staten van Limburg and Others (C-293/17 and C-294/17);

(e) any requirement arising from Natural England guidance, advice notes, or position statements relating to nutrient neutrality;

(f) any requirement to purchase nutrient credits, nutrient mitigation credits, or similar instruments;

(g) any requirement to demonstrate that a development will not, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, adversely affect the integrity of a habitats site through nutrient loading.

(3) Natural England, the Environment Agency, the Marine Management Organisation, local planning authorities (insofar as they continue to exist), and any other public body, authority, statutory consultee, or emanation of the State are hereby prohibited from—

(a) advising that nutrient neutrality is required for any development or activity;

(b) requiring the submission of information or assessments relating to nutrient neutrality;

(c) imposing nutrient neutrality requirements as a condition of any consent, licence, permit, approval, or authorisation;

(d) objecting to any development or activity on the grounds of nutrient neutrality;

(e) refusing any application or withholding any consent on the grounds that nutrient neutrality has not been demonstrated or achieved;

(f) requiring or recommending mitigation measures designed to achieve nutrient neutrality.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Any condition, obligation, or restriction imposed on any planning permission, environmental permit, water discharge consent, or other authorisation requiring or relating to nutrient neutrality is hereby void and of no effect.

(5) Any appropriate assessment conducted under regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 that concluded that a plan or project could not proceed without measures to achieve nutrient neutrality shall be disregarded and shall not prevent the implementation of that plan or project.

Section 150. Transitional provisions for existing planning permissions

(1) All extant planning permissions granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or any other repealed planning enactment, whether granted unconditionally or subject to conditions, shall cease to have any legal force or effect twelve calendar months after the commencement of this Part.

(2) All conditions attached to any planning permission mentioned in subsection (1), whether conditions precedent or conditions subsequent, and whether relating to the timing of development, the manner of development, the use of land or buildings, or any other matter whatsoever, are hereby declared void and of no effect.

(3) All planning obligations entered into pursuant to section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or any predecessor provision, whether unilateral undertakings or agreements between parties, and whether relating to affordable housing, highway works, financial contributions, or any other planning matter, are hereby discharged in their entirety and shall impose no further obligations upon any party thereto.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) All community infrastructure levy liabilities, charges, and obligations arising under Part 11 of the Planning Act 2008 are hereby cancelled with immediate effect, and any sums of money paid to any charging authority in respect of community infrastructure levy but not yet applied or expended by that charging authority shall be repaid to the person who paid such sum within six calendar months of the commencement of this Part, together with interest at the Bank of England base rate from the date of payment to the date of repayment.

(5) All section 106 agreements that require the transfer of land, the provision of infrastructure, or the carrying out of works shall be discharged, and the party subject to such obligations shall have no duty to complete such transfer, provision, or works, save that any transfer of land already completed shall not be reversed.

(6) No person shall have any claim for compensation, damages, or any other form of monetary remedy arising from the discharge of obligations under this section, save for the repayment of community infrastructure levy sums as provided in subsection (4).

(7) Any deed of variation, deed of modification, or supplemental agreement relating to a planning obligation discharged under this section shall likewise be of no effect.

(8) Any bond, guarantee, or other security provided in connection with a planning permission or planning obligation shall be released and returned to the person who provided it within three calendar months of the commencement of this Part.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Property Rights

Section 151. Restoration of absolute property rights

(1) The principle that a person who holds a legal or beneficial interest in land may use, develop, alter, or otherwise deal with that land for any purpose whatsoever that is not expressly prohibited by statute is hereby restored, affirmed, and declared to be a fundamental principle of English law.

(2) The nationalisation of development rights in land effected by the Town and Country Planning Act 1947, whereby the right to develop land was vested in the State and could only be exercised with the permission of the State, is hereby reversed and declared to have been contrary to natural justice and the common law rights of property owners.

(3) Development rights in land are hereby vested in the freehold owner of that land or, in the case of leasehold land, in the leaseholder for the duration of the lease, subject to any restrictions expressly agreed in writing between the parties to a transaction concerning that land.

(4) No compensation shall be payable by His Majesty's Government, any public authority, or any person whatsoever in respect of the restoration of rights under this section, it being declared that such restoration merely returns to persons rights of which they ought never to have been deprived.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, the rights restored by this section include but are not limited to the rights—

(a) to erect any building or structure on one's land;

(b) to alter, extend, or demolish any building or structure on one's land;

(c) to change the use of one's land or buildings thereon to any lawful use;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) to subdivide one's land or buildings;

(e) to extract minerals from one's land;

(f) to discharge waste or effluent onto or from one's land, subject to the law of nuisance and any statutory environmental protections;

(g) to exclude any person from one's land.

(6) The rights under this section are subject only to—

(a) the law of nuisance, both public and private;

(b) such restrictions as are expressly imposed by statute and are necessary for public safety, public health, or national security;

(c) the law of easements, restrictive covenants, and other property rights binding in accordance with common law and equity;

(d) the law relating to listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and ancient monuments insofar as such law is not repealed by this Act.

Section 152. Castle Doctrine

(1) A person who is in lawful occupation of a dwelling, building, or other premises, whether as owner, tenant, licensee, or lawful visitor, is justified in using such force as is reasonable in the circumstances, including deadly force if necessary, against another person if—

(a) the other person has unlawfully entered or is attempting to unlawfully enter the dwelling, building, or premises without the consent of the lawful occupier;

(b) the person using force reasonably believes that such force is immediately necessary to prevent death, serious bodily harm to

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

himself or another person lawfully present in the dwelling, building, or premises, or the commission of a forcible offence.

(2) A person who is justified in using force in accordance with subsection (1)—

(a) has no duty to retreat before using such force, notwithstanding that retreat might be possible without danger to himself or others;

(b) has the right to stand his ground and meet force with force, up to and including deadly force if reasonable in the circumstances;

(c) is immune from criminal prosecution, arrest, or charge for any offence arising from the use of such force, save that this immunity does not apply if the person using force was himself engaged in unlawful activity at the time;

(d) is immune from any civil action for damages, including but not limited to actions for assault, battery, wrongful death, or trespass to the person, arising from the use of such force;

(e) shall not be liable in any proceedings for the death of or injury to the person against whom force was used.

(3) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that a person who uses force against another person in the circumstances described in subsection (1) reasonably believed that such force was necessary to prevent death, serious bodily harm, or the commission of a forcible felony.

(4) The presumption in subsection (3) shall be irrebuttable and conclusive where the unlawful entry was forcible, that is to say where the person unlawfully entering used force against any barrier, door, window, lock, or other security device to effect entry.

(5) For the purposes of this section—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

"dwelling" means a building, structure, vehicle, vessel, or conveyance of any kind whatsoever that has a roof and walls, whether permanent or temporary, and that is used, designed, or intended for use as a human habitation, whether occupied permanently or temporarily, and includes any garage, outbuilding, garden, curtilage, or other area within the boundary of the property;

"forcible offence" means burglary, aggravated burglary, robbery, aggravated robbery, rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault, grievous bodily harm with intent, assault occasioning actual bodily harm where committed in the course of an unlawful entry, arson, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any other felony or indictable offence which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person;

"lawful occupation" means occupation pursuant to a freehold estate, leasehold estate, tenancy, licence, or any other right recognised at law or in equity, and includes the occupation of a guest or visitor who has been invited onto the premises by a person entitled to grant such invitation;

"unlawful entry" means entry without the consent, express or implied, of a person entitled to grant or withhold such consent, or entry in excess of any consent granted, and includes remaining on premises after consent to be there has been withdrawn.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as removing or limiting any common law right of self-defence or defence of property.

(7) A police officer or other person investigating an incident in which force has been used in circumstances to which this section applies shall presume that the person who used such force acted lawfully unless there is clear and compelling evidence to the contrary.

(8) No person shall be arrested for an offence arising from the use of force in circumstances to which this section applies unless the investigating officer has

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

reasonable grounds to believe that the requirements of subsection (1) were not met and that the immunity under subsection (2) does not apply.

Section 153. Fishing rights

(1) The exclusive right to take fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and other marine organisms from the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is hereby vested in persons who are British citizens within the meaning of the British Nationality Act 1981.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

> (a) "territorial sea" means the sea adjacent to the United Kingdom within 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured in accordance with the Territorial Sea Act 1987 and international law;
>
> (b) "take" includes catching, harvesting, removing, or extracting by any means whatsoever, whether from a vessel, from the shore, or by any other method.

(3) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument extend the exclusive fishing rights conferred by subsection (1) to apply to—

> (a) the exclusive economic zone of the United Kingdom, that is to say the sea beyond the territorial sea up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines;
>
> (b) any part of the continental shelf of the United Kingdom;
>
> (c) any waters within British fishery limits as defined by the Fishery Limits Act 1976.

(4) Any agreement, treaty, arrangement, memorandum of understanding, or other instrument whatsoever, whether entered into before or after the

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

commencement of this section, that purports to grant, confer, or recognise fishing rights, access rights, or quota allocations within the territorial sea to persons who are not British citizens is void and of no effect to the extent that it so grants, confers, or recognises such rights.

(5) Without limiting the generality of subsection (4), the following are declared void to the extent that they grant fishing rights to non-British citizens—

> (a) the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union signed on 30 December 2020;
>
> (b) any fisheries access agreement entered into pursuant to that Trade and Cooperation Agreement;
>
> (c) any bilateral fisheries agreement with any state or international organisation.

(6) It shall be an offence for a person who is not a British citizen to take fish from the territorial sea, and a person guilty of such offence shall be liable—

> (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to both;
>
> (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to both.

(7) Any vessel used in the commission of an offence under subsection (6) shall be liable to forfeiture.

(8) The master and owner of any vessel from which fishing is conducted in contravention of this section shall each be guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties set out in subsection (6).

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(9) British citizens engaged in fishing within the territorial sea shall be entitled to obtain from the Secretary of State such licences, permits, or authorisations as may be required under any fisheries management regime established by regulations, and the Secretary of State shall not unreasonably refuse to grant such licence, permit, or authorisation to a British citizen.

Local Government Reform

Section 154. Abolition of directly elected mayors

(1) The offices of directly elected mayor of a local authority established under Part II of the Local Government Act 2000, howsoever described, are hereby abolished with immediate effect.

(2) The offices of mayor of a combined authority established under the Cities and Local Government Devolution Act 2016, howsoever described, including but not limited to metro mayors and combined authority mayors, are hereby abolished with immediate effect.

(3) The office of Mayor of London established under section 1 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 is hereby abolished with immediate effect.

(4) All functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities exercisable by or vested in mayors abolished under this section shall transfer to and become exercisable by—

> (a) in the case of a mayor of a local authority, the council of that local authority acting through its elected councillors in accordance with such arrangements as the council may determine;
>
> (b) in the case of a mayor of a combined authority, the combined authority acting through the representatives appointed to it by the constituent councils;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) in the case of the Mayor of London, the London boroughs acting jointly in accordance with arrangements to be established by order of the Secretary of State.

(5) Any order, decision, direction, or instrument made by a mayor whose office is abolished under this section shall continue in force as if made by the successor body specified in subsection (4) until revoked or amended by that successor body.

(6) All property, rights, and liabilities of a mayor abolished under this section shall transfer to and vest in the successor body specified in subsection (4).

(7) Any contract, lease, licence, or other agreement to which a mayor whose office is abolished under this section was a party shall be treated as if the successor body specified in subsection (4) were a party thereto in place of the mayor.

(8) Any person holding the office of mayor at the commencement of this section shall cease to hold that office and shall not be entitled to any compensation for loss of office.

Section 155. Reduction of councillor numbers

(1) The number of councillors elected to represent any local government area in England shall not exceed the maximum numbers specified as follows—

(a) for a London borough, 30 councillors;

(b) for a metropolitan district council, 30 councillors;

(c) for a non-metropolitan district council, 20 councillors;

(d) for a county council, 40 councillors;

(e) for a unitary authority exercising the functions both of a county council and a district council, 40 councillors;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) for a parish council or town council, 7 councillors.

(2) The Local Government Boundary Commission for England shall, within twelve calendar months of the commencement of this section, review the electoral arrangements for every local government area in England and make such orders as are necessary to give effect to the maximum numbers specified in subsection (1).

(3) In conducting the review under subsection (2), the Local Government Boundary Commission for England shall—

(a) determine the appropriate number of electoral divisions or wards for each local government area, having regard to the maximum number of councillors permitted;

(b) determine the boundaries of such electoral divisions or wards;

(c) determine the number of councillors to be elected for each electoral division or ward;

(d) have regard to the need to ensure effective and convenient local government, but shall give paramount consideration to achieving the maximum reduction in councillor numbers permitted by this section.

(4) The reduction in councillor numbers consequent upon orders made under subsection (2) shall take effect at the next ordinary elections to the relevant local authority following the making of such orders.

(5) Any electoral division or ward that returns more than one councillor shall be divided into single-member divisions or wards, save that the Commission may permit multi-member wards where necessary to achieve the maximum reduction in total councillor numbers.

(6) Upon the reduction in councillor numbers taking effect, the number of councillors holding office shall be reduced to the new number, and if

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

necessary, the terms of office of existing councillors shall be terminated early to achieve the required reduction, with those councillors longest in service being the first to have their terms terminated.

Section 156. Abolition of the Greater London Authority

(1) The Greater London Authority established by section 1 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 is hereby abolished with effect from a date to be appointed by the Secretary of State by order, being not later than six months after the commencement of this section.

(2) The following enactments are repealed in their entirety—

> (a) the Greater London Authority Act 1999, including all schedules, amendments, and modifications made pursuant thereto;
>
> (b) the Greater London Authority Act 2007, in its entirety;
>
> (c) the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, insofar as it relates to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, and policing in London.

(3) All functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities of the Greater London Authority shall be allocated as follows—

> (a) functions relating to the provision, regulation, operation, and planning of transport in Greater London, including but not limited to functions relating to Transport for London, London Underground, London Buses, the Docklands Light Railway, London Tramlink, London River Services, the Emirates Air Line, the Congestion Charge, road network management, traffic management, and transport planning, shall transfer to a new body corporate to be established by order of the Secretary of State and to be known as London Transport, which shall be constituted as a statutory corporation on such terms and

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

with such governance arrangements as the Secretary of State shall by order prescribe;

(b) functions relating to policing, crime reduction, crime prevention, community safety, and the oversight of the Metropolitan Police Service shall transfer to a reconstituted Metropolitan Police Authority, which shall be established by regulations made by the Secretary of State and shall consist of members appointed by the London boroughs, independent members appointed following open competition, and magistrates nominated by the relevant benches;

(c) functions relating to fire and rescue services, fire prevention, emergency planning, resilience, and civil contingencies shall transfer to a reconstituted London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority, which shall be established by regulations made by the Secretary of State and shall consist of members appointed by the London boroughs;

(d) functions relating to strategic planning, spatial development, planning applications of strategic importance, and the London Plan shall cease to be exercised by any body, and no successor body shall exercise strategic planning functions for Greater London;

(e) functions relating to economic development, regeneration, housing strategy, homelessness strategy, culture, sport, tourism, waste strategy, air quality strategy, ambient noise strategy, biodiversity strategy, and any other functions not otherwise allocated by this subsection shall transfer to the London boroughs, which shall exercise such functions either jointly through voluntary cooperation or severally as individual boroughs, as the Secretary of State may by order direct.

(4) All property, rights, liabilities, contracts, and obligations of the Greater London Authority shall be allocated between the successor bodies mentioned

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

in subsection (3) or shall vest in the London boroughs in such manner as the Secretary of State shall by order direct.

(5) Any staff employed by the Greater London Authority at the date of abolition shall transfer to such successor body or London borough as the Secretary of State shall direct, and their contracts of employment shall have effect as if originally made with the transferee body, with continuity of employment preserved.

(6) The functional bodies of the Greater London Authority, namely Transport for London, the London Fire Commissioner, and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, shall be dissolved or reconstituted in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State.

Section 157. Conversion of public libraries

(1) A local authority may, if it thinks fit, transfer any public library maintained by it under section 7 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 to a community interest company established for the purpose of operating that library.

(2) Where a transfer is made under subsection (1)—

> (a) the duty of the local authority under section 7 of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service for all persons desirous to make use thereof shall cease to apply in respect of the library so transferred;
>
> (b) the local authority may, but shall not be obliged to, provide financial support, grants, loans, guarantees, or other assistance of any kind to the community interest company to which the library has been transferred;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) all assets used in connection with the transferred library, including but not limited to the library building, the land on which it stands, the fixtures and fittings therein, the books and other materials forming the library collection, and any equipment, furniture, or other chattels, shall be transferred to and vest in the community interest company;

(d) the transferred assets shall be held by the community interest company on trust for library purposes, that is to say for the purposes of providing public access to books, periodicals, digital resources, study spaces, and other resources and services commonly associated with a public library;

(e) the community interest company shall be subject to the asset lock provisions of the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004 and shall not distribute its assets or profits to its members.

(3) The Secretary of State shall by regulations make provision for the process of transfer under this section, and such regulations shall include provisions for—

(a) the consultation of library users, local residents, and other interested parties before a decision to transfer is made;

(b) the procedure for establishing a community interest company to receive the transfer, including requirements as to its objects, governance, and membership;

(c) the valuation and transfer of assets, including provisions to ensure that assets are transferred at nil consideration or at less than market value where appropriate to facilitate the transfer;

(d) the protection of the rights of employees of the local authority who are employed in connection with the library, including provisions to

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

ensure that such employees transfer to the community interest company with continuity of employment and on terms no less favourable than those they enjoyed immediately before the transfer;

(e) the ensuring of continued public access to the library on reasonable terms, including requirements that the library shall be open to the public for a minimum number of hours per week and shall not charge fees that would deter use by persons of limited means;

(f) the monitoring and enforcement of the trust on which transferred assets are held, including powers for the local authority or the Regulator of Community Interest Companies to take action in the event of breach of trust;

(g) provisions for the return of assets to the local authority in the event that the community interest company is dissolved or ceases to operate the library.

(4) Nothing in this section shall oblige a local authority to transfer a library to a community interest company, and the decision whether to do so shall be entirely at the discretion of the local authority.

Section 158. Abolition of Police and Crime Commissioners

(1) The offices of police and crime commissioner for police areas in England and Wales established under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 are hereby abolished with immediate effect.

(2) The offices of police, fire and crime commissioner established pursuant to section 4A of that Act are hereby abolished with immediate effect.

(3) All functions, powers, duties, and responsibilities exercisable by or vested in commissioners abolished under subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall transfer to and become exercisable by police authorities reconstituted in

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State under subsection (5).

(4) The reconstituted police authorities shall be bodies corporate consisting of members appointed in the following manner—

(a) a number of councillors, being not less than one-half of the total membership, appointed by the constituent local authorities within the police area from among their elected members;

(b) a number of independent members, being not less than one-quarter of the total membership, appointed following an open competition conducted in accordance with the principles established by the Commissioner for Public Appointments;

(c) a number of magistrates, being not more than one-quarter of the total membership, appointed by the magistrates' benches serving the area.

(5) The Secretary of State shall by regulations made by statutory instrument establish the detailed composition, governance, powers, and procedures of the reconstituted police authorities, and such regulations may in particular make provision for—

(a) the number of members of each police authority;

(b) the method of appointment and term of office of members;

(c) the procedure for meetings and decision-making;

(d) the powers of the police authority to hold the chief constable to account;

(e) the setting of the policing budget and the power to levy a precept on local authorities;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) the appointment and dismissal of the chief constable;

(g) such other matters as appear to the Secretary of State to be necessary or expedient.

(6) Any person holding the office of police and crime commissioner or police, fire and crime commissioner at the commencement of this section shall cease to hold that office and shall not be entitled to any compensation for loss of office.

(7) All property, rights, and liabilities of a commissioner abolished under this section shall transfer to and vest in the reconstituted police authority for the area.

(8) The Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 is amended by the repeal of Chapter 2 of Part 1 (police and crime commissioners) and all provisions consequential thereon.

Section 159. Speed limits

(1) A local authority, however constituted, shall have no power to set, vary, impose, or enforce a speed limit on any road, highway, street, or other thoroughfare within its area.

(2) The power to set, vary, or revoke speed limits on roads in England and Wales is exercisable only by the Secretary of State for Transport.

(3) All speed limits that have been set by local authorities pursuant to powers conferred by section 84 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 or any other enactment shall cease to have effect twelve calendar months after the commencement of this section unless, before the expiry of that period, they are confirmed by an order of the Secretary of State.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The Secretary of State shall within the period mentioned in subsection (3) review all existing speed limits set by local authorities and shall determine which, if any, of such speed limits should be continued in force.

(5) In determining whether to confirm a speed limit under subsection (4), the Secretary of State shall have regard to—

(a) the safety of road users;

(b) the need to maintain traffic flow and reduce congestion;

(c) the economic impact of speed limits on businesses and road users;

(d) the extent to which speed limits have been used by local authorities for purposes other than road safety, including but not limited to revenue generation through enforcement;

(e) representations made by road users and other interested parties.

(6) Section 84 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (speed limits on roads other than restricted roads) is amended by the omission of subsections (1) and (2), which confer powers on local authorities to impose speed limits.

Section 160. Transfer of local authority services to private providers

(1) The following functions of local authorities in England shall be discharged exclusively through contracts with private providers, being persons, firms, companies, or other entities operating in the private sector for profit—

(a) the collection of household waste, commercial waste, and industrial waste;

(b) the disposal of household waste, commercial waste, and industrial waste, including the operation of waste transfer stations, recycling centres, and waste disposal facilities;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) recycling services, including the collection of recyclable materials, the operation of recycling facilities, and the processing of recyclable materials;

(d) street cleaning, sweeping, and litter collection from highways, public spaces, parks, and other areas accessible to the public;

(e) the maintenance of highways, roads, streets, footpaths, and cycleways, including but not limited to the repair of potholes, resurfacing, drainage maintenance, and winter gritting;

(f) the maintenance of parks, public gardens, open spaces, recreation grounds, playing fields, and other areas of public amenity, including grass cutting, tree maintenance, horticultural planting, and the provision of play equipment;

(g) the removal of vehicles that are illegally parked, abandoned, or causing an obstruction, and the storage and disposal of such vehicles;

(h) the enforcement of parking regulations, including the operation of parking meters, the issue of penalty charge notices, and the adjudication of appeals;

(i) the provision, operation, and maintenance of public conveniences, including toilets accessible to the public in streets, parks, and other public places.

(2) A local authority shall, in respect of each function specified in subsection (1)—

(a) conduct a competitive tendering process that is open, transparent, and non-discriminatory, and that permits any qualified private provider to submit a tender;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) award the contract for the discharge of that function to the tenderer whose tender is the most economically advantageous, having regard to price, quality of service, environmental considerations, and such other factors as the local authority considers relevant;

(c) ensure that the contract is awarded within twelve months of the commencement of this section or, if the existing arrangements for the discharge of that function are by way of contract, within twelve months of the expiry of the existing contract;

(d) publish on its website and make available for public inspection the full terms of every contract awarded, including the price, the duration, the specification of services, the performance standards, and the provisions for monitoring and enforcement;

(e) publish quarterly performance data showing the extent to which the private provider is meeting the contractual standards, and take enforcement action where performance is deficient.

(3) The prohibition in section 17 of the Local Government Act 1988 on taking into account non-commercial matters in relation to public supply or works contracts shall not apply to the procurement process under this section, and a local authority may take into account such matters as it considers relevant to securing value for money and quality of service.

(4) A local authority may not discharge any function specified in subsection (1) through its own employees, through a local authority controlled company, through a local authority trading company, or through any other arrangement that does not involve a contract with a genuinely independent private provider.

(5) Where a local authority has, immediately before the commencement of this section, been discharging any function specified in subsection (1) through its own employees or through a local authority controlled company, it shall—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) take all necessary steps to terminate such arrangements within twelve months of commencement;

(b) conduct a competitive tendering process in accordance with subsection (2);

(c) make such arrangements as are necessary for the transfer of employees to the successful private provider, with protection of employees' rights in accordance with the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006;

(d) transfer or dispose of such vehicles, equipment, and other assets as are necessary for the private provider to discharge the contracted function.

(6) The Secretary of State may by regulations prescribe minimum standards for the contracts to be entered into under this section, including provisions relating to—

(a) the duration of contracts;

(b) performance standards and key performance indicators;

(c) the frequency and scope of services to be provided;

(d) arrangements for monitoring, reporting, and accountability;

(e) remedies for breach of contract;

(f) arrangements for the protection of employees' rights upon transfer.

(7) Nothing in this section shall prevent a local authority from entering into a single contract with a private provider for the discharge of more than one of the functions specified in subsection (1) where the local authority considers that such an arrangement would be more economically advantageous.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(8) A local authority that fails to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of an offence, and the chief executive officer and the relevant director or head of service of that local authority shall each be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Section 161. Transfer of homelessness services

(1) The duties of local authorities under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996 (homelessness: England), including but not limited to—

(a) the duty to provide advisory services under section 179;

(b) the duty to assess every applicant's case under section 184;

(c) the duty to secure accommodation for applicants in priority need who are unintentionally homeless under section 193;

(d) the duty to secure accommodation for applicants who are intentionally homeless but in priority need under section 190;

(e) the duty to protect the property of homeless persons under section 211;

are hereby abolished with effect from a date to be appointed by the Secretary of State by order, being not earlier than twelve months after the commencement of this section.

(2) The Secretary of State shall by regulations establish a scheme for the provision of grant funding to charitable organisations that provide services for the relief of homelessness, the prevention of homelessness, and the support and accommodation of homeless persons.

