

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Act 2018 (asp 7)

£4.25

OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOUR AT FOOTBALL AND THREATENING COMMUNICATIONS (REPEAL) (SCOTLAND) ACT 2018

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1. These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by the Scottish Parliament's Non-Government Bills Unit on behalf of James Kelly, the member who introduced the Bill for this Act in the Parliament, in order to assist the reader of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