(3) The scheme established under subsection (2) shall—

(a) be open to any organisation that is a registered charity within the meaning of section 1 of the Charities Act 2011 and whose charitable

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

objects include the relief of homelessness, the prevention of homelessness, the provision of accommodation to homeless persons, or the provision of support services to homeless persons or persons at risk of homelessness;

(b) provide for the allocation of grant funding in a manner that is fair, transparent, and based on objective criteria relating to the need for homelessness services in different geographical areas and the capacity and track record of charitable organisations in providing such services;

(c) provide funding in an aggregate amount that is not less than the total sum expended by all local authorities in England on the discharge of their duties under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996 in the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of this section, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(d) include provisions requiring charitable organisations in receipt of grant funding to report on their activities, to account for the expenditure of grant funding, and to meet specified standards of service provision;

(e) include provisions for the monitoring and inspection of charitable organisations in receipt of grant funding by the Charity Commission or by inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State;

(f) include provisions for the recovery of grant funding, in whole or in part, from charitable organisations that fail to comply with the terms of the grant or that fail to meet specified standards of service provision;

(g) be reviewed annually and may be amended by the Secretary of State by further regulations to take account of changes in the level of homelessness, the capacity of the charitable sector, and the effectiveness of the scheme.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) No statutory duty to accommodate homeless persons, to prevent homelessness, or to provide advice or assistance to homeless persons or persons threatened with homelessness shall arise on the part of any local authority, any public body, or His Majesty's Government after the date appointed under subsection (1).

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent a local authority from voluntarily providing assistance, advice, or accommodation to homeless persons or persons at risk of homelessness, or from making grants to charitable organisations that provide homelessness services, but no person shall have any right to demand or enforce such provision.

(6) The Housing Act 1996 is amended by the repeal of Part VII (homelessness: England) with effect from the date appointed under subsection (1).

(7) Any application for assistance under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996 that is pending at the date appointed under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be withdrawn, and the local authority shall have no obligation to determine such application or to provide accommodation or other assistance to the applicant.

(8) Any person to whom a local authority has secured accommodation under section 193 of the Housing Act 1996 shall cease to have any right to the continuation of such accommodation after the expiry of a period of six months from the date appointed under subsection (1), and the local authority may terminate the provision of such accommodation upon giving not less than 28 days' notice in writing to the person concerned.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART X - ENERGY

“Climate Change” Legislation Repeal

Section 162. Repeal of “climate change” legislation

(1) The Climate Change Act 2008 is hereby repealed in its entirety, together with all schedules, amendments, and modifications made pursuant thereto.

(2) All carbon budgets set under section 4 of the Climate Change Act 2008 are hereby revoked and shall cease to have any force or effect whatsoever from the commencement of this section.

(3) The following targets, obligations, and requirements are hereby abolished—

> (a) the target for the year 2050 for the net UK carbon account to be at least 100% lower than the 1990 baseline, as set under section 1 of the Climate Change Act 2008 as amended by the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019;
>
> (b) any and all interim targets or indicative annual ranges for emissions set under section 5 of that Act;
>
> (c) any targets, requirements, or obligations set by subordinate legislation made under that Act, including but not limited to orders amending the 2050 target or setting carbon budgets;
>
> (d) the requirement to prepare and lay before Parliament reports on progress towards meeting carbon budgets under section 18 of that Act;
>
> (e) the requirement to prepare and lay before Parliament reports on the impact of climate change and the Government's adaptation programme under sections 36 and 37 of that Act;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) all obligations upon the Secretary of State or any other Minister of the Crown to take action to meet carbon budgets or emissions targets.

(4) The Committee on Climate Change established under Schedule 1 to the Climate Change Act 2008 is hereby abolished, and—

(a) the members of that Committee shall cease to hold office upon the commencement of this section;

(b) all property, rights, and liabilities of that Committee shall vest in the Crown;

(c) all employees of that Committee shall cease to be employed by the Committee, and their contracts of employment shall terminate upon the commencement of this section, subject to any entitlements to notice or payment in lieu of notice that they may have under their contracts of employment or under statute;

(d) the Secretary of State may make payments by way of compensation to persons who cease to be employed by the Committee as a result of this section, in such amounts as the Secretary of State considers appropriate having regard to the circumstances of each case.

(5) The Climate Change Act 2008 (Credit Limit) Order 2009 and all other subordinate legislation made under the Climate Change Act 2008 are hereby revoked.

(6) No person, body, or authority shall be under any obligation, whether arising from statute, subordinate legislation, contract, or otherwise, to take action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to achieve carbon neutrality, to achieve net zero emissions, or to meet any target or objective relating to climate change that was imposed by or pursuant to the Climate Change Act 2008.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(7) For the avoidance of doubt, the repeal of the Climate Change Act 2008 does not affect the validity of any action taken under that Act before its repeal, but no further action may be taken under or pursuant to that Act after the commencement of this section.

Section 163. Abolition of green subsidies

(1) All schemes, programmes, and arrangements providing subsidies, payments, grants, loans, guarantees, tax reliefs, feed-in tariffs, or any other form of financial incentive for the generation of energy from renewable sources or for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions are hereby terminated with immediate effect.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the following schemes and arrangements are hereby abolished—

> (a) the Renewables Obligation established under section 32 of the Electricity Act 1989 and the Renewables Obligation Order 2015 and all predecessor and successor orders;
>
> (b) the Feed-in Tariff scheme established under sections 41 to 43 of the Energy Act 2008 and the Feed-in Tariffs Order 2010 and all amending instruments;
>
> (c) the Contracts for Difference scheme for renewable electricity established under Part 2 of the Energy Act 2013, insofar as it relates to renewable energy generation;
>
> (d) the Renewable Heat Incentive established under Part 2 of the Energy Act 2008 (as inserted by the Energy Act 2011) and the Renewable Heat Incentive Scheme Regulations 2018;
>
> (e) the Green Homes Grant scheme established under the Green Homes Grant (Vouchers) (England) Scheme 2020;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) the Boiler Upgrade Scheme established under Part 4 of the Energy Security Act 2023 and the Boiler Upgrade Scheme (England and Wales) Regulations 2022;

(g) any scheme providing subsidies or financial incentives for the installation of solar panels, wind turbines, heat pumps, biomass boilers, or any other form of renewable energy generation or low-carbon heating;

(h) any scheme providing subsidies or financial incentives for energy efficiency improvements, insulation, double glazing, or any other measures intended to reduce energy consumption or greenhouse gas emissions.

(3) All existing contractual commitments entered into under or pursuant to any scheme abolished by this section, including but not limited to commitments to make future subsidy payments, feed-in tariff payments, or Contracts for Difference payments, shall be terminated forthwith, and no further payments shall be made under such commitments after the commencement of this section.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), the Secretary of State shall by regulations establish a scheme for the payment of compensation to persons who have entered into contractual commitments under schemes abolished by this section and who have suffered loss as a result of the termination of such commitments.

(5) The compensation payable under subsection (4) shall not exceed the lesser of—

(a) the actual capital expenditure incurred by the recipient in reliance on the subsidy or financial incentive, being expenditure on the purchase, installation, and commissioning of equipment for renewable energy generation or energy efficiency improvement, less any

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

depreciation calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected operational life of the equipment; or

(b) fifty per cent of the projected future subsidy payments, feed-in tariff payments, or other financial benefits that the recipient would have received under the terminated contractual commitment, calculated on a net present value basis using a discount rate to be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

(6) No compensation shall be payable under subsection (4) to—

(a) any person who has received subsidy payments, feed-in tariff payments, or other financial benefits under the terminated scheme for a period exceeding five years before the date of termination;

(b) any body or undertaking owned or controlled by the Crown, a local authority, or any other public authority;

(c) any person who is not resident in the United Kingdom or who is not a British citizen.

(7) Claims for compensation under this section must be made within six months of the commencement of this section, and no claim made after the expiry of that period shall be entertained.

(8) The decision of the Secretary of State on any claim for compensation shall be final and shall not be subject to appeal or judicial review.

(9) Any obligation imposed upon energy suppliers by or under the Electricity Act 1989, the Utilities Act 2000, the Energy Act 2008, the Energy Act 2010, the Energy Act 2011, the Energy Act 2013, or any other enactment to purchase renewable electricity, to make payments in respect of renewable electricity, or to meet renewable energy targets is hereby abolished.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Oil and Gas

Section 164. Restoration of oil and gas exploration

(1) The moratorium on hydraulic fracturing for shale gas in England imposed by the Written Ministerial Statement HCWS159 made by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy on 4 November 2019 is hereby lifted and shall be of no further force or effect.

(2) Section 4A of the Petroleum Act 1998 (prohibition on associated hydraulic fracturing), as inserted by section 50 of the Infrastructure Act 2015, is hereby repealed in its entirety.

(3) All prohibitions, restrictions, limitations, or conditions imposed by statute, subordinate legislation, ministerial statement, policy guidance, or administrative practice on the conduct of hydraulic fracturing, horizontal drilling, or any other technique or method for the exploration for or extraction of petroleum from shale formations or other unconventional hydrocarbon reservoirs are hereby abolished and shall be of no force or effect.

(4) The Secretary of State shall—

> (a) within six calendar months of the commencement of this section, invite applications for petroleum exploration and development licences under the Petroleum Act 1998 for the purpose of exploring for and extracting petroleum from shale formations and other unconventional hydrocarbon reservoirs, with particular emphasis on areas of known or potential hydrocarbon resources;
>
> (b) determine all applications made pursuant to paragraph (a) within twelve calendar months of receipt of a complete application;
>
> (c) grant such licences unless there are compelling reasons relating to safety, environmental protection, or national security that would make

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

it inappropriate to do so, and such reasons shall be set out in writing and published.

(5) In determining applications under subsection (4), the Secretary of State shall—

(a) have regard to the desirability of maximising the economic recovery of petroleum from the United Kingdom Continental Shelf and from onshore areas;

(b) have regard to the contribution that the extraction of petroleum can make to the energy security of the United Kingdom, the reduction of dependence on imported energy, and the creation of employment;

(c) not refuse an application on the grounds that the extraction of petroleum would contribute to greenhouse gas emissions or climate change;

(d) not impose conditions on a licence that are more onerous than are necessary to ensure compliance with health and safety requirements and environmental standards that apply to other forms of petroleum extraction.

(6) The Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency, and any other regulatory authority shall process applications for permits, consents, and authorisations relating to hydraulic fracturing and other forms of petroleum extraction in a timely manner and shall not impose requirements or conditions that are more onerous than are necessary to protect health, safety, and the environment.

(7) Local planning authorities (insofar as they continue to exist) shall not refuse planning permission for petroleum exploration or extraction on the grounds of climate change, greenhouse gas emissions, or the desirability of transitioning to renewable energy.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 165. North Sea taxation reform

(1) The following taxes, levies, and charges imposed on the extraction of petroleum from the United Kingdom Continental Shelf are hereby abolished with immediate effect—

(a) the supplementary charge to corporation tax imposed under section 501A of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, being a charge of 10 per cent on ring fence profits;

(b) the Energy Profits Levy imposed under Part 1 of the Energy (Oil and Gas) Profits Levy Act 2022, being an additional charge of 35 per cent (subsequently increased to 38 per cent) on ring fence profits;

(c) petroleum revenue tax imposed under the Oil Taxation Act 1975, being a tax charged on profits from oil and gas fields that received development consent before 16 March 1993, notwithstanding that this tax has been effectively abolished for most purposes by the setting of the rate at zero per cent.

(2) Ring fence corporation tax under Part 8 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, being the special regime of corporation tax that applies to profits from the extraction of petroleum from the United Kingdom Continental Shelf or from onshore petroleum exploration and extraction, is hereby reduced to a rate of ten per cent, and accordingly—

(a) section 279 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (the ring fence) continues to apply;

(b) section 279A of that Act (charge to corporation tax on ring fence profits) is amended so that the rate of tax charged is ten per cent;

(c) all reliefs, allowances, and deductions that apply for the purposes of ring fence corporation tax shall continue to apply.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) The reductions and abolitions effected by subsections (1) and (2) take effect for accounting periods beginning on or after the day on which this Act is passed, and—

(a) where an accounting period begins before and ends on or after that day, so much of the accounting period as falls before that day and so much as falls on or after that day shall be treated as separate accounting periods, and profits and losses shall be apportioned between those periods on a just and reasonable basis;

(b) no compensation shall be payable to His Majesty's Treasury or to His Majesty's Revenue and Customs in respect of the loss of tax revenue consequent upon the reductions and abolitions effected by this section.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, the reduction in the rate of ring fence corporation tax to ten per cent applies to all petroleum extraction activities within the ring fence, whether onshore or offshore, whether from conventional reservoirs or unconventional reservoirs such as shale formations, and whether from new fields or existing fields.

(5) The Secretary of State shall by regulations repeal or amend such provisions of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, the Oil Taxation Act 1975, the Energy (Oil and Gas) Profits Levy Act 2022, and any other enactment as are consequential upon or incidental to the provisions of this section.

Nuclear Energy

Section 166. Deregulation of nuclear installations

(1) The requirement under section 1 of the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 for a nuclear site licence to be obtained before installation or operation of a

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

nuclear installation is hereby removed in respect of the following categories of nuclear reactor—

(a) small modular reactors, being nuclear fission reactors designed to generate electrical power and having a capacity not exceeding 300 megawatts electrical output;

(b) micro-reactors, being nuclear fission reactors designed to generate electrical power or heat and having a capacity not exceeding 10 megawatts electrical output or thermal equivalent;

(c) fusion reactors of any capacity, being reactors that generate energy through the fusion of atomic nuclei rather than through the fission of atomic nuclei.

(2) Persons intending to construct and operate reactors falling within the categories specified in subsection (1) shall instead be subject to the following simplified regulatory regime—

(a) they must notify the Office for Nuclear Regulation in writing of their intention to construct and operate such a reactor, providing such information as may be prescribed by regulations, including information relating to the design of the reactor, the proposed location, and the qualifications and experience of the persons who will be responsible for its operation;

(b) they must comply with safety standards prescribed by regulations made under subsection (3);

(c) they must maintain insurance against nuclear damage and third-party liability in such amounts and on such terms as may be prescribed by regulations;

(d) they must permit inspections by inspectors appointed by the Office for Nuclear Regulation at any reasonable time.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) The Secretary of State shall, within six months of the commencement of this section, make regulations establishing streamlined safety standards for reactors specified in subsection (1), and such regulations shall—

(a) be proportionate to the reduced risk profile of such reactors, having regard to their inherent safety features, passive safety systems, smaller inventories of radioactive materials, and lower power outputs;

(b) enable the deployment of such reactors within a period not exceeding two years from the date of notification under subsection (2)(a), provided that the operator complies with the safety standards and other requirements;

(c) permit the siting of such reactors in any location that meets the safety criteria prescribed by the regulations, without restriction to particular designated areas or existing nuclear licensed sites, and without requirement for local consent or approval by local planning authorities;

(d) not impose requirements for environmental impact assessment, habitat assessment, or other assessments required by European Union legislation or retained EU law, save insofar as such assessments are necessary for nuclear safety purposes.

(4) The safety standards prescribed under subsection (3) shall address matters including but not limited to—

(a) the design and construction of the reactor;

(b) the qualifications, training, and competence of operating personnel;

(c) the management of radioactive waste;

(d) emergency planning and response;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(e) physical security against unauthorised access or sabotage;

(f) decommissioning and site remediation.

(5) The licensing requirements, fee structures, and assessment procedures that apply to nuclear installations under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 and associated subordinate legislation shall not apply to reactors falling within the categories specified in subsection (1).

(6) Nothing in this section shall exempt operators of reactors falling within the categories specified in subsection (1) from liability for nuclear damage under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 or any other enactment relating to civil liability for nuclear damage.

Section 167. Fast-track nuclear deployment

(1) The Secretary of State shall take all necessary and appropriate steps, including the allocation of financial resources, the designation of sites, the granting of development consents, the provision of grid connections, and the removal of regulatory obstacles, to achieve the deployment of nuclear electricity generation capacity of not less than 50 gigawatts.

(2) For the purposes of achieving the target specified in subsection (1), the Secretary of State may exercise the following powers—

(a) to designate sites for nuclear development, whether onshore or offshore, without any requirement for consultation with local authorities, local residents, or other interested parties, and without any requirement for local consent or approval;

(b) to grant development consent for nuclear power stations under a streamlined procedure to be established by regulations, which shall not require compliance with procedures under the Planning Act 2008

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

relating to nationally significant infrastructure projects or with any other planning procedures;

(c) to provide financial support to persons constructing or operating nuclear power stations, including but not limited to capital grants, low-interest loans, loan guarantees, revenue support contracts, and contracts for difference;

(d) to direct National Grid Electricity System Operator Limited (or any successor body responsible for the operation of the electricity transmission system) to provide grid connections to nuclear power stations on a priority basis, and to invest in such upgrades and reinforcements to the transmission system as are necessary to accommodate the additional generating capacity;

(e) to direct electricity distribution network operators to make such alterations to their networks as are necessary to accommodate nuclear-generated electricity;

(f) to direct the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, British Energy, or any other body owned or controlled by the Crown to provide sites, facilities, expertise, or other assistance for the deployment of nuclear generating capacity.

(3) Any application for judicial review of a decision made by the Secretary of State under subsection (2) or pursuant to regulations made under this section must be brought within 30 days of the decision being published or communicated to the applicant, whichever is the earlier, and shall be determined by the High Court within 90 days of the application being filed, and there shall be no right of appeal from the decision of the High Court.

(4) In determining an application for judicial review mentioned in subsection (3), the Court shall have regard to the national importance of

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

achieving the target set out in subsection (1) and shall not quash a decision of the Secretary of State unless satisfied that the decision was—

(a) made in bad faith;

(b) based on a material error of fact that was not reasonably open to the Secretary of State; or

(c) so unreasonable that no reasonable Secretary of State could have made it.

(5) The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament an annual report on progress towards achieving the target set out in subsection (1), but failure to achieve the target shall not give rise to any legal liability on the part of the Secretary of State or His Majesty's Government.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART XI - PUBLIC SERVICES

Health Service Competition

Section 168. Establishment of Competitive Health Service Framework

(1) The Secretary of State for Health and Social Care shall, within six months of the commencement of this Act, establish a regulatory framework permitting the operation of multiple competing national health service providers within the United Kingdom.

(2) Any organisation meeting the criteria established under subsection (1) may apply to the Secretary of State for designation as a National Health Service Provider.

(3) The criteria referred to in subsection (2) shall include but not be limited to:

(a) financial capability to provide comprehensive health services;

(b) demonstrable clinical governance standards equivalent to or exceeding those currently mandated for NHS trusts;

(c) capacity to provide emergency and urgent care services on a twenty-four hour basis;

(d) commitment to universal service provision within designated geographical areas;

(e) compliance with professional medical standards as determined by the General Medical Council and other relevant regulatory bodies.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The monopoly status of the National Health Service established under the National Health Service Act 1946 and subsequent legislation is hereby abolished.

Section 169. Optional National Insurance Contribution Exemption

(1) Any person who has not attained the age of forty years may elect to exempt themselves from that portion of National Insurance contributions allocated to health service provision for a period not exceeding ten years in aggregate.

(2) A person making an election under subsection (1) shall:

(a) notify His Majesty's Revenue and Customs in writing of such election;

(b) provide evidence of alternative health insurance or health savings provision satisfactory to the Secretary of State;

(c) acknowledge in writing that they shall have no entitlement to NHS services without payment during the period of exemption, save for emergency life-preserving treatment.

(3) An election under this section may be revoked at any time, whereupon normal National Insurance contributions shall resume and entitlement to NHS services shall be restored after a qualifying period of six months.

(4) The Secretary of State shall prescribe by regulations the exact percentage of National Insurance contributions that constitutes health service provision for the purposes of this section.

Section 170. Mandatory Personal Health Savings Accounts

(1) Every person liable to pay National Insurance contributions shall have established on their behalf a Personal Health Savings Account.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) There shall be credited to each Personal Health Savings Account a sum equivalent to between five and ten per centum of the account holder's earnings liable to National Insurance contributions, the exact percentage to be determined annually by the Treasury.

(3) Funds within a Personal Health Savings Account may be utilised for:

(a) payment for medical treatment from any registered health provider;

(b) purchase of approved health insurance products;

(c) payment of prescription charges and medical equipment;

(d) such other health-related expenses as the Secretary of State may by regulations prescribe.

(4) Funds within a Personal Health Savings Account shall be the property of the account holder and may be inherited upon death in accordance with the laws of succession.

(5) No charge, levy, or tax shall be imposed upon withdrawals from a Personal Health Savings Account for purposes specified in subsection (3).

Section 171. Medical Training Capacity

(1) The cap on medical school training places in the United Kingdom, currently set at seven thousand five hundred places per annum, is hereby abolished.

(2) Any institution holding degree-awarding powers may establish a medical school subject to approval by the General Medical Council that clinical training standards shall be maintained.

(3) The Secretary of State shall not impose any numerical restriction on the number of medical training places that may be offered by approved institutions.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Funding for medical training places shall be allocated based on quality of provision and student choice rather than centrally determined quotas.

Section 172. Commissioning of Private Healthcare Providers

(1) Any body responsible for commissioning health services using public funds shall be required to consider all qualified providers, whether public, private, or third sector, on equal terms.

(2) Clinical Commissioning Groups established under the Health and Social Care Act 2012 are hereby abolished.

(3) The functions previously exercised by Clinical Commissioning Groups shall transfer to:

(a) Patient Choice Boards established at local authority level;

(b) Individual patients exercising direct choice of provider.

(4) Private providers entering the market shall be free to establish services without prior approval, subject only to meeting clinical safety and professional standards.

Section 173. Prohibition on Restraint of Medical Treatment

(1) No court in England and Wales shall have jurisdiction to grant an injunction or make any order preventing a patient, or the parent or guardian of a patient, from:

(a) leaving the United Kingdom to seek medical treatment elsewhere;

(b) obtaining experimental or unlicensed treatment outside the United Kingdom;

(c) discontinuing treatment within the United Kingdom in favour of treatment elsewhere.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) Any purported order made in contravention of subsection (1) shall be void and of no effect.

(3) This section applies notwithstanding any assessment of the patient's best interests or the clinical merits of the proposed treatment.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent a court from determining disputes regarding parental responsibility or consent between persons having parental responsibility.

Section 174. Patient Rights to Funding Redirection

(1) Every patient entitled to NHS treatment shall have the right to request that the monetary value of their entitled treatment be made available for use at a private healthcare provider of their choice.

(2) The Secretary of State shall by regulations determine:

(a) the monetary value of standard treatments and procedures;

(b) the mechanism by which patients may exercise the right under subsection (1);

(c) the qualifying criteria for private providers to receive redirected funds.

(3) No patient exercising rights under this section shall be required to make any additional payment for treatment equivalent to that available through the NHS.

(4) Where a patient chooses treatment exceeding the monetary value determined under subsection (2)(a), they may supplement the redirected funds with private payment.

Education

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 175. Grammar School Establishment

(1) The prohibition on the establishment of new grammar schools contained in section 104 of the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 is hereby repealed.

(2) Any academy trust or other educational body may establish a school using academic selection for admission.

(3) The Secretary of State for Education shall not refuse approval for the establishment of a new school solely on the grounds that it proposes to use academic selection.

(4) Existing grammar schools may expand their pupil numbers without restriction.

Section 176. Conversion to Independent Foundation Status

(1) Every school maintained by a local education authority shall, within twenty-four months of the commencement of this Act, be converted to an independent foundation.

(2) Upon conversion under subsection (1):

(a) the school shall become a body corporate;

(b) all property, rights, and liabilities of the local education authority relating to the school shall vest in the foundation;

(c) the school shall cease to be maintained by the local education authority;

(d) the governing body shall assume full responsibility for the management and operation of the school.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) The local education authority shall have no power to direct or control any school converted under this section.

(4) Funding shall continue to be provided on a per-pupil basis but shall be paid directly to the foundation rather than through the local education authority.

Section 177. Parental Rights to Funding Redirection

(1) The parent or guardian of any child of compulsory school age shall have the right to request that the per-pupil funding allocated for their child be redirected to an educational provider of their choice.

(2) The sum to be redirected under subsection (1) shall be no less than six thousand pounds and no more than seven thousand pounds per annum, to be adjusted annually by the Secretary of State in line with the Consumer Prices Index.

(3) Educational providers eligible to receive redirected funding shall include:

(a) independent schools registered with the Department for Education;

(b) home education programmes meeting standards set by the Secretary of State; (c) overseas schools approved by the Secretary of State;

(d) online educational platforms meeting prescribed standards;

(e) such other educational providers as may be prescribed by regulations.

Section 178. Protection from Indoctrination

(1) No person under the age of eighteen years shall, in any educational institution receiving public funds, be subject to instruction promoting:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) political ideologies or partisan political positions as objective fact;

(b) contested social theories as established scientific fact;

(c) discrimination against any person on grounds of race, sex, or religion;

(d) rejection of fundamental British customs and traditions, namely democracy, Christianity, the rule of law, and individual liberty.

(2) Any person having parental responsibility may bring proceedings in the county court against an educational institution alleged to be in breach of subsection (1).

(3) The Secretary of State shall have power to withdraw funding from any institution found by a court to be in systematic breach of this section.

(4) This section shall not prevent the objective study of political systems, historical movements, or philosophical theories as academic subjects.

Section 179. National Curriculum

(1) No school shall be required to follow the National Curriculum established under the Education Reform Act 1988.

(2) Every school shall be free to determine its own curriculum subject only to the requirement that it shall provide:

(a) instruction in English language, mathematics, and sciences;

(b) a broad and balanced education suitable to the ages and abilities of pupils;

(c) preparation of pupils for adult life in British society.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) The Secretary of State may publish guidance on curriculum matters but such guidance shall be advisory only.

Section 180. Oversight of Faith Schools

(1) The Secretary of State shall establish an inspectorate for the supervision of all faith-based schools.

(2) The inspectorate shall have power to:

(a) enter and inspect any faith-based school at reasonable times;

(b) examine teaching materials and curricula;

(c) observe teaching;

(d) require the production of documents and records relating to the curriculum and governance.

(3) Where the inspectorate finds that a faith-based school is:

(a) promoting extremist ideology contrary to British customs and traditions;

(b) failing to prepare pupils for life in modern Britain;

(c) discriminating unlawfully against any persons;

(d) teaching material likely to promote terrorism or extremism;

the Secretary of State may order the immediate closure of the school and the prosecution of responsible persons.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 181. Higher Education Rationalisation

(1) The Secretary of State shall within twelve months of the commencement of this Act conduct a review of all institutions receiving public funding for higher education.

(2) Where an institution is found to be:

(a) offering courses with graduate employment rates below fifty per centum;

(b) maintaining academic standards below those reasonably expected of higher education;

(c) operating primarily as a commercial venture rather than an educational institution;

the Secretary of State may withdraw degree-awarding powers and public funding.

(3) The validation of degrees in sociology and cognate subjects shall cease at all publicly funded institutions within three years of the commencement of this Act.

Section 182. Public Oversight of Universities

(1) Every university receiving public funds shall be subject to oversight by a Board of Public Governors.

(2) The Board of Public Governors shall have power to:

(a) review and veto expenditure exceeding one hundred thousand pounds;

(b) prohibit political campaigning by the institution or its student union;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) require transparency in admissions procedures;

(d) ensure freedom of speech and academic freedom within the law.

(3) Student unions at publicly funded institutions shall not use any portion of public funds for political campaigning or affiliation to political organisations.

Section 183. National Service Educational Benefit

(1) Any person who completes two years of national service in His Majesty's Armed Forces shall be entitled to have their tuition fees for a first undergraduate degree paid by the state.

(2) The entitlement under subsection (1) shall:

(a) cover fees up to twenty thousand pounds per annum for a maximum of four years;

(b) be transferable to a spouse or child if unused within ten years;

(c) include reasonable maintenance grants as determined by the Secretary of State.

(3) National service for the purposes of this section means full-time service in a regular or reserve capacity including deployment as required.

Broadcasting

Section 184. Privatisation of the British Broadcasting Corporation

(1) The British Broadcasting Corporation established under Royal Charter shall be dissolved within twenty-four months of the commencement of this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) The assets and undertakings of the British Broadcasting Corporation shall be transferred to one or more companies limited by shares to be sold by public offering or private sale.

(3) The BBC World Service shall be reconstituted as a Community Interest Company funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.

(4) The television licence fee imposed under the Communications Act 2003 and the Communications (Television Licensing) Regulations 2004 is hereby abolished.

Section 185. Disposal of Public Service Broadcasters

(1) The Channel Four Television Corporation shall be sold by public offering or private sale within eighteen months of the commencement of this Act.

(2) Sianel Pedwar Cymru (S4C) shall be sold or dissolved within eighteen months of the commencement of this Act.

(3) The proceeds of sales under this section shall be paid to the Consolidated Fund.

Section 186. Liberalisation of Broadcasting Spectrum

(1) The Office of Communications shall within six months of the commencement of this Act conduct an auction of all available radio spectrum suitable for broadcasting.

(2) Restrictions on the number of local radio and television licences that may be held by a single entity are hereby removed.

(3) Community radio stations may broadcast on any available frequency without licence upon payment of a nominal registration fee not exceeding one hundred pounds per annum.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Transport

Section 187. Vehicle Inspection Reform

(1) The requirement for an annual MOT test under the Road Traffic Act 1988 is hereby abolished.

(2) In place of the MOT test, there shall be established a system of reporting whereby:

(a) any person may report a vehicle reasonably believed to be in a dangerous condition;

(b) reported vehicles shall be subject to inspection by authorised examiners;

(c) owners of vehicles found to be dangerous shall be liable to penalty.

(3) Vehicle excise duty under the Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 is hereby abolished.

Section 188. Taxi and Private Hire Deregulation

(1) The requirement for a licence to operate a taxi or private hire vehicle under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847 and the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 is hereby abolished.

(2) Any person may offer transportation services for hire provided they:

(a) hold appropriate insurance for hire and reward;

(b) maintain their vehicle in a safe condition;

(c) hold a valid driving licence.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Local authorities shall have no power to limit the number of vehicles offering transportation services or to set fares for such services.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART XII - LIBERTIES & SURVEILLANCE

Surveillance Prohibitions

Section 188. Absolute prohibition on public surveillance

(1) No public authority, as defined in subsection (7), shall install, operate, maintain, commission, or otherwise deploy any surveillance apparatus in any public place within the United Kingdom. This prohibition extends to any arrangement whereby a public authority permits, authorises, or procures a third party to conduct such surveillance on its behalf.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "surveillance apparatus" means any device, system, technology, or combination thereof capable of observing, recording, monitoring, detecting, tracking, identifying, or analysing persons, vehicles, communications, or activities, and shall include—

(a) any closed-circuit television camera, video recording device, optical recording device, or other apparatus capable of capturing still or moving images, regardless of the spectrum of light employed, including visible light, infrared, or ultraviolet radiation;

(b) any audio recording device, listening device, microphone array, acoustic sensor, or other apparatus capable of capturing, recording, or monitoring sound, speech, or conversations, whether such monitoring occurs in real-time or for subsequent retrieval;

(c) any automatic number plate recognition system, automatic vehicle identification system, vehicle tracking technology, or other apparatus capable of identifying, recording, tracking, or monitoring vehicle registration marks, movements, routes, or other characteristics;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) any facial recognition system, biometric identification system, gait recognition system, or other technology capable of identifying or verifying the identity of persons through analysis of physical, physiological, or behavioural characteristics;

(e) any thermal imaging device, infrared detection equipment, heat signature detector, or similar apparatus capable of detecting the presence, location, or movement of persons or objects through thermal emissions;

(f) any drone, unmanned aerial vehicle, remotely piloted aircraft system, or other aerial surveillance platform, whether autonomous or remotely controlled;

(g) any device, system, or apparatus capable of intercepting, monitoring, recording, or otherwise accessing electronic communications, including mobile telephone communications, internet communications, email, text messages, or any other form of digital communication;

(h) any algorithm, artificial intelligence system, machine learning system, pattern recognition software, data analytics platform, or other computational system designed to analyse, process, correlate, derive intelligence from, make predictions about, or otherwise extract information from data captured by any of the foregoing devices or from any other source;

(i) any sensor, detector, or monitoring device not otherwise described in paragraphs (a) to (h) which is capable of gathering information concerning the presence, number, location, movement, or activities of persons in public places.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) For the purposes of this section, "public place" means any location to which the public have or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise, and shall include—

(a) any highway, road, street, footway, footpath, bridleway, or other route to which the public have access or over which the public have a right of passage;

(b) any park, common land, recreation ground, playing field, playground, beach, or other open space to which the public have access;

(c) any building or premises owned, leased, or controlled by a public authority to which the public have access for the purpose of conducting business with that authority or accessing public services;

(d) any railway station, bus station, underground station, airport, seaport, or other transport facility to which the public have access;

(e) any shopping centre, market, or other retail area to which the public have access;

(f) any school, hospital, place of worship, community centre, theatre, museum, library, or sports facility to which the public have access, whether generally or on specific occasions;

(g) any other place to which members of the public are in practice permitted access, whether or not subject to conditions or payment.

(4) All existing surveillance apparatus installed by or on behalf of any public authority in any public place shall be permanently disabled within seven days of the commencement of this section and physically removed within ninety days thereafter. Each day of continued operation or failure to remove such apparatus shall constitute a separate offence under subsection (6).

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(5) Nothing in this section shall prevent a private person or undertaking from installing surveillance equipment on property which they own, lease, or lawfully control, exclusively for the security of that property, provided that—

(a) such equipment captures images or data only within the boundaries of their property;

(b) any inadvertent capture of areas beyond the property boundary is minimised through appropriate camera positioning and field of view limitation, and any such incidentally captured data is automatically and irreversibly deleted within twenty-four hours;

(c) no data captured by such equipment is shared with, transmitted to, or made available to any public authority except pursuant to a warrant issued under Section 195 of this Part or in response to a court order issued in connection with specific criminal proceedings;

(d) clear signage is displayed indicating that surveillance equipment is in operation.

(6) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

(7) In this section, "public authority" means—

(a) any Minister of the Crown or government department;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) any local authority, county council, district council, parish council, or other local government body;

(c) any police force, law enforcement agency, or body exercising law enforcement functions;

(d) any person or body exercising functions of a public nature, whether created by statute, royal charter, or otherwise;

(e) any contractor, agent, or other person acting on behalf of, or providing services to, any of the entities described in paragraphs (a) to (d).

Section 189. Prohibition of Ultra Low Emission Zones and environmental surveillance

(1) No person or public authority shall establish, operate, maintain, enforce, or derive revenue from—

(a) any Ultra Low Emission Zone, Clean Air Zone, Low Emission Zone, Congestion Charging Zone, or similar scheme by whatever name designated;

(b) any scheme which restricts, charges, penalises, or otherwise disadvantages vehicle access to any area based on emissions standards, environmental classification, fuel type, age of vehicle, or time of travel;

(c) any automatic detection, monitoring, or enforcement system for the purposes described in paragraphs (a) or (b), including cameras, sensors, or number plate recognition technology deployed for such purposes.

(2) The following statutory provisions and all powers derived therefrom are hereby abolished—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) sections 295 to 316 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999, being the provisions relating to road user charging schemes;

(b) Part III of the Transport Act 2000, being the provisions relating to local charging schemes;

(c) sections 87 and 88 of the Environment Act 1995 and any regulations made thereunder, being the provisions relating to vehicle restrictions for air quality purposes;

(d) any other enactment conferring power to establish charging schemes or access restrictions based on vehicle emissions or environmental standards.

(3) All infrastructure installed for the purposes of schemes described in subsection (1), including but not limited to cameras, automatic number plate recognition equipment, sensors, enforcement technology, road signage, and street furniture, shall be removed at the expense of the authority or person that installed such infrastructure within sixty days of the commencement of this section. Any authority or person who fails to comply with this requirement commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £10,000 for each day of non-compliance.

(4) All data collected through schemes described in subsection (1), including vehicle movement records, payment records, penalty charge records, and any derived or processed data, shall be permanently and irreversibly destroyed within seven days of the commencement of this section. Any person responsible for such data who fails to ensure its destruction commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(5) Any person who has paid charges under a scheme described in subsection (1) within the twelve months preceding the commencement of this section shall be entitled to a full refund of all such charges paid, and the relevant

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

authority shall establish a refund scheme within thirty days of commencement to process such refunds.

Section 190. Absolute prohibition on biometric data collection

(1) No public authority shall collect, store, process, transmit, analyse, request, require the provision of, or otherwise handle biometric data relating to any person, except as expressly permitted by subsection (3).

(2) For the purposes of this section, "biometric data" means any data relating to the physical, physiological, or behavioural characteristics of an identified or identifiable person which allows or confirms their unique identification, and shall include but not be limited to—

(a) facial images or facial scans suitable for use in facial recognition systems;

(b) fingerprints, palmprints, or other friction ridge impressions;

(c) iris patterns, retina patterns, or other ocular biometric data;

(d) voice patterns, voice prints, or other vocal characteristics;

(e) deoxyribonucleic acid profiles or samples;

(f) gait patterns, movement signatures, or other behavioural biometric data;

(g) hand geometry, ear shape, or other physical measurements used for identification purposes;

(h) any other physiological or behavioural characteristic capable of being used for automated identification or verification of identity.

(3) The prohibition in subsection (1) shall not apply to—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) fingerprints and DNA samples taken from a person following their arrest for a recordable offence in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, provided that such biometric data shall be permanently and irreversibly destroyed within seven days of—

(i) the person being informed that they will not be prosecuted for the offence;

(ii) acquittal of the person following trial;

(iii) the discontinuance of proceedings against the person;

(iv) the person being cautioned for the offence and the expiry of two years from the date of the caution;

(b) biometric data voluntarily provided by an individual for their own use on their personal electronic device or for their own security purposes, provided that such data remains under the exclusive control of that individual, is stored only on devices in their possession, and is not transmitted to, shared with, or made accessible to any public authority or third party without the express consent of that individual in each instance of sharing.

(4) All biometric databases, registers, or data collections of any description held by any public authority as at the commencement of this section shall be permanently and irreversibly destroyed within thirty days of such commencement, except for biometric data relating to persons who—

(a) have been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of five years or more; and

(b) remain subject to notification requirements under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 or are serving a sentence of imprisonment or are subject to licence conditions following release from such a sentence.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(5) The destruction required by subsection (4) shall include all copies, backups, archived data, and derived data, and shall be carried out in a manner ensuring no possibility of recovery or reconstruction. An independent auditor appointed by the Secretary of State shall verify and certify the destruction, and such certificate shall be laid before Parliament.

Section 191. Prohibition on automatic number plate recognition

(1) No person shall operate, maintain, or use any automatic number plate recognition system or automatic vehicle identification technology, except—

(a) for the sole and limited purpose of detecting a specific vehicle which is the subject of a valid warrant issued under Section 195 of this Part, and only for the duration of such warrant;

(b) for toll collection purposes on toll roads, bridges, or tunnels, provided that the data captured is used solely for the purpose of calculating and processing the toll payment and is immediately and irreversibly deleted upon completion of the payment transaction, and further provided that no record of the vehicle's registration mark, time of passage, location, or route is retained for any period or for any purpose whatsoever.

(2) All existing automatic number plate recognition databases, including but not limited to the National ANPR System, regional ANPR databases, local police ANPR databases, and any other collection of vehicle movement data held by any public authority or person, shall be permanently and irreversibly destroyed within fourteen days of the commencement of this section. An independent auditor shall verify such destruction and report to the Secretary of State.

(3) No public authority shall—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) create, maintain, or have access to any database, register, or record of vehicle movements, routes, or locations;

(b) track, monitor, log, or record the location or movement of any vehicle except pursuant to a specific warrant issued under Section 195 relating to that particular vehicle;

(c) share, sell, provide access to, transmit, or otherwise make available any vehicle location data, number plate data, or vehicle movement data to any other person or entity, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;

(d) retain any vehicle movement data for any period beyond that strictly necessary for the immediate operational purpose for which it was collected, and in no case for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, except where retained pursuant to a warrant under Section 195.

(4) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

Section 192. Prohibition on facial recognition technology

(1) The use of facial recognition technology, facial identification technology, facial verification technology, or any similar biometric identification system based on analysis of facial features by any public authority is absolutely prohibited in all circumstances, whether such technology is used in real-time

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

or applied to stored images, and whether used for law enforcement, administrative, or any other purpose.

(2) The use of facial recognition technology by any private person, company, or other entity in any place to which the public have access is absolutely prohibited. This prohibition applies whether the technology is used for security, marketing, attendance monitoring, age verification, or any other purpose.

(3) All facial recognition systems, databases of facial images compiled for recognition purposes, algorithms designed for facial recognition, software capable of performing facial recognition, and technical capabilities for facial recognition possessed by any public authority as at the commencement of this section shall be permanently and irreversibly destroyed within fourteen days of such commencement. This requirement extends to all source code, training data, model weights, and documentation relating to facial recognition systems.

(4) The development, procurement, acquisition, sale, licensing, deployment, or provision of facial recognition technology to, by, or for any public authority is absolutely prohibited. Any contract for the provision of such technology entered into before the commencement of this section is void and unenforceable.

(5) Any person who contravenes any provision of this section commits an offence and shall be liable—

> (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;
>
> (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

Intelligence Agencies

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 193. Limitation of intelligence agency powers

(1) The Security Service, the Secret Intelligence Service, and the Government Communications Headquarters shall have no power, authority, or lawful basis to conduct surveillance of any kind upon any person within the United Kingdom except pursuant to a warrant issued under Section 195 of this Part in relation to that specific person.

(2) No intelligence agency shall—

(a) conduct mass surveillance, bulk interception, or indiscriminate monitoring of communications or activities of the general population or any subset thereof;

(b) collect, intercept, store, or process bulk data, bulk communications, bulk personal datasets, or any other category of information not specific to identified individuals who are the subjects of warrants issued under Section 195;

(c) create, maintain, or have access to databases containing information about persons who have not been convicted of criminal offences punishable by imprisonment for five years or more, except where such persons are the specific subjects of warrants issued under Section 195;

(d) share intelligence, information, or data with foreign intelligence agencies, foreign governments, or international organisations except where such intelligence relates directly to a specific criminal investigation and is shared pursuant to mutual legal assistance procedures;

(e) receive, use, process, store, or act upon intelligence, information, or data received from foreign intelligence agencies or foreign governments where such intelligence was obtained through mass

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

surveillance, bulk interception, or any means that would be unlawful under this Part if conducted by a United Kingdom intelligence agency.

(3) The functions of the Government Communications Headquarters shall be strictly limited to—

(a) the provision of defensive cybersecurity services for government computer systems, networks, and communications infrastructure;

(b) the provision of cryptographic services, encryption systems, and secure communications for government departments and agencies;

(c) the provision of technical assistance to law enforcement agencies in decrypting or accessing specific communications or devices pursuant to warrants issued under Section 195, such assistance to be limited to the specific communications or devices identified in such warrants.

(4) All activities of intelligence agencies shall be subject to regular inspection by a body of Commissioners appointed by Parliament and independent of the executive, who shall have unrestricted access to all operations, systems, and data holdings. Such Commissioners shall report annually to Parliament, and such reports shall be published in full except where publication would compromise specific ongoing warranted operations.

Section 194. Protection of whistleblowers

(1) Any person, including any current or former member, employee, officer, or contractor of any public authority, intelligence agency, government department, or other public body, who discloses to any Member of Parliament, to any journalist or news organisation, to any legal representative, or to the public any information regarding—

(a) unlawful surveillance conducted by or on behalf of any public authority in breach of this Part or any other enactment;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) any breach, contravention, or evasion of any provision of this Part by any person or authority;

(c) any attempt, plan, proposal, or conspiracy to circumvent, evade, or undermine the prohibitions or requirements established by this Part;

(d) the existence, development, procurement, or deployment of prohibited surveillance capabilities, systems, or technologies;

(e) the retention of databases, data collections, or surveillance systems required to be destroyed under this Part;

(f) any instruction, direction, or pressure to act in contravention of this Part;

shall have absolute immunity from prosecution, disciplinary action, or civil proceedings under the Official Secrets Act 1989, the Official Secrets Act 1911, any other enactment relating to official secrets or confidential information, or under any contractual obligation of confidentiality or non-disclosure.

(2) No person or public authority shall—

(a) threaten, intimidate, coerce, or attempt to dissuade any person from making a disclosure protected by subsection (1);

(b) dismiss, demote, suspend, discipline, or take any detrimental action whatsoever against any person by reason of their having made or proposing to make such a disclosure;

(c) disclose, reveal, or publish the identity of a whistleblower who has made a disclosure under subsection (1) without the explicit prior written consent of that whistleblower;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(d) prevent, obstruct, interfere with, or hinder any person from making a disclosure protected by subsection (1);

(e) require any person to sign any agreement, undertaking, or contractual provision which would prevent or restrict their ability to make a disclosure protected by subsection (1), and any such agreement or provision is void and unenforceable.

(3) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (2) commits an offence and shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

(4) Any whistleblower who suffers detriment as a result of making a protected disclosure under this section shall be entitled to bring proceedings in the Employment Tribunal or the High Court for compensation, and the court or tribunal shall award compensation of not less than £50,000, together with such further compensation as is just and equitable in all the circumstances, and may order reinstatement where the detriment consisted of dismissal from employment.

Warrant System for Lawful Surveillance

Section 195. Judicial warrants for targeted surveillance

(1) Surveillance of a specific identified person or specific identified premises may only be conducted pursuant to a warrant issued by—

(a) in England and Wales, a judge of the High Court of Justice;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) in Scotland, a judge of the Court of Session;

(c) in Northern Ireland, a judge of the High Court of Justice in Northern Ireland.

(2) A warrant under this section may only be issued where the judge is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities and based upon sworn evidence presented by a senior police officer of at least the rank of superintendent, that—

(a) there exists probable cause to believe that a serious criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of five years or more has been committed, is being committed, or is about to be committed by the person named in the warrant application;

(b) the proposed surveillance will be likely to yield evidence of the specific offence identified in the application;

(c) the surveillance is necessary and proportionate to the investigation of the offence and there is no less intrusive means of obtaining the evidence;

(d) the surveillance is limited in scope to a specifically named person or specifically identified premises and does not extend to any other person or location;

(e) the surveillance will cease after a period not exceeding thirty days from the date of issue of the warrant unless the warrant is renewed in accordance with subsection (4).

(3) No warrant under this section may authorise, permit, or sanction—

(a) the surveillance of communications subject to legal professional privilege between a solicitor or barrister and their client;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) surveillance based upon, motivated by, or related to the political opinions, religious beliefs, philosophical beliefs, or lawful associations of the person concerned;

(c) bulk interception, mass surveillance, or surveillance of any person other than the person specifically named in the warrant;

(d) compelling any person to disclose encryption keys, passwords, biometric data, or any other means of securing communications or data;

(e) interference with, alteration of, or addition to any computer system, electronic device, or data except where strictly necessary to effect the authorised surveillance and with minimal impact.

(4) A warrant issued under this section may be renewed for further periods not exceeding thirty days on each occasion, provided that each application for renewal is supported by fresh sworn evidence demonstrating that the conditions in subsection (2) continue to be satisfied and that the surveillance has not yielded the required evidence or that further evidence is required.

(5) All warrants issued under this section and all applications for such warrants, whether granted or refused, shall be published in redacted form within six months of the expiry of the warrant or the refusal of the application, with redactions limited to—

(a) information which would identify persons not convicted of criminal offences;

(b) specific investigative techniques which, if disclosed, would prejudice future investigations;

(c) information relating to ongoing investigations or prosecutions.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

The redacted warrants and applications shall be laid before Parliament and published on a publicly accessible website maintained for this purpose.

(6) Any person aggrieved by surveillance conducted pursuant to a warrant under this section may apply to the High Court for an order that the warrant was improperly issued or that the surveillance exceeded the terms of the warrant, and the court may award compensation and order destruction of any evidence obtained.

Control Systems Prohibitions

Section 196. Prohibition on identity cards

(1) No identity card scheme of any description shall be established, operated, or maintained in the United Kingdom. For the purposes of this section, an "identity card scheme" means any system whereby persons are issued with cards, documents, or other items for the purpose of verifying or confirming their identity.

(2) No public authority shall—

> (a) issue, or propose to issue, mandatory identity documents of any kind beyond existing passports issued for international travel and photocard driving licences issued for the purposes of driving motor vehicles;
>
> (b) require any person to carry, produce, or present any form of identity document except where such requirement is already established by primary legislation in force immediately before the commencement of this Act;
>
> (c) create, maintain, or have access to any National Identity Register or other centralised database which links, cross-references, or aggregates

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

multiple forms of identification or personal information relating to individuals.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person or public authority to make access to any service, benefit, right, facility, or premises conditional upon possession of, production of, or registration with any form of identity document or identity system, except—

(a) where the production of a passport is required for the purposes of international travel or immigration control;

(b) where the production of a driving licence is required for the purposes of hiring a vehicle or providing evidence of entitlement to drive;

(c) where the production of age verification is required for the sale of age-restricted goods, provided that any photographic identification document or any other reliable means of verification may be accepted and no specific document may be mandated.

Section 197. Prohibition on digital identity systems

(1) No public authority shall establish, mandate, operate, participate in, promote, or require the use of any digital identity system, digital identity scheme, or digital identity infrastructure.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "digital identity system" means any system, platform, infrastructure, technology, or scheme which—

(a) creates, issues, or assigns unique digital identifiers, credentials, or tokens to individuals for the purpose of identifying them across multiple services or interactions;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) links, aggregates, or enables the cross-referencing of information held about individuals across multiple databases, services, or public authorities through the use of common identifiers;

(c) requires digital verification, digital authentication, or proof of digital identity for access to services, whether through applications, websites, or other electronic means;

(d) creates, maintains, or enables access to a persistent digital record of an individual's interactions with services, their transactions, their movements, or their activities.

(3) No person shall be required to use, register with, or obtain any form of digital identity for any purpose whatsoever. Non-digital alternatives which do not require electronic equipment, internet access, or technical knowledge shall be available for all public services, essential services, and services provided by any person exercising functions of a public nature. Such non-digital alternatives shall not be subject to additional fees, delays, or disadvantageous conditions as compared to digital alternatives.

(4) Any public authority which fails to provide adequate non-digital alternatives as required by subsection (3) commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10,000 for each day of non-compliance.

Section 198. Protection against financial discrimination

(1) It shall be unlawful for any financial institution, being any bank, building society, credit union, electronic money institution, payment service provider, or other person providing banking or payment services, to—

(a) refuse to provide, terminate, suspend, restrict, or impose conditions upon the provision of banking services to any person by reason of that person's lawful political opinions, political associations, political activities, or lawful expression of views on matters of public interest;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) designate any person as "politically exposed" in a manner that results in the restriction, termination, or refusal of banking services where such designation is based upon lawful political activity, membership of lawful political organisations, or expression of lawful political opinions;

(c) discriminate against, disadvantage, or treat less favourably any person in the provision of banking services by reason of their lawful participation in protests, demonstrations, campaigns, or other forms of lawful political expression or assembly;

(d) refuse to provide banking services to any person by reason of their occupation, profession, or business where such occupation, profession, or business is lawful.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "banking services" means—

(a) the provision of a current account, deposit account, or savings account;

(b) the provision of payment services, including the processing of standing orders, direct debits, and electronic payments;

(c) the provision of debit cards or other payment instruments;

(d) access to online banking, telephone banking, or branch banking services;

(e) the provision of cash deposit and withdrawal facilities.

(3) Any person subjected to financial discrimination in breach of subsection (1) may bring proceedings in the High Court for—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) an order requiring the financial institution to provide, restore, or continue the provision of banking services on normal commercial terms;

(b) compensation of not less than £10,000 for the initial breach, together with such additional compensation as the court considers just and equitable in all the circumstances, having regard to inconvenience, distress, and any financial loss suffered;

(c) exemplary damages where the court is satisfied that the discrimination was deliberate, motivated by political animus, or part of a systematic policy or practice.

(4) The Financial Conduct Authority shall have no power to require, encourage, incentivise, or permit financial institutions to consider political risk, reputational risk arising from lawful political activity, or any form of risk assessment based upon the lawful opinions or associations of customers when making decisions about the provision of basic banking services as defined in subsection (2).

(5) Any guidance, code of practice, or policy statement issued by the Financial Conduct Authority which is inconsistent with subsection (4) is void and of no effect.

Section 199. Prohibition on health passports and medical mandates

(1) No person shall be required, as a condition of any matter described in subsection (2), to disclose, provide evidence of, or permit verification of their medical status, health status, vaccination status, immunity status, or any other information relating to their health, medical treatment, or medical history.

(2) The matters referred to in subsection (1) are—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) employment, whether as an employee, worker, contractor, consultant, or in any other capacity;

(b) education, training, or access to educational establishments of any kind;

(c) travel within the United Kingdom, including access to public transport;

(d) entry to or presence within any premises to which the public have access, including shops, restaurants, public houses, theatres, cinemas, sports facilities, places of worship, or any other premises;

(e) access to any goods, services, or facilities, whether provided by public authorities or private persons.

(3) No public authority shall issue, require, recognise, or process any form of health passport, immunity certificate, vaccine passport, health status certification, or similar document or digital credential for the purposes described in subsection (2).

(4) Medical treatment of any kind, including vaccination, immunisation, testing, screening, or any other medical intervention, shall never be presumed to be legitimate or made mandatory for the general population or any section thereof unless—

(a) a state of emergency has been lawfully declared under Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 in respect of a specific and extremely deadly disease or pathogen;

(b) the mandate is limited to a specific disease or pathogen which presents an immediate and extremely serious danger to life, supported by empirical scientific evidence of mortality rates, transmission rates, and severity of illness;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the mandate expires after a period of ninety days from the date of the Parliamentary resolution unless renewed by a further resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

(5) Nothing in subsection (4) shall permit mandatory medical treatment where an individual objects on grounds of conscience, religious belief, or reasoned medical concerns about the safety or efficacy of the proposed treatment.

Section 200. Prohibition on social credit systems

(1) No person or public authority shall establish, operate, maintain, participate in, or contribute data to any social credit system or any system having equivalent effect.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "social credit system" means any system, scheme, algorithm, or infrastructure which—

(a) assigns scores, ratings, rankings, or classifications to individuals based upon their behaviour, conduct, opinions, associations, or compliance with norms, standards, or expectations;

(b) restricts, limits, denies, or grants access to services, benefits, opportunities, or facilities based upon behavioural assessments, compliance scores, or social ratings;

(c) creates incentives, rewards, penalties, or sanctions based upon measures of social conformity, civic behaviour, or adherence to standards of conduct beyond those required by criminal or civil law;

(d) monitors, evaluates, or records individual conduct, opinions, or associations for the purpose of generating assessments of trustworthiness, reliability, or social standing.

(3) The prohibition in subsection (1) extends to any system described as Environmental, Social, and Governance scoring, ESG scoring, or ESG

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

assessment when applied to individuals rather than to companies or organisations.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent credit reference agencies from maintaining credit scores based solely upon financial history, creditworthiness, and repayment behaviour, provided that such scores are not influenced by political opinions, social behaviour, or any matter not directly related to financial conduct.

Section 201. Prohibition on ESG systems

(1) No public authority shall—

(a) require compliance with Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria, frameworks, standards, or metrics as a condition of granting any licence, permit, approval, consent, or authorisation;

(b) use Environmental, Social, and Governance scores, ratings, or assessments as a factor in any decision-making process relating to procurement, contracting, licensing, or regulation;

(c) mandate Environmental, Social, and Governance reporting, disclosure, or compliance except where specifically and explicitly required by primary legislation passed after the commencement of this Act;

(d) discriminate against or treat less favourably any person or undertaking by reason of their refusal to adopt, comply with, or report against Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria.

(2) Any requirement to comply with Environmental, Social, and Governance criteria imposed by a public authority in breach of subsection (1) is void and unenforceable, and any person subjected to such a requirement may bring proceedings in the High Court for a declaration to that effect.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent a company or organisation from voluntarily adopting Environmental, Social, and Governance policies or frameworks for its own purposes, provided that no public authority requires, incentivises, or rewards such adoption.

Section 202. Prohibition on central bank digital currencies

(1) The Bank of England nor any other central bank in operation within the United Kingdom shall not issue, develop, pilot, test, or prepare for the issuance of any central bank digital currency or any form of digital legal tender under the direct control or administration of the Bank of England or any other public authority.

(2) Legal tender in the United Kingdom shall consist only of—

> (a) what has been prescribed by law;
>
> (c) such cryptocurrencies as may from time to time be designated as legal tender by order of the Treasury, provided that such cryptocurrencies operate on decentralised networks not under the control of any public authority and do not permit centralised surveillance or control of transactions.

(3) Every person, company, partnership, or other entity engaged in retail trade shall be required to accept physical cash, being coins or banknotes as described in subsection (2)(a) and (b), as payment for goods and services where the total price of such goods or services is less than £10,000.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to—

> (a) refuse to accept physical cash as payment for any debt, tax, duty, charge, or other sum owing to a public authority;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) discriminate against, penalise, or treat less favourably any customer, client, or other person who chooses to pay with physical cash rather than by electronic or digital means;

(c) operate any business providing essential goods or services on a "cashless" basis, meaning without the facility to accept physical cash payments;

(d) impose additional charges, fees, or conditions upon transactions conducted using physical cash as compared to transactions conducted by electronic or digital means.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4)(c), "essential goods or services" means food, water, energy, healthcare, pharmaceutical goods, and transport services.

(6) Any person who contravenes any provision of subsection (3) or subsection (4) commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5,000.

Section 203. Restrictions on emergency lockdown powers

(1) No prohibition on movement, assembly, or normal activity, whether described as a "lockdown" or by any other name, may be imposed upon the general population or any section thereof except where—

(a) a state of emergency has been lawfully declared under Part 1 of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 following proper consultation and with proper justification;

(b) both Houses of Parliament have specifically approved the proposed restrictions by resolution passed within seven days of the imposition of such restrictions, with each House voting separately and each resolution requiring the approval of a majority of all Members, not merely those present and voting;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(c) the restrictions are imposed for a period not exceeding twenty-one days unless renewed by a further resolution of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with paragraph (b).

(2) Even during a declared emergency approved in accordance with subsection (1), the following freedoms and activities may never be prohibited, restricted, or made subject to conditions—

(a) leaving one's home, dwelling, or place of residence for any purpose whatsoever;

(b) travelling within the United Kingdom or moving between different parts of the United Kingdom;

(c) operating a business, profession, or trade, or attending one's place of work;

(d) attending any place of religious worship or participating in religious worship, either individually or collectively;

(e) engaging in peaceful protest, demonstration, or assembly for the purpose of expressing opinions on matters of public interest.

(3) Any Minister of the Crown, Member of the Privy Council, or other public official who imposes, authorises, or directs the imposition of restrictions in breach of this section commits an offence and shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) Proceedings under subsection (3) may be brought by any person without requiring the consent of the Attorney General or the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Repeals and Enforcement

Section 204. Repeal of surveillance legislation

(1) The following Acts are repealed in their entirety—

(a) the Investigatory Powers Act 2016;

(b) the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000;

(c) the Data Retention and Investigatory Powers Act 2014;

(d) the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, sections 19 to 21 (retention of communications data);

(e) the Investigatory Powers (Amendment) Act 2024.

(2) The following Acts are repealed except for those sections relating to the statutory existence of the agencies and their accountability to Parliament—

(a) the Intelligence Services Act 1994, sections 1 to 4 and Schedule 1 are repealed, but sections 5 to 10 (oversight and accountability) remain in force as amended by this Act;

(b) the Security Service Act 1989, sections 2 to 4 are repealed, but sections 1 and 5 (oversight and accountability) remain in force as amended by this Act.

(3) The following provisions are repealed—

(a) Part 2 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (communications data);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) sections 1 to 11 of the Identity Documents Act 2010;

(c) the Identity Cards Act 2006 in its entirety;

(d) any provision of the Digital Economy Act 2017 relating to digital identity verification.

(4) Any code of practice, order, regulation, or other subordinate legislation made under any of the Acts or provisions repealed by this section is revoked and shall cease to have effect.

(5) Any warrant, authorisation, notice, or direction issued under any of the Acts or provisions repealed by this section shall cease to have effect immediately upon the commencement of this section.

Section 205. Criminal penalties for surveillance violations

(1) Any person who, being a public servant, Minister of the Crown, member of the intelligence services, police officer, or other person exercising functions of a public nature—

(a) conducts, authorises, or participates in unlawful surveillance in breach of any provision of this Part;

(b) creates, maintains, operates, or has access to prohibited databases or surveillance systems contrary to this Part;

(c) shares, transmits, discloses, or makes available data in breach of the prohibitions in this Part;

(d) fails to destroy data, databases, or systems as required by this Part;

(e) circumvents, evades, or attempts to circumvent or evade any prohibition in this Part;

commits an offence and shall be liable—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

(2) Any Minister of the Crown, Permanent Secretary, or other senior public official who authorises, directs, encourages, or knowingly permits a breach of any provision of this Part commits an offence and shall be liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fifteen years, or an unlimited fine, or both.

(3) Where an offence under this section is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary, or other similar officer of the body corporate, that person as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(4) Proceedings under this section may be brought by any person who has reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed. The consent of the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions, or any other public official is not required for such proceedings.

(5) In proceedings under this section, the burden of proof shall be upon the prosecution to establish guilt beyond reasonable doubt in accordance with ordinary criminal law principles.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 206. Civil remedies

(1) Any person who has been subjected to surveillance, monitoring, tracking, or data collection in breach of any provision of this Part, or whose data has been retained, processed, or shared in breach of this Part, may bring proceedings in the High Court claiming—

(a) damages of not less than £5,000 for each distinct breach or violation, regardless of whether any loss, damage, or distress has been proved;

(b) exemplary damages where the court is satisfied that the breach was deliberate, reckless, or part of a systematic policy or practice;

(c) aggravated damages where the breach has caused particular distress, humiliation, or harm to the claimant;

(d) an injunction or interdict requiring the cessation of the unlawful surveillance or data processing;

(e) an order requiring the destruction of any data, images, recordings, or other information obtained through the unlawful surveillance;

(f) a declaration that the defendant's conduct was unlawful.

(2) In proceedings under this section, the court shall presume that damage has been suffered by the claimant as a consequence of the breach itself, without requiring the claimant to prove any consequential loss, financial detriment, or psychological harm. The minimum damages specified in subsection (1)(a) shall be awarded unless the defendant establishes exceptional circumstances justifying a lesser award.

(3) Where the court is satisfied that the breach was deliberate or reckless, or that the defendant failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the breach, the

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

court may award exemplary damages of up to £100,000 in addition to any other damages awarded under this section.

(4) In assessing the quantum of damages, the court shall have regard to—

(a) the nature and extent of the unlawful surveillance or data processing;

(b) the period during which the breach continued;

(c) the sensitivity of the information obtained;

(d) whether the information was shared with other persons or organisations;

(e) the purposes for which the information was used;

(f) any previous breaches by the same defendant;

(g) the deterrent effect of the award upon the defendant and others.

(5) Proceedings under this section must be commenced within six years of the date on which the claimant first knew or ought reasonably to have known of the breach, or within six years of the cessation of the breach, whichever is the later.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a "breach" includes any act or omission contrary to any prohibition, requirement, or restriction imposed by this Part.

Section 207. Transitional provisions

(1) All surveillance operations, monitoring activities, and data collection activities conducted by any public authority which are not in compliance with the provisions of this Part shall cease immediately upon the grant of Royal Assent to this Act. No surveillance operation may continue beyond the date of Royal Assent unless it is conducted pursuant to a warrant that complies with Section 195 of this Part.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) All databases, data collections, surveillance systems, and related infrastructure prohibited by this Part shall be destroyed within the time limits specified in the relevant sections of this Part. Where no specific time limit is provided, destruction shall occur within ninety days of the commencement of this Part.

(3) The destruction required by subsection (2) shall be carried out in a manner that ensures the permanent and irreversible deletion of all data, including all copies, backups, archived data, and derived data. An independent auditor appointed by the Secretary of State shall verify and certify that the destruction has been completed, and such certificate shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

(4) No criminal prosecution may be brought under this Part in respect of surveillance conducted, data collected, or databases maintained before the commencement of this Part, except where such surveillance, collection, or maintenance was unlawful under the law in force at the time it was conducted.

(5) Civil proceedings under Section 206 of this Part may be brought in respect of breaches occurring before the commencement of this Part, provided that such breaches were unlawful under the law in force at the time they occurred.

(6) Any contract, agreement, or arrangement for the provision of surveillance equipment, surveillance services, or data processing services which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Part shall be voidable at the option of any public authority party to such contract, and such public authority shall be entitled to terminate such contract without penalty or liability for breach.

(7) Where a public authority terminates a contract in accordance with subsection (6), no compensation shall be payable to the contractor except for work already performed and equipment already delivered prior to the date of termination, and no damages shall be recoverable for loss of future income or loss of profit.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART XIII - FOREIGN RELATIONS

Treaty Withdrawal and Modification

Section 208. General power to withdraw from international agreements

(1) Notwithstanding any provision in any enactment or rule of law, Parliament assembled or His Majesty may by Order in Council withdraw the United Kingdom from any international treaty, convention, protocol, agreement or instrument to which the United Kingdom is a party.

(2) The power under subsection (1) includes but is not limited to—

a) partial withdrawal from specific provisions whilst maintaining membership of the broader instrument;

b) denunciation of optional protocols or additional instruments;

c) termination of acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of any international court or tribunal;

d) withdrawal of declarations made under any treaty provision.

(3) Any Order in Council made under this section shall come into force on such day as may be specified therein and shall have effect notwithstanding—

(a) any requirement in the relevant international instrument for notice periods;

b) any domestic legislation giving effect to such international instrument;

c) any judicial decision interpreting or applying such international instrument.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 209. Immediate withdrawal from specified treaties

(1) The United Kingdom shall withdraw from the treaties and conventions listed in Schedule C to this Act with immediate effect upon the coming into force of this section.

(2) Any domestic legislation which—

a) implements any treaty listed in Schedule C;

b) makes reference to obligations under any such treaty;

c) incorporates standards or requirements derived from any such treaty, shall cease to have effect to the extent of such implementation, reference or incorporation.

(3) No court or tribunal shall have regard to any treaty listed in Schedule C when interpreting any enactment or determining any question of law.

Removal of European Convention on Human Rights from Constitutional Arrangements

Section 210. Amendment of the Northern Ireland Act 1998

(1) The Northern Ireland Act 1998 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 6 (legislative competence)—

a) in subsection (2), omit paragraph (c);

b) omit subsection (3).

(3) In section 24 (EU law and Convention rights etc.)—

a) omit subsection (1)(b);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) in the heading, omit "and Convention rights".

(4) Omit section 68 (the Human Rights Commission).

(5) Omit section 69 (the Commission's functions).

(6) Omit sections 70 to 72.

(7) In section 98 (interpretation), omit the definition of "the Convention".

Section 211. Amendment of the Belfast Agreement implementation

(1) Any provision in any enactment which gives effect to, implements, or makes reference to human rights protections under the Agreement reached at Belfast on 10th April 1998 shall be construed as referring exclusively to rights protected under the law of the United Kingdom, without reference to the European Convention on Human Rights.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the following provisions shall apply—

a) references to "human rights" shall mean those rights recognised at common law or by Act of Parliament;

b) references to "international standards" shall exclude any standard derived from the European Convention on Human Rights;

c) provisions for equality of treatment shall be interpreted according to domestic legislation only.

(3) Nothing in this section affects—

a) the constitutional status of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom;

b) the principle of consent regarding any change to that status;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

c) the institutions established under Strand One of the Belfast Agreement.

Section 212. Amendment of the Scotland Act 1998

(1) The Scotland Act 1998 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 29 (legislative competence)—

a) in subsection (2), omit paragraph (d);

b) omit the words "or with the Convention rights" wherever they appear.

(3) Omit section 57(2) (Convention rights and EU law).

(4) Omit section 100 (Human rights).

(5) In section 126 (interpretation), omit the definitions of "the Convention" and "the Convention rights".

Section 213. Amendment of the Government of Wales Act 2006

(1) The Government of Wales Act 2006 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 81 (functions of the First Minister etc.)—

a) omit subsection (2);

b) omit subsection (3).

(3) In section 94 (legislative competence), in subsection (6), omit paragraph (c).

(4) In section 108A (legislative competence), in subsection (2), omit paragraph (e).

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(5) In section 158 (interpretation), omit the definitions of "the Convention" and "Convention rights".

European Union Agreements

Section 214. Termination of the Withdrawal Agreement

(1) The Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community done at Brussels on 24th January 2020 ("the Withdrawal Agreement") shall cease to have effect in the United Kingdom.

(2) In particular, but without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1)—

a) the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland shall have no force or effect;

b) the Windsor Framework shall be of no legal consequence;

c) no institution of the European Union shall have any jurisdiction in respect of the United Kingdom.

(3) The European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Act 2020 is repealed.

(4) Any rights of residence or other rights of citizens of the European Union under the Withdrawal Agreement shall be preserved solely to the extent provided for in regulations made under section 215.

Section 215. Revocation of specific trade agreements

(1) The following agreements are hereby revoked and shall cease to have any effect in the United Kingdom—

a) the India-UK Free Trade Agreement and any memoranda of understanding or preliminary agreements relating thereto;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) any agreement for enhanced trade partnership or comprehensive partnership with the Republic of India.

(2) No Minister of the Crown shall enter into any trade agreement which—

a) provides for unrestricted movement of persons;

b) compromises British labour market protections;

c) permits foreign adjudication of disputes arising under such agreement.

International Courts and Tribunals

Section 216. Restriction of jurisdiction of international courts

(1) No international court or tribunal shall have jurisdiction to determine any matter arising under the law of the United Kingdom save to the extent expressly provided by Act of Parliament passed after the coming into force of this section.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1)—

a) the International Court of Justice shall have no jurisdiction in respect of the United Kingdom except where the United Kingdom expressly consents to such jurisdiction in a particular case;

b) the International Criminal Court shall have no jurisdiction over acts or omissions occurring within the territory of the United Kingdom or by British nationals.

(3) No Minister of the Crown shall consent to the jurisdiction of any international court or tribunal without the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Defence and Security Agreements

Section 217. Mutual defence arrangements

(1) His Majesty's Government shall seek to conclude mutual defence agreements with— a) the United States of America; b) Canada; c) Australia; d) New Zealand.

(2) Any such agreement shall provide for—

a) reciprocal obligations of defence in the event of armed attack;

b) cooperation in defence procurement and technology;

c) intelligence sharing arrangements;

d) joint training and exercises.

(3) Nothing in any such agreement shall—

a) derogate from the sovereignty of the United Kingdom;

b) require the deployment of British forces without the consent of Parliament;

c) subject British forces to foreign command without the agreement of His Majesty's Government.

Foreign Interference and Influence

Section 218. Prohibition of foreign funding of political activities

(1) No person or body corporate shall knowingly receive any donation, loan, or other form of financial support from a foreign source for the purpose of—

a) political campaigning in the United Kingdom;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) influencing public opinion on matters of public policy;

c) supporting or opposing any cause or campaign relating to the governance of the United Kingdom.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "foreign source" means—

a) any government other than that of the United Kingdom;

b) any person who is not a British citizen ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom;

c) any body corporate incorporated whose ultimate beneficial ownership lies outside the United Kingdom;

d) any unincorporated association whose principal place of activity is outside the United Kingdom.

(3) This section applies to charities, non-governmental organisations, think tanks, campaign groups and any other body engaged in public advocacy.

Section 219. Closure of foreign cultural and educational institutions

(1) The Secretary of State may by order direct the closure of any institution operating in the United Kingdom which—

a) is funded or controlled by a foreign government;

b) promotes the interests of a foreign state;

c) engages in activities contrary to the interests of the United Kingdom.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), this power extends to—

a) Confucius Institutes and Confucius Classrooms;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) any institution promoting political ideology of a foreign state;

c) any institution engaged in gathering information on British citizens or residents.

(3) An order under this section shall—

a) specify the institution to be closed;

b) specify the date by which closure must be effected;

c) make provision for the disposal of assets.

Section 220. Restrictions on foreign religious institutions

(1) No more than four buildings used for non-Christian religious worship shall be permitted to operate in any local authority area.

(2) No new building for non-Christian religious worship shall be constructed or established without the consent of the Secretary of State, who shall have regard to—

a) the existing provision of such buildings in the area;

b) the security implications of the proposed institution;

c) the source of funding for construction and operation.

(3) Any religious institution which—

a) receives more than ten per cent of its funding from foreign sources;

b) is controlled or directed by persons who are not British citizens;

c) promotes practices incompatible with the laws of the United Kingdom,

shall not be eligible for any exemption from taxation.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 221. Prohibition of parallel legal systems

(1) No person shall—

a) establish or operate any system of law or adjudication other than that provided by the law of the United Kingdom;

b) submit to the jurisdiction of any such system;

c) enforce or seek to enforce any decision of any such system.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), this prohibition applies to—

a) Sharia courts or councils;

b) Beth Din courts save for matters of purely religious status;

c) any other religious or customary tribunal.

(3) Any contract or agreement which purports to—

a) make any dispute subject to determination other than by the courts of the United Kingdom;

b) apply any law other than the law of the United Kingdom,

shall be void.

Section 222. National Enquiry into systematic sexual exploitation

(1) There shall be established a National Enquiry into Systematic Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children.

(2) The Enquiry shall investigate and report upon—

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

a) the nature, extent and pattern of organised sexual exploitation of children, particularly by groups sharing common ethnic, cultural or national origins;

b) the systematic failure of police forces, local authorities, Crown Prosecution Service and other public bodies to investigate, report or prosecute such offences;

c) the intimidation, harassment or silencing of victims, their families, or whistleblowers;

d) the role of cultural or community practices in facilitating or concealing such offences;

e) corruption or undue influence within public authorities which prevented proper investigation.

(3) The Enquiry shall have unlimited powers including but not limited to—

a) compelling any person to provide evidence, documents, electronic communications, or data;

b) requiring the attendance of any person to give evidence under oath;

c) accessing all government, police, intelligence, and local authority records without restriction;

d) examining all previous investigations, reviews, or reports whether published or unpublished;

e) directing chief constables to re-open investigations;

f) referring matters directly for prosecution;

g) sitting in private where necessary for the protection of victims;

h) granting immunity from prosecution in exchange for evidence.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) No claim of—

a) public interest immunity;

b) national security;

c) community relations;

d) data protection;

e) confidentiality,

shall prevent the disclosure of any information to the Enquiry.

(5) Any person who—

a) fails to comply with a requirement of the Enquiry;

b) destroys or conceals evidence required by the Enquiry;

c) intimidates or attempts to influence any witness;

d) misleads or lies to the Enquiry,

shall be guilty of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

(6) The Enquiry shall publish its findings in full, save only for the names of living victims who do not consent to identification, and shall include—

a) the names of all perpetrators;

b) the names of all public officials who failed in their duties;

c) recommendations for criminal prosecutions; d) requirements for compensation to victims;

e) measures to prevent recurrence.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 223. Control of critical infrastructure

(1) No foreign person shall hold a beneficial interest exceeding forty-nine per cent in any critical infrastructure asset.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

a) "foreign person" means any person who is not a British citizen or a body corporate incorporated in the United Kingdom and majority-owned by British citizens;

b) "critical infrastructure" includes—

i) electricity generation or distribution facilities;

ii) gas storage or distribution facilities;

iii) water treatment or distribution facilities;

iv) telecommunications networks;

v) ports and airports;

vi) nuclear facilities;

vii) defence manufacturing facilities.

(3) Any transaction which would result in breach of subsection (1) shall be void.

(4) The Secretary of State may by order require the divestment of any interest held in contravention of this section.

Territorial Integrity

Section 224. Reversal of sovereignty transfers

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(1) Any agreement or arrangement which purports to transfer sovereignty over any British territory to another state shall be of no effect unless approved by Act of Parliament.

(2) The agreement made on 3rd October 2024 concerning the British Indian Ocean Territory is hereby declared void and of no effect.

(3) His Majesty's Government shall take all necessary steps to maintain British sovereignty over—

a) the British Indian Ocean Territory including the Chagos Archipelago;

b) Gibraltar;

c) the Falkland Islands;

d) all other British Overseas Territories.

Section 225. Gibraltar frontier controls

(1) No agreement shall be made which permits officials of the Kingdom of Spain to exercise any function in relation to the frontier of Gibraltar.

(2) The frontier of Gibraltar shall be controlled exclusively by—

a) officers appointed by or on behalf of the Government of Gibraltar;

b) officers of His Majesty's Government.

(3) Any provision of European Union law or any agreement with the European Union which purports to require otherwise shall be of no effect.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART XIV - CIVIL SOCIETY

Charities and Non-Governmental Organisations

Section 228. Restriction on political activities by charitable organisations

(1) A body registered as a charity under the Charities Act 2011 shall not:

a) engage in any activity intended or likely to influence public policy, legislation, or government decisions;

b) provide funding, resources, or support to any political party, campaign, or candidate for public office;

c) organise, promote, or participate in demonstrations, protests, or campaigns of a political nature;

d) publish or distribute materials advocating for changes to law or government policy;

e) conduct, commission, or publish research intended to support advocacy for legislative or policy change;

f) make representations to public authorities or Parliament on matters of public policy;

g) provide funding, resources, or facilities to other organisations for purposes prohibited under this subsection.

(2) Any charity found to be in breach of subsection (1) shall:

a) immediately forfeit its charitable status;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) be liable to repay all tax relief received in the five years preceding the breach;

c) be prohibited from re-registering as a charity for a period of ten years;

d) have all trustees disqualified from serving as charity trustees for five years.

Section 229. Amendment of charitable purposes

(1) Section 3 of the Charities Act 2011 (descriptions of purposes) is repealed.

(2) Section 2 of the Charities Act 2011 (meaning of "charitable purpose") is amended by the substitution of the following subsection (1):

"(1) For the purposes of the law of England and Wales, a charitable purpose means a purpose falling within subsection (1A) and which is for the public benefit.

(1A) A purpose falls within this subsection if it falls within any of the following descriptions:

a) the relief of poverty, including the provision of food, shelter, clothing, or money to persons in immediate need; b) the relief of sickness, disability, or infirmity, through the provision of medical care, nursing, or therapeutic services; c) the advancement of education, limited to the provision of instruction in academic subjects, vocational skills, or religious doctrine; d) the advancement of religion, limited to the maintenance of places of worship and the conduct of religious ceremonies; e) the rescue, protection, or care of animals; f) the provision of facilities for recreation or other leisure-time occupation, where such provision is in the interests of social welfare and provided

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

to persons in need by reason of youth, age, infirmity, poverty, or social circumstances."

(3) After section 2(1A) of the Charities Act 2011 there is inserted:

"(1B) For the avoidance of doubt, the following shall not constitute charitable purposes:

a) the advancement, protection, promotion, or monitoring of rights, freedoms, or entitlements, however described; b) advocacy, campaigning, or public education on matters of law, policy, or governance; c) the promotion of equality, diversity, inclusion, or any other principle relating to the treatment of persons or groups; d) conflict resolution, peace-building, or reconciliation initiatives; e) legal advice, representation, or support for litigation, except in connection with a purpose specified in subsection (1A); f) research or publication on social, economic, or political matters, except where directly ancillary to a purpose specified in subsection (1A); g) community development, empowerment, or capacity-building, except where consisting exclusively of purposes specified in subsection (1A)."

(4) Section 4 of the Charities Act 2011 (public benefit) is amended by the addition of the following subsection:

"(4) In determining whether a purpose is for the public benefit, no regard shall be had to:

a) the promotion of social change; b) the correction of perceived injustice or inequality; c) the advancement of particular views on matters of public policy or controversy."

(5) The amendments made by this section apply to all organisations seeking charitable registration and to all bodies currently registered as charities.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(6) Any organisation whose purposes fall wholly or substantially outside those specified in the amended section 2(1A) of the Charities Act 2011 shall have its charitable status revoked with effect from the date six months following the commencement of this section.

Section 230. Prevention of diversion of charitable assets

(1) No charity registered under the Charities Act 2011 may transfer assets, make payments, or provide benefits for purposes relating to:

a) reparations, compensation, apologies, or recognition for acts, policies, or conditions occurring before 1st January 1990;

b) initiatives described as restorative, reparative, or seeking to address historical injustice;

c) activities characterised as decolonisation, indigenisation, or the reassessment of national history;

d) the removal, relocation, reinterpretation, or contextualisation of memorials, monuments, place names, or other commemorations;

e) programmes described as addressing systemic discrimination, structural inequality, or institutional bias;

f) any purpose that depicts, characterises, or implies that the history, institutions, or character of the United Kingdom or its constituent nations are fundamentally unjust, oppressive, or requiring fundamental transformation.

(2) The National Heritage Act 1983 is amended to include provisions preventing the transfer of assets held by heritage bodies for purposes specified in subsection (1).

(3) Any trustee or officer who authorises such diversion shall be:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

a) personally liable for the full value of assets diverted;

b) subject to disqualification from serving as a charity trustee for fifteen years;

c) liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a purpose falls within subsection (1) if it would reasonably be understood by an ordinary person as having that character, regardless of the language used to describe it.

Religious Institutions

Section 231. Prevention of diversion of church assets

(1) No property, funds, or assets held by or on behalf of:

a) the Church of England; b) the Church in Wales; c) the Church of Scotland; d) any other religious body established by law or Royal Charter,

may be transferred, allocated, or used for purposes relating to:

a) reparations, compensation, or apologies for acts, policies, or conditions occurring before 1st January 1990;

b) initiatives described as decolonisation, indigenisation, or the reassessment of religious or national history;

c) any purpose falling within section 230(1)(a) to (f).

(2) Any purported transfer in contravention of subsection (1) shall be void.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Any person responsible for authorising such transfer shall be personally liable for the full value of assets transferred and shall be subject to removal from office.

Heritage and Monuments

Section 232. Protection of historic statues and monuments

(1) No statue, monument, memorial, plaque, or other commemorative structure erected before 1st January 2020 on public land or maintained with public funds may be:

a) removed, relocated, or materially altered;

b) subjected to additional interpretive material, signage, or contextualisation;

c) obscured, covered, or made less prominent,

on grounds relating to contemporary reassessment of the person, event, or period commemorated.

(2) Applications for listed building consent or planning permission that would contravene subsection (1) shall be refused.

(3) Any person who damages, defaces, removes, or otherwise interferes with such monument commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(4) For the purposes of this section, contemporary reassessment includes but is not limited to consideration of:

a) changing social attitudes towards historical figures, events, or practices;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) allegations or claims that the person commemorated holds views or committed acts now considered unacceptable;

c) demands from campaign groups, activists, or members of the public for removal or reinterpretation.

Licensing and Recreation

Section 233. Abolition of alcohol and tobacco duties

(1) The following are repealed:

a) the Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979;

b) the Tobacco Products Duty Act 1979.

(2) No duty, tax, or levy may be imposed on the sale or production of:

a) alcoholic beverages;

b) tobacco products;

c) electronic cigarettes or vaping products.

Section 234. Establishment of additional national holidays

(1) The following days are declared public holidays in England:

a) 23rd April (St George's Day);

b) 21st October (Trafalgar Day).

(2) The following day is declared a public holiday in Scotland:

a) 25th January (Burns Night).

(3) The following day is declared a public holiday in Wales:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

a) 1st March (St David's Day).

Section 235. Abolition of music performance licensing

(1) No licence, permit, or authorisation shall be required for the performance of live or recorded music in any premises.

(2) The Licensing Act 2003 is amended to remove all provisions relating to regulated entertainment insofar as they apply to music.

Section 236. Public house operating hours

(1) The proprietor of any premises licensed for the sale of alcohol may determine their own operating hours between:

a) midday; and b) three o'clock in the morning of the following day.

(2) No condition may be imposed on a premises licence restricting operating hours within the period specified in subsection (1).

Section 237. Transfer of licensing to courts

(1) All functions relating to the licensing of premises for the sale of alcohol are transferred from licensing authorities to magistrates' courts.

(2) Applications for premises licences shall be made by declaration to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated.

(3) Such declaration shall state:

a) the name and address of the applicant;

b) the address of the premises;

c) that the applicant is not disqualified under subsection (4).

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) A person is disqualified if within the preceding ten years they have been convicted of:

a) an offence of violence committed on licensed premises;

b) three or more offences relating to the sale of alcohol to persons under eighteen years;

c) an offence involving the supply of controlled drugs on licensed premises.

Section 238. Restoration of tobacco and vaping freedoms

(1) Any provisions of the Tobacco and Vapes Act 2024, if enacted, are repealed.

(2) No prohibition or restriction may be imposed on:

a) the purchase of tobacco products by persons aged fourteen years or over;

b) the use of electronic cigarettes in any place where the owner or occupier consents;

c) smoking in places determined by the proprietor of the premises.

(3) Sections 6 to 9 of the Health Act 2006 (smoke-free premises) are repealed.

Section 239. Personal cultivation of specified psychoactive plants

(1) A person aged eighteen years or over may cultivate for personal use only those plants and fungi specified in Part 1 of Schedule K.

(2) The exemption in subsection (1) does not extend to any plant, fungus, or animal specified in Part 2 of Schedule K.

(3) A person may cultivate under subsection (1) only where:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

a) the total number does not exceed ten individual specimens at any time;

b) fungi are cultivated in a total area not exceeding two square metres;

c) cultivation is not visible from any public place;

d) no artificial hydroponics systems, advanced grow lights exceeding 600 watts, automated nutrient delivery systems, or other industrial cultivation equipment are used;

e) no premises or part of premises accessible to persons under eighteen years is used for cultivation, storage, or consumption;

f) reasonable measures are taken to prevent access by persons under eighteen years;

g) no chemical extraction, concentration, or refinement of psychoactive compounds is undertaken.

(4) A person may possess and consume the produce of plants or fungi lawfully cultivated under this section only:

a) on premises which they own or lawfully occupy;

b) for their personal use;

c) where no persons under eighteen years are present at any time.

(5) For the purposes of this section:

a) "cultivation" means planting, growing, tending, harvesting, or drying;

b) "personal use" means consumption by the person who cultivated the plant or fungus and excludes any distribution, however characterised;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

c) "hydroponics systems" means any method of cultivation not using natural soil, including aeroponics, deep water culture, nutrient film technique, or any system using automated pumps or reservoirs.

(6) The Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 is hereby repealed in full.

Section 240. Prohibition on manufacture and distribution

(1) Any person who:

a) sells, supplies, shares, exchanges, gifts, or otherwise distributes any plant, fungi, or produce cultivated under section 239;

b) possesses on the same premises as plants or fungi cultivated under section 239 any laboratory equipment, glassware, chemical reagents, or apparatus capable of being used for extraction, concentration, or chemical modification of psychoactive compounds;

c) cultivates any plant or fungus specified in section 239 using equipment prohibited under section 239(3)(d);

d) supplies, distributes, or permits consumption of any such plant, fungi, or produce by any person under eighteen years;

e) cultivates, stores, or permits consumption of any such plant, fungi, or produce in any premises to which persons under eighteen years have any access, whether or not such persons are present at the time,

commits an offence.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(a) shall be liable:

a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or a fine or both.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(b) shall be liable:

a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;

b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or a fine or both.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(c) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and forfeiture of all plants and equipment.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(d) or (e) shall be liable:

a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;

b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty years or a fine or both.

(6) For the purposes of this section:

a) "distribution" includes any transfer of possession, whether or not for consideration, permitting consumption by another person, and cultivation on behalf of another person;

b) "laboratory equipment" includes but is not limited to distillation apparatus, reflux condensers, separatory funnels, rotary evaporators, vacuum pumps, heating mantles, magnetic stirrers, pH meters, and any glassware designed for chemical synthesis or extraction;

c) "premises to which persons under eighteen years have any access" includes any domestic dwelling in which such persons reside, any

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

part-time basis, and any premises which such persons visit with any regularity;

d) possession of any item specified in paragraph (b) on premises where cultivation occurs shall be presumed to be for the purpose of extraction or manufacture unless the contrary is proved.

Section 241. Exemption for authorised activities

(1) Sections 239 and 240 do not apply to:

a) cultivation, possession, or processing of any plant or fungus by a person holding a licence under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971;

b) activities carried out in a laboratory, hospital, pharmacy, university, or other research facility for purposes of scientific research, education, or pharmaceutical development, whether or not such facility holds a licence under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971;

c) the possession of laboratory equipment for purposes wholly unrelated to the cultivation, extraction, or processing of psychoactive plants or fungi, provided no such plants or fungi are present on the same premises;

d) the possession, cultivation, extraction, or administration of any plant or fungus specified in section 239(1) by a medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act 1983, or under the supervision of such practitioner, for the purpose of providing therapeutic treatment to a patient, provided that such treatment is provided in a clinical setting and appropriate records are maintained.

Public Buildings and Symbols

Section 242. Restrictions on flags on public buildings

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(1) No flag, banner, or ensign other than the following may be displayed on any building owned or occupied by a public authority:

a) the Union Flag;

b) the flag of England, Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland appropriate to the location;

c) the Royal Standard when His Majesty is present;

d) the flag of any Commonwealth realm;

e) the flag of a visiting head of state during the period of an official visit;

f) the Armed Forces Day Flag between 18th June and 28th June inclusive;

g) flags of the Armed Forces on Armed Forces Day.

(2) No exemption or variation from subsection (1) may be granted by any person or body.

Section 243. Prohibition on political decoration of public property

(1) No building, structure, road, or other property owned or maintained by a public authority may be:

a) painted, illuminated, or decorated with colours, symbols, or designs associated with any political movement, campaign, or cause;

b) used to display messages of support for or opposition to any political position;

c) altered in appearance to mark any event other than those of constitutional significance.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), constitutional significance means:

a) the accession, coronation, jubilee, or death of the monarch;

b) days of national mourning declared by His Majesty;

c) the state opening of Parliament;

d) Remembrance Sunday and Armistice Day;

e) days of commemoration for the Armed Forces.

Rental Market

Section 244. Prohibition on rental deposits and establishment of rental insurance

(1) In respect of any residential tenancy agreement entered into after the commencement of this section, it shall be unlawful to require or accept a deposit or other security for the performance of tenant obligations.

(2) In place of a deposit, a landlord may require that the tenant maintain insurance upon which they may make a claim covering:

a) damage to the property exceeding fair wear and tear, up to a maximum insured value of six times the monthly rent;

b) rent arrears not exceeding three months' rent;

c) reasonable cleaning costs at the end of the tenancy not exceeding one month's rent.

(3) Insurance under subsection (2) must be:

a) provided by an insurer authorised under law;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

b) in a form that does not require the tenant to pay any excess exceeding one month's rent;

c) such that any claim is made directly by the landlord to the insurer without requiring advance payment by the tenant.

(4) The landlord may specify up to three insurance providers from which the tenant may choose, provided that the premium for the least expensive option does not exceed eight per cent of the annual rent.

(5) The tenant may arrange insurance with any provider of their choice, provided that the policy meets the requirements of subsections (2) and (3).

(6) At the end of the tenancy, the landlord must provide the tenant with written notice of any claims to be made under the insurance policy within fourteen days of the tenant vacating the property.

(7) Where a claim is disputed, either party may refer the matter to the First-tier Tribunal (Property Chamber) within twenty-eight days of the notification under subsection (6).

(8) Any person who requires or accepts a deposit in contravention of subsection (1) commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

(9) Any deposit unlawfully required or accepted shall be immediately repayable to the tenant with interest at eight per cent per annum from the date of payment.

(10) Any provision in a tenancy agreement requiring a deposit is void.

(11) For the purposes of this section:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

a) "deposit" means any payment required as security for the performance of tenant obligations, however described, but does not include advance payment of rent;

b) "fair wear and tear" means deterioration or damage arising from normal and reasonable domestic use of the property during the tenancy.

Section 245. Escrow arrangements for end-of-tenancy claims

(1) Where the landlord and tenant cannot agree on deductions from insurance proceeds or final rent payments, either party may require that disputed sums be paid into an escrow account pending resolution.

(2) Escrow accounts under subsection (1) shall be held by:

a) a solicitor holding a current practising certificate;

b) a licensed conveyancer; or

c) a person authorised by law to hold client money.

(3) The escrow holder shall release funds only:

a) with the written consent of both parties; or

b) following a determination by the First-tier Tribunal (Property Chamber) or a court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) The costs of the escrow arrangement shall be borne equally by the landlord and tenant unless otherwise agreed or ordered by a tribunal or court.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Abolition of Recreational Licences, Permits, and Regulations

Section 246. Abolition of specified licences and permits

(1) Schedule B (abolished licences, permits, and regulations) has effect.

(2) No person shall be required to hold, obtain, apply for, or pay any fee in respect of any licence, permit, authorisation, approval, consent, or registration specified in Schedule B.

(3) Any provision of any enactment imposing such a requirement is of no effect.

(4) Any existing licence, permit, or registration specified in Schedule B shall cease to have effect on the commencement of this section.

(5) No criminal or civil liability shall arise from any act that would, but for this section, have required a licence, permit, or authorisation specified in Schedule B.

(7) Where a licence, permit, or regulation abolished under this section is also addressed in Schedule B to Part VIII (Commerce and Employment), the provisions of that Schedule shall apply and this section shall be read as supplementary thereto.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART XV — BANK OF ENGLAND & MONETARY POLICY

Bank of England Reform

Section 247. Cessation of Interest Payments on Quantitative Easing Reserves

(1) Notwithstanding any provision in the Bank of England Act 1998 or any other enactment, the Bank of England shall immediately cease making interest payments to commercial banks, building societies, or any other financial institution on reserve balances held at the Bank of England which derive from quantitative easing operations.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "quantitative easing operations" means any programme of asset purchases conducted by the Bank of England whereby the Bank creates central bank reserves to purchase government securities or other eligible assets from financial institutions, including but not limited to operations conducted under the Asset Purchase Facility established pursuant to section 9A of the Bank of England Act 1998.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "reserve balances which derive from quantitative easing operations" means any reserve balances held by commercial banks, building societies, or other financial institutions at the Bank of England which were created, issued, or came into existence as a direct or indirect consequence of the Bank of England purchasing assets from such institutions through quantitative easing operations, regardless of whether such reserve balances have subsequently been transferred, assigned, or reallocated between institutions.

(4) Any reserve balances held by commercial banks, building societies, or other financial institutions at the Bank of England as at the date of commencement of this Act which were created through quantitative easing

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

operations shall cease to earn interest from the date of commencement of this Act.

(5) The Bank of England shall not pay, credit, or permit to accrue any interest, remuneration, compensation, or other financial return of any nature whatsoever on reserve balances described in subsection (4) above from the date of commencement of this Act.

(6) This section applies regardless of any of the following circumstances:

(a) any contractual arrangement between the Bank of England and any commercial bank or financial institution;

(b) any established practice or policy of the Bank of England;

(c) any expectation of interest payments; or

(d) any claim that such interest payments form part of the monetary policy transmission mechanism.

(7) For the avoidance of doubt, this section does not prevent the Bank of England from paying interest on reserve balances which commercial banks or financial institutions are required to hold by law or regulation for prudential purposes, provided that such reserve balances were not created through quantitative easing operations.

(8) The Bank of England shall within thirty days of the commencement of this Act adjust its accounting practices and operational procedures to give effect to this section.

(9) The Bank of England shall within sixty days of the commencement of this Act provide to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a full accounting of the total value of reserve balances held at the Bank which derive from quantitative easing operations and upon which interest payments have ceased pursuant to this section.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 248. Abolition of Official Development Assistance

(1) The International Development Act 2002 is repealed in its entirety.

(2) The International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014 is repealed in its entirety.

(3) The International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 is repealed in its entirety.

(4) No Minister of the Crown, government department, public body, or official acting on behalf of His Majesty's Government shall commit, pledge, disburse, or expend any public funds for the purpose of official development assistance as defined by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

(5) For the purposes of this section, "official development assistance" includes but is not limited to:

(a) grants or loans to developing countries or territories on the Development Assistance Committee list of official development assistance recipients;

(b) contributions to multilateral development banks or international financial institutions for development purposes;

(c) funding for technical cooperation or capacity building in developing countries;

(d) humanitarian assistance where such assistance is classified as official development assistance under the rules of the Development Assistance Committee;

(e) debt relief provided to developing countries;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) contributions to international organisations which administer development programmes;

(g) funding for climate finance or environmental programmes in developing countries where such funding is classified as official development assistance;

(h) administrative costs of programmes or activities classified as official development assistance;

(i) funding for research or awareness-raising activities in the United Kingdom where such activities are classified as official development assistance;

(j) contributions to peacekeeping operations where such contributions are classified as official development assistance; or

(k) any other expenditure which meets the definition of official development assistance under the statistical reporting directives of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

(6) Any existing commitment, pledge, or agreement entered into by His Majesty's Government to provide official development assistance shall be null and void from the date of commencement of this Act.

(7) The prohibition in subsection (4) above applies notwithstanding any international agreement, treaty obligation, or membership of any international organisation to which the United Kingdom is party.

(8) Any statutory instrument, order, regulation, or direction made under the Acts repealed by subsections (1), (2), and (3) above shall cease to have effect from the date of commencement of this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(9) All departments, agencies, and public bodies shall within ninety days of the commencement of this Act terminate any programmes, projects, or activities which constitute official development assistance as defined in subsection (5) above.

(10) Funds previously allocated or budgeted for official development assistance shall revert to the Consolidated Fund.

Section 249. Restoration of Parliamentary Accountability over Quantitative Easing Operations

(1) Section 9A of the Bank of England Act 1998 is amended as follows.

(2) After subsection (1) there is inserted:

> "(1A) The Treasury may not give indemnities under subsection (1) in respect of losses arising from the purchase of assets by the Bank of England unless:
>
> (a) the Treasury has obtained the prior approval of the House of Commons by resolution for the giving of such indemnities; and
>
> (b) the resolution specifies the maximum aggregate value of assets which may be purchased under the indemnity and the categories or classes of assets which may be purchased.
>
> (1B) Any indemnity given under subsection (1) shall expire twelve months after the date upon which the indemnity was given unless renewed by further resolution of the House of Commons.
>
> (1C) The Treasury shall lay before Parliament quarterly reports detailing:
>
> (a) the total value of assets purchased by the Bank of England under indemnities given pursuant to this section;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(b) the categories and types of assets purchased;

(c) the prices paid for such assets;

(d) any losses incurred or anticipated in respect of such purchases; and

(e) any sales of assets previously purchased under such indemnities.

(1D) Where the Bank of England proposes to sell any assets which were purchased under an indemnity given pursuant to subsection (1), the Treasury shall obtain the prior approval of the House of Commons by resolution before authorising such sale if the aggregate value of assets to be sold exceeds one billion pounds."

(3) The amendments made by this section apply to any indemnities given after the commencement of this Act and to the renewal of any indemnities in force at the commencement of this Act.

Section 250. Restoration of Government Control over Asset Sales

(1) Notwithstanding any provision in the Bank of England Act 1998 or any other enactment, all decisions regarding the sale, disposal, or reduction of assets held in the Asset Purchase Facility or acquired by the Bank of England through quantitative easing operations shall be made by the Treasury.

(2) The Bank of England shall not sell, dispose of, transfer, or otherwise reduce holdings of assets acquired through quantitative easing operations except upon the express written instruction of the Treasury.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "assets acquired through quantitative easing operations" means any government securities, corporate bonds, or other eligible assets purchased by the Bank of England under indemnities provided by the Treasury pursuant to section 9A of the Bank of England Act 1998 or any predecessor provision.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(4) The Treasury shall determine:

(a) the timing of any sales of assets acquired through quantitative easing operations;

(b) the quantum or value of assets to be sold;

(c) the method by which such assets are to be sold;

(d) the prices at which such assets may be sold; and

(e) any conditions or restrictions applicable to such sales.

(5) Before issuing any instruction pursuant to subsection (2) above for the sale of assets where the aggregate value of such assets exceeds five billion pounds, the Treasury shall lay before the House of Commons a statement setting out:

(a) the value and nature of the assets proposed to be sold;

(b) the expected proceeds of such sale;

(c) the reasons for the proposed sale;

(d) the expected impact upon the public finances; and

(e) the expected impact upon monetary conditions.

(6) The Bank of England shall provide to the Treasury such information, analysis, and advice as the Treasury may require for the purposes of making decisions under this section, but such advice shall not be binding upon the Treasury.

(7) Any operational independence conferred upon the Bank of England by the Bank of England Act 1998 or any other enactment in respect of monetary policy implementation shall not extend to decisions regarding the sale or disposal of assets acquired through quantitative easing operations, which decisions are reserved to the Treasury.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 251. Removal of Legal Entrenchment of Bank of England Officials' Tenures

(1) Section 1A of the Bank of England Act 1998 is repealed.

(2) Schedule 1 to the Bank of England Act 1998 is amended as follows.

(3) In paragraph 2 (which relates to the tenure of the Governor and Deputy Governors):

(a) in subparagraph (3), the words "and may not be removed from office except in accordance with subparagraph (4)" are omitted;

(b) subparagraph (4) is omitted;

(c) after subparagraph (3) there is inserted:

"(3A) The Governor or a Deputy Governor may be removed from office by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at any time.

(3B) The Chancellor of the Exchequer may recommend the removal of the Governor or a Deputy Governor from office on such grounds as the Chancellor considers appropriate, including but not limited to:

(a) conduct incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the office;

(b) failure to perform the duties of the office competently;

(c) loss of confidence in the office holder; or

(d) any other reason which the Chancellor considers sufficient.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3C) A recommendation under subparagraph (3A) may be made without any prior process of investigation, hearing, or representation by the office holder.

(3D) Where the Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends the removal of the Governor or a Deputy Governor from office, such recommendation shall take effect immediately upon being laid before His Majesty, and the office shall thereupon be vacant."

(4) In paragraph 3 (which relates to members of the Monetary Policy Committee and the Financial Policy Committee):

(a) subparagraph (6) is omitted;

(b) after subparagraph (5) there is inserted:

"(5A) A member appointed under subparagraph (1) may be removed from office by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at any time by giving notice in writing to the member.

(5B) The Chancellor of the Exchequer may remove a member on such grounds as the Chancellor considers appropriate, and is not required to state reasons for such removal.

(5C) Removal under subparagraph (5A) takes effect upon the date specified in the notice, which may be the date upon which the notice is given."

(5) Any provision in any contract of employment or terms of appointment of the Governor, a Deputy Governor, or any member of the Monetary Policy Committee or Financial Policy Committee which purports to restrict the power of removal conferred by this section, or which provides for compensation upon removal, shall be void and of no effect.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(6) This section applies to all persons holding office as Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Monetary Policy Committee or Financial Policy Committee at the commencement of this Act as well as to persons appointed after the commencement of this Act.

Section 252. Accountability for Bank of England Functions

(1) The Bank of England shall be accountable to the Treasury in respect of all functions conferred upon the Bank by or under any enactment, save only for the narrow function of determining the official Bank Rate in pursuit of the monetary policy objectives set by the Treasury.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, "the narrow function of determining the official Bank Rate" means the function of the Monetary Policy Committee established under section 13 of the Bank of England Act 1998 to determine the rate of interest payable on commercial bank reserves held at the Bank of England for the purpose of achieving the monetary policy objectives set by the Treasury under section 11 of that Act.

(3) The following functions of the Bank of England shall be exercised in accordance with such directions, guidance, or instructions as the Treasury may from time to time issue:

(a) the regulation and supervision of financial institutions under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 or any other enactment;

(b) the exercise of functions relating to financial stability;

(c) the operation of payment systems and settlement systems;

(d) the provision of liquidity assistance or emergency lending to financial institutions;

(e) the issuance of banknotes and coin;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(f) the management of foreign exchange reserves;

(g) the provision of banking services to His Majesty's Government;

(h) the collection and publication of statistical information; and

(i) any other functions not falling within the narrow function described in subsection (2) above.

(4) The Treasury may at any time issue directions to the Bank of England regarding the manner in which any function listed in subsection (3) above is to be exercised, and the Bank shall comply with such directions.

(5) Directions issued under subsection (4) above may be of a general or specific nature and may relate to particular cases or classes of cases.

(6) The Treasury may at any time revoke or vary any direction issued under subsection (4) above.

(7) The Bank of England shall provide to the Treasury such information, reports, analysis, and assistance as the Treasury may require in connection with any of the functions listed in subsection (3) above.

(8) Where any enactment purports to confer operational independence upon the Bank of England in respect of any function, such operational independence shall be subject to the overriding accountability to the Treasury established by this section, and the Treasury may issue directions notwithstanding any such purported operational independence.

(9) Any provision in the Bank of England Act 1998 or any other enactment which purports to limit, restrict, or qualify the accountability of the Bank of England to the Treasury shall be construed subject to the provisions of this section.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Section 253. Interpretation

(1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

"the Bank of England" means the Bank of England established under the Bank of England Act 1998;

"commercial bank" includes any bank, building society, or other deposit-taking institution authorised to accept deposits under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

"official development assistance" has the meaning given in section 2(5) of this Part;

"quantitative easing operations" has the meaning given in section 1(2) of this Part;

"reserve balances" means deposits held by commercial banks or other financial institutions at the Bank of England;

"the Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

(2) References in this Part to an enactment include references to that enactment as amended, extended, or applied by or under any other enactment.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

PART XVI - FINAL PROVISIONS

Section 254. Commencement

(1) This Act shall come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may by order appoint, and different days may be appointed for different provisions or purposes.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the following provisions shall come into force on the day on which this Act is passed: a. Part I (Sovereignty and Constitutional Fundamentals); b. Part II, Chapter on Judicial Review; c. Part XIII (Foreign Relations), in so far as it relates to the withdrawal from treaties; d. Part XV (Bank of England and Monetary Policy).

(3) An order under subsection (1) shall be made by statutory instrument.

Section 255. Extent

(1) This Act extends to England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, save where otherwise expressly provided.

(2) Any amendment, repeal, or revocation made by this Act has the same extent as the enactment to which it relates, unless otherwise expressly provided.

(3) Where this Act applies to matters falling within the legislative competence of the devolved legislatures, it shall bind those legislatures and prevail over any conflicting provision in devolved legislation.

Section 256. Consequential Amendments and Repeals

(1) The Acts and statutory instruments specified in Schedules A, B, C, and D to this Act are hereby repealed or revoked to the extent specified therein.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) The Secretary of State may by order make such consequential, supplementary, incidental, or transitional provision as appears necessary or expedient for the purposes of, in consequence of, or for giving full effect to any provision of this Act.

(3) An order under subsection (2) may amend, repeal, or revoke any enactment, including any Act passed before or in the same Session as this Act.

(4) An order under subsection (2) shall be made by statutory instrument and shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Section 257. Transitional Provisions

(1) The repeal or revocation of any enactment by this Act shall not affect:

a) any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under that enactment;

b) any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against that enactment;

c) any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced as if this Act had not been passed.

(2) Any document made, served, or issued under any enactment repealed or revoked by this Act shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of the relevant provision of this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made, served, or issued under the corresponding provision of this Act.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(3) Any reference in any enactment, instrument, or document to any provision repealed or revoked by this Act shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to the corresponding provision of this Act.

Section 258. Savings

(1) Nothing in this Act shall affect His Majesty's royal prerogative, save where expressly provided.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the power of Parliament to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the United Kingdom.

(3) The repeal or amendment of any enactment by this Act shall not revive any enactment previously repealed or affect the previous operation of any enactment or the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Section 259. Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

a) "enactment" includes an Act of Parliament, an Act of the Scottish Parliament, an Act or Measure of Senedd Cymru, an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly, and any subordinate legislation made under any such Act or Measure;
b) "Minister" means a Minister of the Crown;
c) "statutory instrument" has the meaning given by the Statutory Instruments Act 1946;
d) "subordinate legislation" has the meaning given by the Interpretation Act 1978;
e) references to the Secretary of State are to be construed in accordance with the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

(2) Any reference in this Act to any enactment is a reference to that enactment as amended, extended, or applied by or under any other enactment, including this Act.

Section 260. Short Title

This Act may be cited as the Negative Liberty Act.

Given under Our hand this [day] day of [month], in the year of Our Lord two thousand and twenty-five, and in the [regnal year] year of Our Reign.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE A: ABOLISHED TAXES & DUTIES

Income and Employment

- Income Tax rates above 10% flat rate (Income Tax Act 2007, section 6)

- Income Tax bands below £50,000 personal allowance (Income Tax Act 2007)

- Pay As You Earn mandatory deduction system (Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Parts 2 and 11)

- National Insurance Contributions (Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992) – replaced by 7.5% employer-side flat levy

Capital and Wealth

- Capital Gains Tax rates and bands above £1,000,000 annual exempt amount and above 15% flat rate (Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992)

- Dividend Tax rates and bands above £1,000,000 annual allowance and above 15% flat rate (Income Tax Act 2007)

- Inheritance Tax (Inheritance Tax Act 1984)

- Taxes on accumulated capital, net worth, or total assets held by any person or legal entity

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Corporate and Business

- Corporation Tax rates above 5% (Corporation Tax Act 2010, Part 3)

- Ring Fence Corporation Tax on oil and gas at 30% (Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988, Part 12, Chapter 5)

- Supplementary Charge on oil and gas at 10% (Finance Act 2002, Schedule 25)

- Energy Profits Levy on oil and gas at 38% (Energy (Oil and Gas) Profits Levy Act 2022)

- Bank Levy (Finance Act 2011, Part 1)

- Municipal Financial Transaction Taxes

- Business Rates (Local Government Finance Act 1988, Parts 2 to 5)

Consumption and Sales

- Value Added Tax (Value Added Tax Act 1994) – replaced by local parish sales tax

- Stamp Duty Land Tax and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (Finance Act 2003, Parts 4 and 5)

- Insurance Premium Tax (Finance Act 1994, Part 3)

- Betting and Gaming Duties (Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981 and successor provisions)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Pool Betting Duty (Finance Act 1966, Part 1)

Environmental and Energy

- Aggregates Levy (Finance Act 2001, Part 2)
- Climate Change Levy (Finance Act 2000, Schedule 6)
- Carbon Price Support (Finance Act 2013, sections 78 to 83)
- Landfill Tax (Finance Act 1996, Part 3)
- Plastic Packaging Tax (Finance Act 2021, Part 2)
- Carrier Bag Charge (Climate Change Act 2008, Schedule 6A as inserted by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016)
- Soft Drinks Industry Levy (Finance Act 2017, Part 2)

Transport, Fuel and Vehicles

- Fuel Duties (Hydrocarbon Oil Duties Act 1979 and associated enactments relating to petrol, diesel, gas, biofuels, hydrogen or any other vehicle fuel)
- Heavy Goods Vehicle Road User Levy (HGV Road User Levy Act 2013)
- Petroleum Revenue Tax (Oil Taxation Act 1975)
- Congestion Charges and Ultra Low Emission Zone Charges (Greater London Authority Act 1999, sections 295 to 316 and any scheme or order

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

made thereunder)

- Vehicle Excise Duty (Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 – included here as an annual vehicle tax)

- Air Passenger Duty (Finance Act 1994, sections 28 to 44)

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Duties

- Alcoholic Liquor Duties (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979)

- Tobacco Products Duty (Tobacco Products Duty Act 1979)

- Cider and Perry Duty (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979, sections 62 to 66 – subsumed within alcohol duties but listed separately here)

- Spirits Duty (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979, sections 5 to 6)

- Beer Duty (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979, sections 36 to 37)

- Wine Duties (Alcoholic Liquor Duties Act 1979, sections 54 to 56)

Trade, Customs and Imports

- Import Tariffs (Taxation (Cross-border Trade) Act 2018)

- Customs Duties (Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 – general duties on imported goods)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE B: ABOLISHED LICENCES & PERMITS

Health & social care – provider, service and manager registrations

- Adoption service manager registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Adoption service registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Adult care home manager registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Adult care home worker registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Adult placement manager registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Adult placement service registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Adult placement services registration (Health and Social Care Act 2008, Part 1)
- Adult placement services registration Northern Ireland (The Adult Placement Agencies Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007)
- Adult placement services registration Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Advocacy service registration (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Care at home services registration Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Care home service registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Day care services registration Northern Ireland (Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, Part XI)
- Day care settings registration Northern Ireland (Day Care Settings Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007)
- Domiciliary care manager registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Domiciliary care service registration Northern Ireland (Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003)
- Domiciliary care worker registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Domiciliary support service registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Fostering service manager registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Fostering service registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Nurse agency registration Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Nursing agency registration Northern Ireland (Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Nursing homes registration England (Health and Social Care Act 2008, Part 1)
- Registration of domiciliary care agencies England (Health and Social Care Act 2008, Part 1)
- Registration of independent health care service (Health and Social Care Act 2008, Part 1)
- Registration of independent healthcare service Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Registration of residential care homes England (Health and Social Care Act 2008, Part 1)
- Residential care homes Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Residential care homes registration Northern Ireland (Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003)
- Residential childcare manager registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Residential childcare worker registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Residential family centre manager registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Residential family centre registration Northern Ireland (Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation) (Northern Ireland) Order 2003)
- Residential family centre registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Residential family centre worker registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Secure accommodation service registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Social landlord registration Wales (Housing Act 1996, Part 1)
- Social work student registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)
- Social worker registration Wales (Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016)

Health & social care – individual clinical and allied professional registration

- Art therapist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
Chiropodist or podiatrist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Clinical scientist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Dietitian registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
Occupational therapist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Operating department practitioner registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Orthotist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Paramedic registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Physiotherapist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Prosthetist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Radiographer registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Speech and language therapist registration (Health Professions Order 2001, Article 3)
- Listed veterinary nurse authorisation (Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966, Schedule 3)
- Register to practise as veterinarian (Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966, Section 2)
- Human fertilisation and embryology licence (EXEMPT – Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990, Section 11)

Education & childcare

- Approval of initial teacher education programmes Northern Ireland (Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1986)
- Children's day care provider registration Wales (Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, Section 20
- Approval of home childcarers Northern Ireland (Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, Article 118)
- Register as childminder Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Register as childminder Wales (Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, Section 27)
- Independent school registration Northern Ireland (Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1986, Article 132)
- Independent school registration Scotland (Education (Scotland) Act 1980, Section 98)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Learning support worker registration Wales (Education (Wales) Act 2014, Section 12)
- Teacher registration Wales (Education (Wales) Act 2014, Section 9)
- Work-based learning practitioner registration Wales (Education (Wales) Act 2014, Section 16)
- Youth worker registration Wales (Education (Wales) Act 2014, Section 11)
- Youth support worker registration Wales (Education (Wales) Act 2014, Section 13)
- School special educational needs approval Northern Ireland (Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1986)
- Special needs school approval Wales (Education Act 1996, Section 347)
- Start nursery Scotland (Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 5)
- Starting nursery Wales (Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, Part 2)
- Approval and accreditation of vocational training courses Scotland (Education (Scotland) Act 1980)
- Approval for centre to offer qualifications Scotland (Education (Scotland) Act 1980)
- Regulated qualification awarding body registration Wales (Education Act 1997, Section 24)
- Regulated qualification course approval Northern Ireland (Education and Libraries (Northern Ireland) Order 1993)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Legal and professional services

- Financial Conduct Authority authorisation (Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, Section 19)
- Authorisation to advise on or arrange general insurance (Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, Section 19)
- Registered auditor (Companies Act 2006, Part 42)

Conveyancing licence (Administration of Justice Act 1985, Section 17)

- Executry practitioner registration Scotland (Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1990, Section 31)
- Legal executive registration (Courts and Legal Services Act 1990, Section 71)
- Practising as costs lawyer (Courts and Legal Services Act 1990, Section 71)
- Register as architect (Architects Act 1997, Section 3)
- Solicitor's practising certificate (Solicitors Act 1974, Section 1)
- Solicitor's practising certificate Northern Ireland (Solicitors (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, Article 3)
- Solicitor's practising certificate Scotland (Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980, Section 4)

Alcohol, entertainment, gambling and lotteries

- Club premises certificate (Licensing Act 2003, Section 60)
- Personal licence to sell alcohol (Licensing Act 2003, Section 111)
- Premises licence (Licensing Act 2003, Section 11)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Personal licence Scotland (Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 72)
- Premises licence Scotland (Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 23)
- Extended hours application Scotland (Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 68)
- Occasional licence Scotland (Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 56)
- Licence to sell alcohol Northern Ireland (Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996)
- Alcohol licence for conference centres Northern Ireland (Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996)
- Registration of private member's clubs Northern Ireland (Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996, Article 43)
- Occasional licence Northern Ireland (Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996, Article 59)
- Entertainment licence Northern Ireland (Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972, Schedule 1)
- Bingo club licence Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 100)
- Bookmaker's licence Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 4)
- Bookmaking office licence Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 7)
- Track betting licence Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 12)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Amusement permit Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 122)

- Gaming machine supply and maintenance certificate Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 128)

- Lottery licence Northern Ireland (Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Schedule 11)

- Club gaming permit Scotland (Gambling Act 2005, Schedule 12)
Club machine permit Scotland (Gambling Act 2005, Schedule 12)

- Licensed premises gaming machine permit Scotland (Gambling Act 2005, Section 282)

- Sex shop and cinema licence (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Schedule 3)

- Sex shop licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 45)

- Sex establishment or sex cinema licence Northern Ireland (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Schedule 2)

- Public entertainment licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 41)

- Theatre licence Scotland (Theatres Act 1968, Section 12)

Copyright, media and broadcasting licences

- Copyright Licensing Agency licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Educational Recording Agency licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, Section 35)
- Collective worship copyright licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, Section 36)
- Collective worship music reproduction licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, Section 36)
- Licence to provide ringtones to download (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- Licence to use music on radio (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- Licences to use music on television (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- Licences to use music online or on mobile technology (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- Music licences for physical products (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- NLA Media Access Limited business licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- NLA Media Access Limited corporate website republishing licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- NLA Media Access Limited simplified licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)NLA Media Access Limited web end user licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- Newspaper Licensing Agency educational licence (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, Section 36)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Government digital mapping data licence/supply Northern Ireland (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- Publish LPS/OSNI intellectual property (and for estate agents) Northern Ireland (Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988)
- TV broadcast licence (Broadcasting Act 1990, Section 3)
- TV Licence (Communications Act 2003, Section 363)

Transport – road vehicles, taxis, passenger and goods operators

- Hackney carriage licence (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, Section 46)
- Private hire vehicle or minicab licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 13)
- Horse-drawn hackney carriage licence (Town Police Clauses Act 1847, Section 37)
- PSV operator's licence (Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981, Section 12)
- Goods vehicle operator licences (Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act 1995, Section 2)
- Goods vehicle operator licence Northern Ireland (Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010, Section 1)
- International road freight operators licence Northern Ireland (Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010)
- Left-hand drive stretched limousines PSV licence Northern Ireland (Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 2007, Article 79)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- National road service licence Northern Ireland (Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 2007, Article 79)
- Approved driving instructor (Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 125)
- CBT motorcycle instructor (Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 125A)
- Run MOT centre (Road Traffic Act 1988, Section 45)

Transport – aviation

- CAA Operating Licence (Civil Aviation Act 1982, Section 64)
- CAA Route Licence (Civil Aviation Act 1982, Section 65)
- Boatmasters' licence (Merchant Shipping Act 1995, Section 85)
- Aircraft maintenance engineering licence BCAR Section L (Air Navigation Order 2016, Schedule 8)
- Aircraft maintenance engineering licence UK Part 66 (Air Navigation Order 2016, Article 145)
- General Aviation Report notification Northern Ireland (Terrorism Act 2000, Schedule 7)

Transport – maritime and inland waterways

- Boatmasters' licence (Merchant Shipping Act 1995, Section 85)
- Marine engine operator licence (Merchant Shipping (Training and Certification) Regulations 1997)
- Senior marine engine operator licence (Merchant Shipping (Training and Certification) Regulations 1997)
- Marine operator licence limited to small vessels (Merchant Shipping (Training and Certification) Regulations 1997)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Vessel traffic services licence (Merchant Shipping (Training and Certification) Regulations 1997)
- Using boat on inland waterways (British Waterways Act 1995)
- Business craft used on inland waterways Northern Ireland (Merchant Shipping Act 1995)
- Apply for River Thames accommodation licence (Thames Conservancy Act 1932)
- New Marina Application (Transport and Works Act 1992)

Roads, streets and highways – occupations, structures and consents

- Carry out excavations near road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 8)
- Provision of milk tanker facility on or near road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 8)
- Alter wall, fence or drain at roadside Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 13)
- Construct cellars, vaults, arches under road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 11)
- Construct bridge over road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 12)
- Licence to construct or alter building over road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 37)
- Fix or place rails, beams, cables, arches or other items over road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 30)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Place traditional arch over road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 30)
- Erect scaffolding or hoardings on road Northern Ireland (Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, Article 29)
- Licence for projections over highway (Highways Act 1980, Section 177)
- Road occupation licence for building work (Highways Act 1980, Section 169)
- Scaffolding and hoarding licence (Highways Act 1980, Section 169)
- Pavement or street display licence (Highways Act 1980, Section 115E) Permission to place tables and chairs on pavement (Highways Act 1980, Section 115E)
- Road occupation licence Scotland (Roads (Scotland) Act 1984, Section 56)
- Permission to place tables and chairs in road Scotland (Roads (Scotland) Act 1984, Section 59)
- Skip licence (Highways Act 1980, Section 139)
- Skip operator licence (Highways Act 1980, Section 139)
- Skip licence Scotland (Roads (Scotland) Act 1984, Section 59)
- Road Opening Permit Scotland (Transport (Scotland) Act 2005, Section 110)
- Vehicle access permit for pedestrian zones Northern Ireland (Road Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997)
- Carrying abnormal loads by road notification Northern Ireland (Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 2007, Article 61)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Buildings, planning, heritage and archaeology

- Certificate of design or construction Scotland (Building (Scotland) Act 2003, Section 17)
- Scheduled monument consent (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Section 2)
- Scheduled monument consent Wales (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, Section 2)
- Scheduled monument consent Northern Ireland (Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, Article 12)
- Archaeological excavation licence Northern Ireland (Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, Article 42)
- Protected wreck site licences England (Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, Section 1)
- Protected wreck site licence Wales (Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, Section 1)
- Protected wrecks licence Scotland (Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, Section 1)
- Protected wreck site licence Northern Ireland (Historic Monuments and Archaeological Objects (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, Article 44)
- Dive at protected wrecks licence Wales (Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, Section 1)
- Raised structure approval Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 89)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Marriage and civil partnership venues

- Approval of premises for civil marriage and civil partnership (Marriage Act 1949, Section 26; Civil Partnership Act 2004, Section 6)

- Approval of premises for civil marriage and civil partnership Northern Ireland (Marriage (Northern Ireland) Order 2003; Civil Partnership Act 2004)

Markets, street trading and local business premises

- Auction premises registration (Greater London Council (General Powers) Act 1984, Section 3)

- Market operators licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 39)

- Market stall licence (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Schedule 4)

- Street trading licence (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Schedule 4)

- Street trader's licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 39)

- Street trading licence Northern Ireland (Street Trading Act (Northern Ireland) 2001, Section 3)

- Busking licence (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Schedule 4)

- House to house collection licence (House to House Collections Act 1939, Section 1)

- House to house charitable collections licence Northern Ireland (House to House and Street Collections Act (Northern Ireland) 1952, Section 1)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Public charitable collection permit Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 119)
- Street collection licence (Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1916, Section 5)
- Hairdresser registration England (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, Section 15)
- Hairdresser registration Northern Ireland (Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 6)
- Window cleaner's licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 43)
- Late hours catering licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 42)
- Booking office licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 21)
- Itinerant metal dealer's licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 24)
- Second-hand dealers registration Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 24)
- Metal dealer's licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 28)
- Knife dealers licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 35)
- Public processions notification Northern Ireland (Public Processions (Northern Ireland) Act 1998, Section 6)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Holiday resort exemption from Sunday trading Northern Ireland (Shops (Sunday Trading &c.) Act (Northern Ireland) 1997, Section 4)

Food, agriculture and animal health – approvals, authorisations and appointments

- Food premises approval Scotland (Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006, Regulation 4)
- Local authority food establishment approval England (Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2006, Regulation 4)
- Local authority food establishment approval Wales (Food Hygiene (Wales) Regulations 2006, Regulation 4)
- Local authority food establishment approval Northern Ireland (Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, Regulation 4)
- Approval of operating plants handling or processing meat Northern Ireland (Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006)
- Food analyst appointment (Food Safety Act 1990, Section 27)
- Food examiner appointment (Food Safety Act 1990, Section 28)
- Application to register milk production holding (The Dairy Products (Hygiene) Regulations 1995, Regulation 7)
- Specific risk material authorisation England (TSE (England) Regulations 2010, Regulation 3)
- Specific risk material authorisation Wales (TSE (Wales) Regulations 2008, Regulation 3)
- Specified risk material authorisation Scotland (TSE (Scotland) Regulations 2006, Regulation 3)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Slaughterer in FSA approved slaughterhouses (Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (England) Regulations 2015, Regulation 14)

- Slaughterman licence Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals at Slaughter (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2014, Regulation 17)
Operator of approved slaughter house RPA notification England (Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes Regulations 2005)

- The Beef Carcase Classification scheme work as classifier (Beef and Veal Labelling Regulations 2010, Regulation 5)

- Pet shop licence Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, Section 35)

- Animal boarding establishment licence Wales and Scotland (Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963, Section 1)

- Animal boarding establishment licence Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, Section 35)

- Dog breeding establishment licence Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, Section 35)

- Riding establishment licence Wales and Scotland (Riding Establishments Act 1964, Section 1)

- Riding establishment licence Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, Section 35)

- Artificial reproduction of animals licence Northern Ireland (Artificial Breeding of Livestock (Animal Health) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007)

- Approval of assembly centres Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals (Transport) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006)

- Animal transport authorisation Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals (Transport) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, Regulation 3)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Animal transport vehicle approval Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals (Transport) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006, Regulation 6)

- Registration of goat holdings Northern Ireland (Welfare of Animals (Transport) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006)

- Animal by-products approval Northern Ireland (Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015)

- Feed mills or on-farm mixing of restricted proteins Northern Ireland (Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015)

- Registration to use feed containing restricted proteins Northern Ireland (Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015)

- Agricultural analyst appointment (Agriculture Act 1970, Section 67)
Wool Marketing Board registration (Agriculture Act 1967, Section 1)

Fisheries and aquaculture

- Aquaculture licence Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966, Section 8)

- Fish culture licence Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966, Section 8)

- Fishing Licence Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966, Section 3)

- Fish dealer licence Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966, Section 76)

- Private water bailiff authorisation Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966, Section 92)

- Put and take fishery and non-commercial installation registration Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Commercial Inland Fishing Licence (Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975, Section 25)
- Shellfish fishery licence Northern Ireland (Fisheries Act (Northern Ireland) 1966, Section 8)
- Cockle/mussel fishing permits and licences in Wales and Dee Estuary (Sea Fisheries (Shellfish) Act 1967)
- Fish seller and fish buyer registration Scotland (Sea Fish (Marketing Standards) Act 2009, Section 3)

Environment, pollution, waste and water (including "EXEMPT" permitting)

- Local authority environmental permits (EXEMPT – Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016)
- Using, treating, storing and disposing of waste England (EXEMPT – Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016)
- Discharging effluent or waste water England (EXEMPT – Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016)
- Flood risk activities England (Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, Schedule 25)
- Non-nuclear radioactive substances regulation England (EXEMPT – Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, Schedule 23)
- Nuclear site radioactive substances regulation England (EXEMPT – Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016, Schedule 23)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Pollution prevention and control permit Part A and B Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013)

- Pollution Prevention and Control Permit Part C Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013)

- Pollution data reporting Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013)

- Pollution data reporting Scotland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012)

- Pollution prevention and control permit for air emissions Scotland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012)

- Pollution prevention and control permit Part A Scotland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012)

- Pollution prevention and control permit petrol vapour recovery Scotland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012)

- Pollution prevention and control permit Part B dry cleaning Scotland (EXEMPT – Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012)

- Green list waste export Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011)

- Greenfield soil declaration Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003)

- Hazardous waste movement notice Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Hazardous waste producer registration Wales (EXEMPT – Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005, Regulation 5)
- PCB holding registration Scotland (Environmental Protection (Controls on Dangerous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2003)
- Non-domestic/DEC/on-construction energy assessor accreditations NI and Scotland (Energy Performance of Buildings regulations, various)
- Cooling tower notification (Notification of Cooling Towers and Evaporative Condensers Regulations 1992, Regulation 2)
- Water abstraction licence Scotland (Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011)
- Controlled water activities consents Scotland (Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011)
- Dam or weir licence Scotland (Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011)
- Impound water England (Water Resources Act 1991, Section 25)
- Consent to discharge into watercourse Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999, Article 9)
- Dispose of waste in sea Scotland (EXEMPT – Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 4)
- Marine works consent Scotland (Marine (Scotland) Act 2010, Part 4)
- Marine dredging licence Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013)
- Working with fluorinated gas (Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015, Regulation 17)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Heather and grass burning licence Wales (Heather and Grass etc. (Burning) (Wales) Regulations 2008, Regulation 4)

Energy, utilities and infrastructure

- Gas or electricity licence (Gas Act 1986, Section 7; Electricity Act 1989, Section 6)
- Licence to supply electricity Northern Ireland (Electricity (Northern Ireland) Order 1992, Article 10)
- Water supply licence (Water Industry Act 1991, Section 17A)
- Carbon Reduction Commitment registration Northern Ireland (CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme Order 2010)
- Conveyance, storage or supply of gas / LNG facility Northern Ireland (Gas (Northern Ireland) Order 1996, Article 8)

Firearms, explosives and controlled items (including "EXEMPT" entries)

- Certificate of approval for GB air gun holders Northern Ireland (Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 6)
- European firearms pass Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 37)
- Firearm certificate Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 3)
- Firearms club authorisation Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 31)
- Firearms dealer occasional permit Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 30)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Firearms dealer's certificate Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 29)
- Visitor's firearm permit Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 6)
- Occasional clay pigeon shoot notification Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 4)
- Move firearms or signalling apparatus to or from ship/aircraft/aerodrome Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 36)
- Register as firearms dealer (EXEMPT – Firearms Act 1968, Section 33)
- Shotgun and firearm certificates (EXEMPT – Firearms Act 1968, Sections 1 and 2)
- Explosives manufacturing and storage licence (EXEMPT – Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005, Regulation 5)
- Explosives manufacturing licence Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Explosives Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, Section 4
- Explosives in harbours licence Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Explosives Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, Section 14)
- Fireworks manufacture and storage licences (EXEMPT – Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005)
- Fireworks manufacture and storage Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Explosives Act (Northern Ireland) 1970
- Fireworks retailer registration Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Explosives Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, Section 31)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Purchase or acquire explosives for purposes other than blasting Northern Ireland (EXEMPT – Explosives Act (Northern Ireland) 1970, Section 13)

- Licence for loading, unloading and handling explosives in ports (EXEMPT – Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987, Regulation 7)

- Mixing ammonium nitrate with fuel oil licence (EXEMPT – Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005)

- Licence to possess or sell drug precursor chemicals (Drug Trafficking Act 1988, Schedule 1)

- Strategic export control licence (EXEMPT – Export Control Act 2002, Section 3)

Radiation, radioactive substances and nuclear

- Authorisation to accumulate and dispose of radioactive waste Scotland (Radioactive Substances Act 1993, Section 13)

- Radioactive substances certificate of registration Northern Ireland (Radioactive Substances Act 1993, Section 7)

- Radioactive substances registration Scotland (Radioactive Substances Act 1993, Section 7)

- Radioactive substances waste certificate of authorisation Northern Ireland (Radioactive Substances Act 1993, Section 13)

- Ship sanitation certificate Northern Ireland (Public Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Biological, plant and animal health controls

- Licence to possess specified animal pathogens or carriers Northern Ireland (Specified Animal Pathogens Order (Northern Ireland) 2008, Article 3)

- Import honey bees Northern Ireland (Bees Act 1980 as applied to Northern Ireland)

- GMO release consent for research and development Scotland (Genetically Modified Organisms (Deliberate Release) (Scotland) Regulations 2002, Regulation 4)

- Licence to import live crustaceans Scotland (Aquatic Animal Health (Scotland) Regulations 2009)

- Live fish import notification within EU (Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009, Regulation 5)

- Notification of imports of live shellfish from within EU (Aquatic Animal Health (England and Wales) Regulations 2009, Regulation 5)

- Phytosanitary certificate Northern Ireland (Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2006)

- Forestry trader registration Northern Ireland (Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2006)

- Master certificate for forest reproductive material Northern Ireland (Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2006)

- Phytophthora ramorum infected wood movement and processing licences Northern Ireland (Plant Health Order (Northern Ireland) 2006)

- Heather and grass burning licence Wales (Heather and Grass etc. (Burning) (Wales) Regulations 2008, Regulation 4)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Holding birds of prey Northern Ireland (Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 8)
- Photographing wildlife Northern Ireland (Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 7)
- Wildlife licence Northern Ireland (Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Articles 7 and 8)
- Protected species licensing Scotland (Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Section 16)
- Shoot cormorants to prevent serious damage to fisheries Northern Ireland (Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Article 7)

Land, minerals and seabed

- Seabed lease (Crown Estate Act 1961)
- Gold and silver agreement for lease (Petroleum and Submarine Pipe-Lines Act 1975, Section 2)
- Gold and Silver Mining Option for Lease Scotland (Crown Estate Act 1961)
- Mineral prospecting licence Northern Ireland (Mineral Development Act (Northern Ireland) 1969, Section 2)
- Mineral mining licence Northern Ireland (Mineral Development Act (Northern Ireland) 1969, Section 2)
- Register expression of interest in mining Northern Ireland (Mineral Development Act (Northern Ireland) 1969)
- Tree felling licence (Forestry Act 1967, Section 9)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Housing and landlord

- House in multiple occupation licence (Housing Act 2004, Part 2)
- House in multiple occupation licence Scotland (Housing (Scotland) Act 2006, Section 125)
- Certificate of fitness Northern Ireland (Housing (Northern Ireland) Order 1992, Article 24)
- Registration for private landlords Scotland (Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004, Section 82)

Courts, ceremonies and civic notifications

- Hypnotism permit (Hypnotism Act 1952, Section 2)
- Notification of public processions Northern Ireland (Public Processions (Northern Ireland) Act 1998, Section 6)
- Derry City Walls event notification Northern Ireland (Nature Conservation and Amenity Lands (Northern Ireland) Order 1985)

Railways and network operations

- Railway network licence (Railways Act 1993, Section 8)

Markets, agriculture and measuring instruments

- Weighbridge operator certificate (Weights and Measures Act 1985, Section 51)
- Weighbridge operator's certificate Northern Ireland (Weights and Measures (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, Article 46)
- Auctioneer's permit for firearms and ammunition Northern Ireland (Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004, Article 33)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Taxis, buses and street/venue use (Scotland/NI variants)

- Booking office licence Scotland (Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, Section 21)
- Taxi operator licence Northern Ireland (Taxis Act (Northern Ireland) 2008, Section 3)
- Using street or pavement space for displays Scotland (Roads (Scotland) Act 1984, Section 59)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE C: TREATIES FOR WITHDRAWAL OR RENEGOTIATION CONCERNING USURPATION OF DOMESTIC LAW

United Nations – foundational

- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967);
- Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954);
- Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961);
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and Optional Protocols;
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and Optional Protocol;
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965);
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984) and Optional Protocol (OPCAT) (2002);
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and Optional Protocol (1999);
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and Optional Protocols (2000, 2011);
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) and Optional Protocol (2006);
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (2006);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990).

United Nations – crime, drugs, corruption, arms control

- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971);
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988);
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000) and Protocols;
- United Nations Convention against Corruption (2003);
- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968) and associated IAEA Safeguards Agreements;
- Arms Trade Treaty (2013).

United Nations – oceans, environment and climate

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982);
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000) and Nagoya Protocol (2010);
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), Kyoto Protocol (1997) and Paris Agreement (2015);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (1994);
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (London Convention, 1972) and 1996 Protocol;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, 1973);
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (1989);
- Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (1998);
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001);
- Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013);
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention, 1971);
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention, 1979);
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention, 1979).

United Nations – sustainable development agendas, financing and soft-law frameworks

- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN General Assembly resolution 70/1, 2015), including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets;
- Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets (UN General Assembly resolution 71/313, 2017, as amended by subsequent resolutions);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015), together with the Monterrey Consensus (2002) and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development (2008);

- High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) modalities and follow-up (UNGA resolution 67/290 and subsequent ECOSOC/HLPF decisions), including the Voluntary National Reviews process;

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (2015);

- New Urban Agenda (Quito, 2016) adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III);

- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) and Agenda 21 (1992) adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

- Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and Plan of Implementation (World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002);

- Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want” (2012);

- United Nations Decade of Action initiatives where accompanied by reporting or programme obligations applicable to the United Kingdom, including the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016–2025 and the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021–2030, and any successor “Decade of Action” resolutions;

- United Nations Global Compact (2000) Ten Principles, insofar as incorporated by reference in public procurement, listing rules or statutory guidance;

- Principles for Responsible Investment (UN-supported PRI, 2006) and Principles for Responsible Banking (UNEP-FI, 2019), insofar as made conditions of market access, supervision or public reporting;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018);
- Global Compact on Refugees (2018).

World Health Organisation (WHO)

- Constitution of the World Health Organization (1948);
- International Health Regulations (2005, as amended);
- WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (2003);
- WHO Pandemic Accord / Pandemic Agreement (any concluded instrument and amendments).

International labour standards (ILO)

- Constitution of the International Labour Organization (1919) and all ILO Conventions ratified by the United Kingdom including the eight ILO Fundamental Conventions (Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, Forced Labour, Abolition of Forced Labour, Equal Remuneration, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), Minimum Age, Worst Forms of Child Labour) and any other ratified ILO Conventions and Protocols.

International monetary and financial institutions and standards

- Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank, 1944) and of the International Development Association (1960);
- Constitution and Agreements of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision’s Basel Accords (Basel I, Basel II and Basel III frameworks and standards);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Convention (1960) and Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (1997);

- Financial Stability Board Charter (2009) and commitments endorsed by G7 and G20 Leaders' Declarations;

- International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) – Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Consultation and Cooperation and the Exchange of Information;

- International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) – Insurance Core Principles and ComFrame;

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the IFRS Foundation/International Accounting Standards Board and any binding adoption instruments.

World trade and customs

- General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS, 1994);

- Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS, 1994);

- Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS, 1994);

- Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (1994);

- Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (1994);

- Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (1994);

- Agreement on Agriculture (1994);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System Convention, 1983);
- Revised Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (1999);
- Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR, 1956) and Protocols;
- Convention on International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975).

Council of Europe

- European Social Charter (1961) and Revised European Social Charter (1996);
- Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108, 1981) and Protocols including the modernised Convention 108+ (2018);
- Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention, 2001) and Additional Protocols;
- Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention, 2011);
- European Convention on Extradition (1957) and Additional Protocols;
- European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) and Additional Protocols;
- Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (1983) and Additional Protocol.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

European Union legacy and UK–EU agreements

- Treaty of Lisbon (2007) and the foundational Treaties of the European Union and European Community insofar as retained or given effect in domestic law;
- Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (2019);
- Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part (2020);
- Windsor Framework (2023) and any related Joint Committee decisions;
- Trade and Cooperation Agreement security, law enforcement and data instruments including any adequacy or mutual recognition decisions.

Defence and security alliances

- Treaty on Open Skies (1992);
- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (1990);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (1993);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction (1972);
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (1996) and related verification arrangements.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Aviation and maritime safety, security and technical standards

- Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention, 1944) and associated ICAO Annexes and Standards and Recommended Practices;
- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS, 1974) and Protocols, including the International Safety Management (ISM) Code and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code;
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL, 1973/78) and Annexes;
- International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW, 1978) and Code;
- International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs, 1972);
- International Convention on Load Lines (1966) and Protocols.

Private international law (Hague Conference on Private International Law and UNCITRAL)

- Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention);
- Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters;
- Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters;
- Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children;
- Convention of 30 June 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements;
- Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance;
- Convention of 2 July 2019 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters;
- Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention, 1958);
- Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention, 1965);
- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985, as amended 2006) and Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (1997) and any domestic enactment giving them effect.

Intellectual property and cultural property (WIPO/UNESCO)

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886, as amended);
- Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883);
- Patent Cooperation Treaty (1970);
- Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol concerning the International Registration of Marks (1891; 1989);
- Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (2006);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996);
- WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (1996);
- Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (1961);
- UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970).

Telecommunications, standards and metrology

- Constitution and Convention of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Radio Regulations;
- Agreement establishing the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and Acts of the Union;
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards adoption instruments where given binding legal effect;
- International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) – Metre Convention (1875) and the International System of Units (SI) where incorporated into binding regulation.

Food, animal and plant health technical regimes

- Codex Alimentarius Commission standards, codes and guidelines (FAO/WHO) where incorporated into UK law;
- Agreement establishing the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, formerly OIE) and its Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes where incorporated into UK law;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC, 1951) and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures;

- European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) standards where incorporated into UK law.

Data, cybersecurity and privacy

- Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108 and Convention 108+);

- Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) and Additional Protocols;

- Any data-adequacy, mutual-assistance or cross-border data transfer instruments concluded with the European Union or third countries that impose external compliance requirements.

Trade and investment agreements and “partnership” instruments

- All bilateral investment treaties and investment chapters of free trade agreements concluded by the United Kingdom that provide for investor–State dispute settlement or binding arbitral enforcement;

- United Kingdom–India Free Trade Agreement (any concluded text and implementing arrangements);

- United Kingdom–Ukraine Strategic Partnership and Cooperation instruments (including any long-term or “100-year” partnership agreements);

- Any treaty, agreement or memorandum of understanding designated as a “strategic partnership”, “comprehensive partnership” or similarly styled instrument purporting to bind the United Kingdom’s policy discretion for periods extending beyond a normal parliamentary term.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

European Atomic Energy and nuclear cooperation

- Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Safe and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (2020);

- Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (1957) and all UK Safeguards Agreements and Additional Protocols.

Customs cooperation and mutual assistance

- Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters (Naples II, 1997) and any successor agreements;

- World Customs Organization (WCO) instruments giving binding effect to customs data exchange and enforcement cooperation.

- Financial crime and anti-money laundering

- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999);

- Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism (Warsaw Convention, 2005);

- Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations and mutual evaluation compliance frameworks where incorporated into binding regulation.

Aviation liability and carriage

- Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air (Montreal Convention, 1999) and associated protocols;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (Warsaw Convention, 1929) and Protocols, to the extent given continuing effect.

Postal, carriage and logistics

- Acts of the Universal Postal Union (latest General Regulations, Convention and Final Protocols) where given effect in domestic law;

- Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR, 1956) and Protocols;

- Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975).

Energy and investment legacy

- Energy Charter Treaty (1994) and any modernised or successor instruments and collateral agreements giving binding effect in the United Kingdom.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE D: REGULATIONS TO BE ABOLISHED

Health & Safety Acts and regulations

- Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974;
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999;
- Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013;
- the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000;
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998;
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998;
- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992;
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992;
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992;
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002;
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015;
- Work at Height Regulations 2005; and
- any other regulations made under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Primary land and planning Acts and regulations

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990, including all schedules, amendments, and provisions incorporated therein;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in its entirety;
- Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990, in its entirety;
- Planning (Consequential Provisions) Act 1990, in its entirety;
- Planning and Compensation Act 1991, in its entirety;
- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, including all provisions relating to local development frameworks, regional spatial strategies, and development plan documents;
- Planning Act 2008, including all provisions relating to nationally significant infrastructure projects and the Infrastructure Planning Commission;
- Localism Act 2011, insofar as it relates to planning matters, including but not limited to neighbourhood planning provisions, community infrastructure levy provisions, and planning enforcement provisions;
- Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013, insofar as it relates to planning matters, including but not limited to planning performance agreements and provisions relating to development consent orders;
- Infrastructure Act 2015, insofar as it relates to planning matters, including provisions relating to local registers of land and nationally significant infrastructure projects;
- Housing and Planning Act 2016, including all provisions relating to local and neighbourhood planning, planning permission in principle, compulsory purchase, and enforcement;
- Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017, in its entirety, including all provisions relating to neighbourhood development orders and community right to build orders;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Levelling-up and Regeneration Act 2023, including all provisions relating to environmental outcomes reports, infrastructure levy, and street votes.

Secondary land and planning Acts and regulations

- Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015, including all amendments thereto and all schedules annexed thereto;
- Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, including all provisions relating to applications for planning permission, consultation requirements, and decision-making procedures;
- Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, including all amendments and variations made pursuant thereto;
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, in their entirety;
- Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017, in their entirety;
- all local development orders, neighbourhood development orders, and simplified planning zones made under any repealed enactment;
- all development plan documents, local plans, neighbourhood plans, and supplementary planning documents adopted or approved under any repealed enactment;
- all conservation area designations, article 4 directions, and tree preservation orders made under any repealed enactment.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Employment and labour market regulation\

- Working Time Regulations 1998;
- Agency Workers Regulations 2010;
- Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 (TUPE);
- National Minimum Wage Regulations 2015 and associated enforcement regulations;
- Conduct of Employment Agencies and Employment Businesses Regulations 2003;
- Employment Tribunals Act 1996 and procedural regulations insofar as they mandate employer-facing process burdens beyond core unfair dismissal and wages jurisdiction;
- Equality Act 2010 (Gender Pay Gap Information) Regulations 2017;
- Apprenticeship Levy provisions in Finance Act 2016 and Income Tax
- (Pay As You Earn) Regulations 2003 relating to levy calculation and reporting.

Off-payroll, intermediaries and payroll compliance

- Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 2, Chapter 8 (intermediaries—IR35, deemed employment);
- Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 2, Chapter 10 (off-payroll working for public sector and medium/large private sector);
- Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003, Part 2, Chapter 9 (managed service companies);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Income Tax (Pay As You Earn) Regulations 2003 (RTI real-time information reporting obligations) insofar as not repealed elsewhere;

- Value Added Tax (Amendment) Regulations 2018 (Making Tax Digital for VAT) and related MTD secondary instruments for record-keeping and digital links.

Company reporting and corporate compliance

- Companies Act 2006, Part 21A (Persons with Significant Control register) and associated regulations;

- Companies Act 2006, section 853A and associated regulations (confirmation statement regime) insofar as duplicative of other registers;

- Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 (SECR);

- Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 requirements on non-financial reporting beyond core financial statements;

- Modern Slavery Act 2015, section 54 (transparency in supply chains) and associated guidance-mandated reporting burdens.

Data protection and e-privacy

- United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation (retained EU Regulation (EU) 2016/679) in its entirety;

- Data Protection Act 2018, Parts 2 to 6 and Schedules relating to UK GDPR compliance and accountability burdens;

- Data Protection (Charges and Information) Regulations 2018;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Privacy and Electronic Communications (EC Directive) Regulations 2003 (PECR), including cookie consent and electronic marketing provisions.

Anti-money laundering and economic crime

- Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 and all amending regulations;

- Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, sections 330 to 331 and related provisions imposing Suspicious Activity Report duties on the regulated sector;

- Criminal Finances Act 2017, Part 3 (corporate criminal offence of failure to prevent facilitation of tax evasion);

- Bribery Act 2010, section 7 (failure to prevent bribery) and associated adequate procedures guidance obligations;

- Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 provisions imposing failure-to-prevent fraud and expanded corporate reporting obligations.

Environment, product and producer responsibility

- Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 and all amendments;

- Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging—Packaging Waste (Data Reporting) Regulations 2023 and associated EPR instruments;

- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013;

- Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2012 (RoHS);

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- REACH etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (UK REACH) and retained Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction regime;

- Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014 (ESOS);

- F-gas Regulation retained instruments and UK implementing regulations;

- General Product Safety Regulations 2005 and the Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 to the extent they impose UKCA/CE conformity assessment and documentation burdens on SMEs beyond core safety duties.

Building and fire safety affecting business premises

- Building Regulations 2010 and Approved Documents compliance regime insofar as applied to minor works and fit-outs;

- Building Safety Act 2022 secondary legislation imposing duty-holder, golden-thread and accountable person obligations for higher-risk and non-domestic premises;

- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 insofar as it imposes duplicative assessment and documentation obligations beyond core life-safety duties for small premises.

Transport, logistics and trade compliance

- Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency operator licensing and maintenance record-keeping requirements insofar as duplicative with insurance and roadworthiness certification;

- Aviation Security and airport pass vetting regimes for non-airside SMEs beyond proportionate screening;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Export Control Order 2008 and retained dual-use regulations insofar as they capture low-risk civilian goods and software without strategic use;

- Customs (Import Duty) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 and linked customs declaration requirements for low-value, low-risk consignments.

Consumer trading standards and retail

- Price Marking Order 2004 and duplicative unit-pricing requirements where electronic receipts or shelf-edge systems already display prices;

- Single-use plastics restrictions and carrier-bag charging regimes beyond core litter control where already addressed under environmental head above;

- Sunday Trading Act 1994 restrictions on large shops.

Charities and non-profit compliance impacting trading arms

- Charities Act 2011 provisions requiring dual reporting for charity trading subsidiaries where Companies Act filings already made;

- Fundraising Regulator and Code-mandated administrative burdens imposed by reference in statute or licence, insofar as they duplicate consumer law.

Education, childcare and care-sector business burdens

- Early Years Foundation Stage (Learning and Development Requirements) Order 2007 and related EYFS statutory framework documentation burdens on micro-providers beyond safeguarding and ratio rules;

- CQC registration and statement-of-purpose documentation duplications where already captured by health and safety repeal above.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Local licensing and permits

- Street trading and pavement licensing regimes under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and Business and Planning Act 2020, insofar as they duplicate planning or highway consent;

- Late Night Levy provisions under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011;

- Sexual Entertainment Venue licensing provisions under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Schedule 3, insofar as they impose duplicative conditions already covered by general law.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE E: FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Part 1: Functions of the office

- Adoption of any or all prior functions of the Cabinet Office and/or Cabinet Secretary
- Coordination of policy development and implementation across all government departments;
- Supervision and coordination of the civil service;
- National security coordination and the operation of the National Security Council;
- Propriety and ethics functions including the Advisory Committee on Business Appointments;
- Constitutional and devolution matters;
- Coordination of government communications;
- Contingency planning and crisis management through the Civil Contingencies Secretariat.

Part 2: Transferable functions

- Public expenditure control and the operation of spending reviews;
- Economic strategy and fiscal policy coordination;
- Public sector pay and pensions policy;
- Public service efficiency and reform;
- Any other Treasury function except the core function of revenue collection.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE F: SCOPE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ENTRANCE EXAM

Knowledge of British History, Constitution, and Institutions

The examination shall test the candidate's comprehensive knowledge of:

- The Norman Conquest of 1066 and the establishment of feudal governance structures
- Magna Carta 1215, its historical context, the barons who compelled King John to seal it, the specific limitations upon royal prerogative contained therein, and subsequent reissues and confirmations
- The development of Parliament from the thirteenth century, including Simon de Montfort's Parliament of 1265, the Model Parliament of 1295, the separation of the Commons from the Lords, and the evolution of representative institutions
- The English Reformation from 1534, the Act of Supremacy, the dissolution of the monasteries, religious settlements under successive monarchs, and constitutional implications
- The English Civil Wars 1642-1651, conflicts between Crown and Parliament, the trial and execution of Charles I, the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell, and the Restoration of Charles II in 1660
- The Glorious Revolution of 1688, the flight of James II, the accession of William III and Mary II, the Bill of Rights 1689, and the establishment of Parliamentary supremacy
- The Acts of Union 1707 creating Great Britain, and 1800 creating the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- The Reform Acts of 1832, 1867, and 1884, the extension of the franchise, the redistribution of Parliamentary seats, and the gradual democratisation of representation
- The Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949, the limitation of the powers of the House of Lords, and the supremacy of the elected House of Commons
- The Government of Ireland Act 1920, the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act 1922, Partition, and the creation of Northern Ireland
- The Statute of Westminster 1931 and the development of the Commonwealth
- The devolution settlements: Scotland Act 1998, Government of Wales Act 1998, Northern Ireland Act 1998, and subsequent amendments
- The European Communities Act 1972, membership of the European Economic Community and European Union, and the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018
- The Human Rights Act 1998 and its incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic law
- The Constitutional Reform Act 2005, the creation of the Supreme Court, and reforms to the office of Lord Chancellor
- The Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011 and its subsequent repeal by the Dissolution and Calling of Parliament Act 2022
- The structure, functions, and powers of the House of Commons, including the role of the Speaker, the whip system, standing orders, and procedures for legislative debate
- The structure, functions, and powers of the House of Lords, including the categories of membership (life peers, bishops, hereditary peers),

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

conventions governing its conduct, and its relationship with the Commons

- The role and powers of the Sovereign, including Royal Prerogative, Royal Assent, the summoning and dissolution of Parliament, and constitutional conventions limiting monarchical power
- The office of Prime Minister, the formation of governments, collective Cabinet responsibility, individual ministerial responsibility, and the confidence of the House of Commons
- The structure of His Majesty's Government, including departments of state, the Cabinet, Cabinet committees, the civil service, and the doctrine of ministerial accountability
- The constitutional role of the judiciary, the independence of judges, the separation of powers, judicial review, and the relationship between courts and Parliament
- The territorial constitution of the United Kingdom, the governance of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and intergovernmental relations
- The constitutional doctrines of Parliamentary sovereignty, the rule of law, constitutional conventions, and the uncodified nature of the British constitution
- The electoral system for the House of Commons, constituency boundaries, the conduct of elections, and electoral law
- The operation of political parties, party funding, party organisation, and the role of opposition parties
- Local government structures, powers, and financing in England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- The honours system, peerages, the Privy Council, and other constitutional institutions
- Major constitutional crises, precedents, and controversies throughout British history
- The relationship between the United Kingdom and the Crown Dependencies (Jersey, Guernsey, Isle of Man) and British Overseas Territories

Understanding of the Supremacy of Parliament and the Separation of Powers

The examination shall test the candidate's thorough understanding of:

- The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty as expounded by Albert Venn Dicey, namely that Parliament possesses the legal authority to make or unmake any law whatsoever, and that no person or body may override or set aside legislation passed by Parliament
- The principle that no Parliament may bind its successors, and that any Act of Parliament may be expressly or impliedly repealed by a subsequent Act
- The relationship between Parliamentary sovereignty and the rule of law, including the paradox that whilst Parliament may legislate without legal restraint, it operates within a framework of constitutional conventions and political accountability
- The distinction between legal sovereignty (vested in the King in Parliament) and political sovereignty (vested in the electorate)
- The limitations upon Parliamentary sovereignty arising from membership of international organisations and treaties, whilst

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

recognising that Parliament retains the ultimate legal power to withdraw from such obligations

- The challenges to pure Parliamentary sovereignty posed by devolution, the Human Rights Act 1998, and principles of European Union law during the period of membership
- The principle that courts must give effect to Acts of Parliament regardless of their content, save where Parliament has expressly granted courts power to disapply legislation
- The supremacy of primary legislation over secondary legislation, and the ability of courts to quash secondary legislation which exceeds the powers granted by the enabling Act
- The separation of legislative, executive, and judicial powers within the British constitution
- The legislative function of Parliament: the passage of primary legislation through both Houses, the role of Royal Assent, and Parliamentary sovereignty over lawmaking
- The executive function exercised by His Majesty's Government: the implementation and administration of laws, the exercise of Royal Prerogative powers, the formulation of policy, and accountability to Parliament
- The judicial function exercised by the courts: the interpretation and application of legislation, the development of common law, the review of executive action, and independence from political interference
- The overlaps and interactions between the three powers in the British system, including the historical role of the Lord Chancellor across all three branches

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- The reforms introduced by the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 to enhance separation of powers, including the creation of an independent Supreme Court and changes to the office of Lord Chancellor
- The accountability of the executive to the legislature through mechanisms including parliamentary questions, debates, select committees, votes of no confidence, and the convention of ministerial responsibility
- The independence of the judiciary, including security of tenure, immunity from suit for judicial acts, prohibitions on parliamentary criticism of judicial decisions in pending cases, and the separate administration of the courts
- The sub judice rule preventing parliamentary discussion of matters under active consideration by the courts
- The principle that judges may not sit in the House of Commons but that senior judges historically sat in the House of Lords, and the reforms limiting judicial membership of the upper house
- The role of the Attorney General and Solicitor General as law officers straddling the executive and legal systems
- The constitutional prohibition on the monarch refusing Royal Assent to legislation passed by both Houses of Parliament
- The conventions preventing the monarch from acting independently in political matters without ministerial advice
- The limitation of judicial power to interpret legislation in accordance with parliamentary intention whilst lacking power to strike down primary legislation as unconstitutional
- The development of judicial review as a mechanism for scrutinising executive action whilst respecting Parliamentary sovereignty

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- The Carltona principle permitting civil servants to exercise ministerial powers without specific delegation
- The justiciability of certain exercises of Royal Prerogative and the expansion of judicial oversight of executive action
- The principle that Parliament may legislate to overturn judicial decisions it disagrees with
- The constitutional implications of the prorogation of Parliament, as examined in R (Miller) v The Prime Minister (2019)
- The relationship between Parliamentary privilege and judicial authority, including the exclusive cognisance of each House over its internal proceedings

Ability to Read and Comprehend Legislation

The examination shall test the candidate's ability to:

- Accurately read and interpret the text of Acts of Parliament, including all sections, subsections, paragraphs, and sub-paragraphs
- Understand the structure of legislation, including long titles, short titles, commencement provisions, definitions sections, substantive provisions, schedules, and extent clauses
- Distinguish between primary legislation (Acts of Parliament) and secondary legislation (statutory instruments, orders, regulations)
- Interpret definitions sections and apply defined terms consistently throughout a legislative text
- Recognise and apply the principle that definitions marked "unless the context otherwise requires" may have different meanings in different sections

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Understand the use of interpretation sections and general interpretation provisions
- Apply the rules of statutory interpretation, including the literal rule, the golden rule, the mischief rule, and the purposive approach
- Recognise the presumptions applied in statutory interpretation, including the presumption against retrospective effect, the presumption of mens rea in criminal offences, and the presumption that Parliament does not intend to violate international law
- Utilise intrinsic aids to interpretation, including long titles, preambles, headings, marginal notes, punctuation, and schedules
- Understand the limited circumstances in which extrinsic aids such as Hansard may be consulted following Pepper v Hart (1993)
- Identify whether provisions are mandatory (using "shall" or "must") or permissive (using "may")
- Understand the effect of words such as "including", "means", "means and includes", and their impact on the scope of definitions
- Recognise when legislation creates offences, including the identification of actus reus, mens rea, defences, and penalties
- Identify who bears the burden of proof in establishing defences or exceptions
- Understand provisions creating civil liability, duties, powers, and immunities
- Interpret penalty provisions, including maximum sentences, fine levels, and alternative sentences
- Recognise commencement provisions and determine when legislation enters into force, including provisions for commencement by order

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Understand transitional provisions, savings provisions, and their effect on pre-existing rights and obligations
- Identify which parts of an Act extend to England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland respectively
- Recognise Henry VIII clauses granting ministers power to amend primary legislation by secondary legislation
- Understand amendments to existing legislation, including textual amendments, substitutions, insertions, and repeals
- Follow amendment trails where legislation has been amended multiple times by subsequent Acts
- Identify implied repeals where later legislation is inconsistent with earlier legislation
- Understand schedules, their relationship to sections, and their legal effect
- Interpret tables, formulae, and technical appendices contained in schedules
- Recognise territorial extent provisions and their implications for the geographical application of law
- Understand provisions made "subject to" other provisions and the hierarchies this creates
- Interpret time limits, including the use of "within", "not later than", "before", and "after"
- Calculate periods expressed in days, months, and years, applying the Interpretation Act 1978

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Understand references to "financial year", "tax year", "calendar year", and other temporal periods
- Recognise and interpret deeming provisions which create legal fictions
- Understand provisions operating "notwithstanding" other laws and their effect in displacing general rules
- Identify provisions that apply "for the avoidance of doubt" or "without prejudice to" other provisions
- Recognise when provisions are severable and when they are interdependent
- Understand the effect of definition sections referring to other Acts
- Interpret provisions incorporating other legislation by reference
- Recognise skeleton legislation and the extent to which detail is left to secondary legislation
- Identify provisions requiring affirmative or negative resolution procedures for secondary legislation
- Understand the use of examples and illustrations within legislative text and their interpretive weight
- Read legislation in conjunction with relevant case law interpreting its provisions
- Identify ambiguities, lacunae, and potential conflicts within legislative texts

Capacity for Logical Reasoning and Analysis

The examination shall test the candidate's capacity to:

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Construct valid deductive arguments from general principles to specific conclusions
- Identify logical fallacies including ad hominem, straw man, false dichotomy, slippery slope, appeal to authority, appeal to emotion, circular reasoning, hasty generalisation, and post hoc ergo propter hoc
- Distinguish between necessary and sufficient conditions in causal relationships
- Apply modus ponens (if P then Q; P; therefore Q) and modus tollens (if P then Q; not Q; therefore not P) in logical reasoning
- Recognise valid and invalid syllogistic forms
- Distinguish between correlation and causation in evaluating evidence
- Identify hidden assumptions and unstated premises in arguments
- Evaluate the strength of inductive reasoning and generalisations from particular instances
- Assess the validity of analogical reasoning and identify relevant similarities and differences
- Apply principles of formal logic, including conjunction, disjunction, negation, implication, and equivalence
- Construct and evaluate conditional statements and understand their contrapositives
- Recognise tautologies, contradictions, and contingent statements
- Apply the laws of non-contradiction and excluded middle
- Evaluate chains of reasoning for internal consistency
- Identify category errors and type mismatches in reasoning

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Distinguish between semantic and syntactic ambiguity
- Recognise equivocation and the inconsistent use of terms within arguments
- Evaluate probability and statistical reasoning, including base rate fallacies and misunderstanding of conditional probabilities
- Assess the reliability and relevance of evidence presented in support of claims
- Distinguish between deductive certainty and inductive probability
- Recognise confirmation bias, motivated reasoning, and other cognitive biases affecting judgment
- Apply Occam's Razor and principles of parsimony in evaluating competing explanations
- Evaluate reductio ad absurdum arguments demonstrating the falsity of propositions by deriving contradictions
- Assess the strength of arguments from authority based on relevant expertise
- Recognise the distinction between epistemic and aleatory uncertainty
- Apply principles of proportionality in evaluating the relationship between means and ends
- Evaluate counterfactual reasoning and hypothetical scenarios
- Assess arguments concerning necessity, possibility, and impossibility
- Recognise the burden of proof and its allocation in different contexts
- Distinguish between proof, evidence, and mere assertion

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Evaluate the coherence of conceptual frameworks and theoretical structures
- Apply principles of non-contradiction to identify inconsistent policy positions
- Assess the transitivity of relationships and preferences
- Recognise and evaluate dilemmas, trilemmas, and impossible combinations of desiderata
- Apply mathematical reasoning to policy problems, including cost-benefit analysis
- Evaluate the internal consistency of legislative schemes
- Identify unintended consequences and perverse incentives created by rules
- Assess the practical enforceability and administrability of proposed measures
- Recognise the distinction between de jure and de facto situations
- Evaluate the relationship between abstract principles and concrete applications
- Apply reasoning by cases to exhaust logical possibilities
- Assess the validity of arguments from precedent and the principle of treating like cases alike
- Recognise distinctions that make moral or legal differences and distinguish them from arbitrary distinctions
- Evaluate the coherence of exceptions to general rules

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Apply principles of justice, including procedural fairness, proportionality, and equality before the law
- Recognise conflicts between competing values and assess methods of resolving such conflicts

Proficiency in Written and Spoken English

The examination shall test the candidate's proficiency in:

- Correct spelling of English words according to standard British orthography
- Accurate use of grammar, including proper sentence construction, subject-verb agreement, correct tense usage, appropriate mood and voice, and proper case
- Correct punctuation, including full stops, commas, semicolons, colons, apostrophes, quotation marks, hyphens, dashes, parentheses, and brackets
- Accurate use of capitalisation according to standard conventions
- Proper paragraph structure with clear topic sentences and logical development of ideas
- Coherent organisation of extended writing with introductions, body paragraphs, and conclusions
- Appropriate register and tone for formal parliamentary and legislative contexts
- Precise vocabulary with words used according to their accurate meanings
- Avoidance of ambiguity, vagueness, and imprecision in expression

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Clarity of expression enabling a reader of ordinary intelligence to comprehend the meaning without undue difficulty
- Logical progression of ideas with appropriate use of transitional words and phrases
- Ability to write concisely without sacrificing necessary detail or clarity
- Ability to write at length when thoroughness requires extended treatment of a subject
- Correct use of homophones and commonly confused words
- Accurate use of articles (definite and indefinite) according to English conventions
- Proper formation and use of comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs
- Correct use of prepositions and understanding of prepositional phrases
- Accurate formation of plural nouns, including irregular plurals
- Proper use of possessive forms
- Correct formation and use of verb tenses, including perfect and progressive aspects
- Accurate use of modal verbs and understanding of distinctions between shall, will, should, would, may, might, can, could, must, and ought
- Proper use of subjunctive mood where appropriate
- Correct formation of conditional sentences
- Accurate use of relative pronouns and construction of relative clauses

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Proper use of conjunctions (coordinating, subordinating, and correlative)
- Ability to construct complex sentences with multiple clauses whilst maintaining clarity
- Accurate use of direct and indirect speech
- Proper citation and quotation conventions
- Ability to summarise complex material accurately and fairly
- Ability to paraphrase without distorting meaning
- Recognition and correction of common errors including sentence fragments, run-on sentences, comma splices, dangling modifiers, misplaced modifiers, and faulty parallelism
- Understanding of formal written conventions inappropriate to use in legislative or parliamentary contexts, including contractions, colloquialisms, slang, and overly casual language
- Ability to write persuasive arguments with appropriate structure and evidence
- Ability to write analytical prose examining issues from multiple perspectives
- Ability to draft clear definitions suitable for legislative purposes
- Ability to identify and eliminate redundancy and verbosity whilst retaining necessary precision
- Understanding of the distinction between restrictive and non-restrictive clauses and appropriate punctuation thereof
- Ability to maintain consistency in terminology, tense, and person throughout a document

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Spoken English

- Clear articulation and pronunciation of English words according to Received Pronunciation or other widely intelligible British accent
- Appropriate volume and projection of voice for addressing assemblies
- Proper pacing of speech, neither excessively rapid nor unduly slow
- Effective use of pauses for emphasis and comprehension
- Appropriate intonation and stress patterns conveying meaning accurately
- Fluency without excessive hesitation, repetition, or filler words
- Accurate spoken grammar corresponding to written standard English
- Appropriate vocabulary for formal parliamentary debate
- Ability to speak extemporaneously on complex subjects with coherence and organisation
- Ability to formulate and articulate arguments clearly in real time
- Ability to respond to questions and interventions without undue confusion
- Appropriate register and formality for addressing the House of Commons
- Understanding of parliamentary conventions regarding forms of address, including references to "Honourable Members", "the Honourable Member for [Constituency]", "my Right Honourable Friend", and prohibitions on direct address between members
- Ability to speak persuasively and with appropriate rhetorical devices

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Clarity of expression enabling listeners to comprehend spoken arguments without undue difficulty
- Ability to summarise complex positions orally with accuracy
- Ability to distinguish one's own views from those being reported or analysed
- Appropriate modulation of tone to convey seriousness, urgency, or other emotions without descending into theatrical excess
- Ability to maintain composure and clarity when speaking under pressure or interruption
- Understanding of when to yield the floor and when to persist in making a point
- Ability to pose clear, direct questions
- Ability to answer questions directly without evasion whilst providing necessary context
- Avoidance of unintelligible mumbling, slurring, or excessive rapidity of speech
- Ability to project confidence and authority appropriate to the parliamentary setting
- Understanding of the conventions regarding sedentary remarks and interventions
- Ability to conclude remarks within allocated time limits
- Capacity to listen attentively to other speakers and respond substantively to their arguments

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE G: SUBJUDICE COURT ORDERS TO BE ABOLISHED

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998, sections 1 to 1K
- Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003
- Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Part 1 (injunctions to prevent nuisance and annoyance), Part 2 (criminal behaviour orders), Part 3 (dispersal powers), Part 4 (community protection), Part 6 (local involvement and accountability)
- Football Spectators Act 1989, section 14B (football banning orders on complaint)
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997, section 5A (restraining orders on acquittal)
- Family Law Act 1996, section 42 (non-molestation orders)
- Family Law Act 1996, Part 4A (forced marriage protection orders)
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, section 5A and Schedule 2 (FGM protection orders)
- Stalking Protection Act 2019, sections 1 to 8 (stalking protection orders)
- Sexual Offences Act 2003, sections 122A to 122K (sexual risk orders)
- Serious Crime Act 2007, Part 1 (serious crime prevention orders, High Court route)
- Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, Part 8A (unexplained wealth orders)
- Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, sections 303Z1 to 303Z19 (account freezing and forfeiture orders)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Serious Crime Act 2015, section 80A and the 2017 Regulations (drug dealing telecommunications restriction orders)
- Offensive Weapons Act 2019, section 14 and following (knife crime prevention orders—civil route)
- Public Order Act 2023, Part 2 (serious disruption prevention orders—application route)
- Crime and Security Act 2010, sections 24 to 33 (domestic violence protection notices and orders)
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021, Part 3 (domestic abuse protection orders)
- Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984, sections 45G to 45I (magistrates' health protection orders)
- Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011 (TPIMs)
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Part 1 (temporary exclusion orders)
- Policing and Crime Act 2009, Part 4 (gang-related injunctions)
- Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 80 (statutory nuisance abatement—court-backed)
- Licensing Act 2003, sections 161 to 165 (closure of premises due to disorder or noise)
- Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001, sections 1 to 11 (closure of noisy premises)
- Housing Act 1996, sections 153A to 153E (anti-social behaviour injunctions—historic)
- Housing Act 1985, section 82A (demotion orders)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Housing Act 1988, section 6A (demotion orders—assured tenancies)
- Children Act 1989, section 43 (child assessment orders)
- Football Spectators (Scotland) Act 2006 (football banning orders, on complaint)
- Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004, Part 2 (ASBOs), Part 3 (closure of premises), Part 4 (dispersal of groups), Part 5 (noise nuisance)
- Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016, Part 2 (sexual risk orders—Scotland)
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997, sections 8 to 11 (non-harassment orders—Scotland)
- Public Health etc. (Scotland) Act 2008, Parts 4 and 5 (court public-health orders)
- Anti-Social Behaviour (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 (ASBOs—Northern Ireland)
- Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2015, Part 8 (violent offences prevention orders)
- Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022, sections 1 to 20 (stalking protection orders—Northern Ireland)
- Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2016, sections 67 to 77 (domestic violence protection notices and orders—Northern Ireland)
- Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2008, Part 3 (serious crime prevention orders—Northern Ireland)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Football Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 (football banning orders on complaint—Northern Ireland)
- Modern Slavery Act 2015, Part 2 (slavery and trafficking risk orders)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE H: ENFORCED EQUALITY LEGISLATION TO BE REPEALED IN FULL

The following primary legislation and all of their dependent secondary instruments without exception or qualification:

- Equal Pay Act 1970;
- Sex Discrimination Act 1975;
- Race Relations Act 1976;
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995;
- Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003;
- Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003;
- Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006;
- Equality Act 2006;

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE I: OFFENCES ELIGIBLE FOR EXPUNGEMENT

Road Traffic and Transport

- Road Traffic Act 1988, section 40A (use of vehicle in dangerous condition – tyres, brakes, lights)

- Road Traffic Act 1988, section 14 (failure to wear seat belt)

- Road Traffic Act 1988, section 15 (failure to secure child in restraint)

- Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, section 5 and Schedule 2 (parking offences – historic criminalisation)

- Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988, Schedule 2 (minor speeding, endorsable offences)

- Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988, section 41D (use of hand-held mobile phone while driving)

- Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981, section 24 (contraventions of bus stop rules)

- Railways Act 1889, section 5(3) (fare evasion – strict liability)

- Railway Byelaws made under Transport Act 2000, byelaw 6 (smoking), byelaw 17 (loitering, obstruction), byelaw 18 (ticketless travel)

- Transport for London Railway Byelaws, byelaw 4 (alcohol on trains), byelaw 12 (obstruction), byelaw 17 (behaviour)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Airports Byelaws (under Civil Aviation Act 1982), regulation 6 (sleeping in terminal), regulation 7 (drinking in restricted area), regulation 8 (smoking outside bays)

- Merchant Shipping Act 1995, section 100 (failure to carry prescribed safety equipment – non-commercial craft)

- Canal & River Trust General Canal Byelaws 1965, byelaw 30 (failure to display boat licence)

Licensing, Alcohol and Tobacco

- Licensing Act 2003, section 12 (consumption of alcohol in designated public place)

- Licensing Act 2003, section 146 (sale of alcohol to children – first offence)

- Licensing Act 2003, section 136 (unauthorised licensable activities – e.g. trading a few minutes after hours)

- Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991, section 3 (failure to display statutory notice)

- Protection of Children (Tobacco) Act 1986, section 7 (sale of single cigarettes)

- Nicotine Inhaling Products (Age of Sale and Proxy Purchasing) Regulations 2015, regulation 3 (sale to under 18s)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963, section 43 (small society lottery without registration)

- Cinemas Act 1985, section 7 (admitting under-age person to restricted film – trivial cases)

Consumer, Trading and Business Regulation

- Weights and Measures Act 1985, section 8 (use of unstamped weights or measures)

- Trade Descriptions Act 1968, section 1 (false trade description – trivial misdescription)

- Consumer Protection Act 1987, section 1 (supply of unsafe goods – trivial labelling failures)

- Food Safety Act 1990, section 14 (selling food not of the nature or quality demanded – e.g. expired but harmless)

- Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013, regulation 19 (failure to display hygiene certificate)

- Companies Act 2006, section 441 (failure to file accounts on time)

- Companies Act 2006, section 82 (failure to display registered name at premises)

Environment and Public Health

- Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 46 (failure to comply with household waste collection requirements)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 87 (littering)

- Environmental Protection Act 1990, section 43 (fly-posting, minor graffiti)

- Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996, section 3 (failure to clean up after dog)

- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, section 55 (littering offences)

- Control of Pollution Act 1974, section 60 (domestic noise nuisance)

- Noise Act 1996, section 2 (night noise offences – minor breaches)

- Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984, section 45F (technical breaches of notice)

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, section 13 (picking wild plants from protected site – strict liability)

- Protection of Badgers Act 1992, section 3 (interfering with badger sett – strict liability cases)

Animals and Rural

- Dogs Act 1871, section 2 (dog not kept under proper control)

- Dangerous Dogs Act 1991, section 3(2) (breach of conditions on exempted dogs – lead, muzzle)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Animal Welfare Act 2006, section 10 (failure to microchip by deadline)

- Control of Dogs Order 1992, article 2 (dog without collar and tag in public)

- Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975, section 27 (fishing without licence)

- Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975, section 22 (fishing out of season)

- Game Act 1831, section 30 (taking or killing game without licence)

- Riding Establishments Act 1964, section 1 (failure to keep inspection certificates)

- Pet Animals Act 1951, section 1 (failure to display licence)

Public Order and Morality

- Vagrancy Act 1824, section 3 (begging, rough sleeping)

- Metropolitan Police Act 1839, section 54 (singing, shouting, obstruction in street)

- Town Police Clauses Act 1847, section 28 (street obstruction at fair or market)

- Public Order Act 1986, section 5 (insulting words or behaviour – trivial cases)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Public Order Act 1986, section 91 (drunk and disorderly – non-violent)

- Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, section 47 (urinating in public)

- Fireworks Act 2003, section 31 (possession of fireworks by under 18)

- Sexual Offences Act 1956, section 32 (historic minor consensual offences – repealed)

Education and Family

- Education Act 1996, section 444(1) (failure to secure school attendance – strict liability)

- Children Act 1989, section 11 (technical breaches of contact/residence orders)

- Childcare Act 2006, section 33 (failure to register as childminder – trivial)

Media, Broadcasting and Communications

- Wireless Telegraphy Act 2006, section 363 (TV licence evasion)

- Communications Act 2003, section 125 (improper use of apparatus)

- Ofcom Regulations under Communications Act 2003, regulation 15 (failure to notify – minor relay stations)

- Cinematograph Act 1952, section 7 (unlicensed film exhibition – trivial)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

Archaic and Obsolete Minor Offences

- Pedlars Act 1871, section 4 (trading without certificate)

- Sunday Observance Act 1780, section 3 (unlawful Sunday trading – obsolete)

- Gaming Act 1845, section 17 (street gaming offences – trivial)

- Obscene Publications Act 1959, section 2 (possession of indecent publication – single copy)

- Blasphemy offences (common law, abolished but historic records remain)

Drugs and Substances

- Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, section 5(2) (possession of controlled drug – trivial, personal use only)

- Psychoactive Substances Act 2016, section 5 (possession of nitrous oxide – personal use)

- Medicines Act 1968, section 64 (possession of prescription-only medicine without authority – trivial personal use)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE J: PERSONAL DEFENCE DEVICES RESTORED TO LEGAL STATUS

- Conducted energy devices (CEDs) — hand-held Tasers designed to deliver a short, non-lethal electrical charge (commercial CE-marked CED pistols and CED revolvers)

- Hand-held stun devices — stun guns, stun torches, pocket stun-units (non-projectile electroshock devices)

- Contact electroshock batons and batons with integrated stun function (rigid contact devices intended for personal defence)

- Wearable electroshock devices — wrist/bracelet/necklace form factors that deliver a defensive shock when activated by wearer

- Remote-activation CEDs — body-worn units that can be triggered remotely by the owner (non-projectile)

- Personal defensive sprays — aerosol capsaicin (pepper) sprays formulated for personal defence, pocket-sprays and keychain sprays

- Gel/foam defensive sprays — viscous capsicum/irritant gels and foams intended to reduce blowback and limit contamination

- Vaginal/insertable anti-assault deterrents — single-use or wearable devices designed to deploy an irritant, marking agent, or alarm when forcibly dislodged (historical example: marketed deterrent inserts)

- Car-installed defensive systems — vehicle-mounted defensive dispensers or deterrent modules that release non-lethal irritant marker or emit a loud alarm when forced entry or assault is detected (dash-mounted alarm/marker units and occupant-activated dispensers)

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Personal alarms and panic devices — high-decibel audible alarms, keyfob panic buttons, wearable SOS transmitters with GPS and two-way alert capability

- Tactical personal lighting and disorienting strobe devices — high-luminosity torches and strobe lamps intended to disorient an attacker for escape (non-blinding specifications)

- Non-lethal projectile deterrents for personal defence — commercially produced pepper-ball and irritant-gel launchers marketed for civilian self-defence (where sold as self-defence devices, not as firearms)

- Marking dyes and forensic marking devices — non-toxic dye sprays, UV-visible marking agents and marker implants intended to identify assailants after an incident

- Wearable CCTV / body cameras for self-defence — pocket and clothing-mounted cameras with automatic activation on panic, designed to capture evidence during assault

- Defensive knives with safety/one-hand-release features intended primarily as rescue tools (e.g., seatbelt cutters, glass breakers combined with alarm) — permitted only where primary marketed purpose is rescue and defence, not aggression

- Tactical escape tools — non-sharp emergency escape devices (window punches, seatbelt cutters) marketed and used for escape from vehicle or confinement

- Training and simulation devices — inert training CEDs, spray trainers and dummy devices for lawful practice and familiarisation

Note: restoration to legal status in this Schedule refers to categories of commercially produced defensive devices; any device permitted under this Schedule is subject to a statutory approval and registration scheme, labelling

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

and safety standards, and criminal sanctions for reckless or unlawful use. This Schedule does not authorise manufacture or modification instructions, nor does it authorise devices intended or adapted to cause permanent injury.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

SCHEDULE K: CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES EXEMPTED FROM CRIMINAL PROHIBITION

Part 1: Plants and Fungi Permitted for Personal Cultivation

- Genera Cannabis.
- Fungi of the genera Psilocybe, Panaeolus, Copelandia, Gymnopilus, and any other fungal genus producing psilocybin or psilocin in naturally occurring concentrations.
- Cacti of the genera Lophophora, Trichocereus, Echinopsis, and any other cactus genus producing mescaline in naturally occurring concentrations.
- Salvia divinorum, being all parts of the plant Salvia divinorum.
- Mitragyna speciosa, being all parts of the plant commonly known as "kratom".
- Genera Catha.
- Genera Ephedra.
- Genera Psychotria, Diplopterys, Mimosa, Anadenanthera, Virola, Acacia, Desmodium, and any other plant genus producing naturally occurring tryptamine alkaloids.

Part 2: Plants and Fungi Excluded from Personal Cultivation Exemption

- Papaver, being all plants of the genus Papaver, including but not limited to Papaver somniferum and Papaver bracteatum.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)

- Erythroxylum, being all plants of the genus Erythroxylum, including but not limited to Erythroxylum coca and Erythroxylum novogranatense.
- Solanaceae, being all plants of the family Solanaceae which produce tropane alkaloids, including but not limited to plants of the genera Atropa, Datura, Brugmansia, Hyoscyamus, Mandragora, and Scopolia.
- Lysergic acid amide-containing plants, being Ipomoea violacea, Turbina corymbosa, Argyreia nervosa, and any other plant species producing lysergic acid amides, lysergic acid, or lysergic acid derivatives in naturally occurring concentrations.
- Claviceps, being all ergot fungi of the genus Claviceps and any other fungus producing lysergic acid, lysergic acid derivatives, or ergot alkaloids in naturally occurring concentrations.
- Animal-derived psychoactive substances, being any animal or part thereof, including but not limited to toads of the genus Incilius, fish of the family Kyphosidae, and any other animal species producing psychoactive compounds in naturally occurring concentrations.

YOU MAY SHARE AND ADAPT THIS WORK FOR ANY PURPOSE, EVEN COMMERCIALLY, PROVIDED YOU GIVE APPROPRIATE CREDIT UNDER THE *CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE* (CC BY 4.0)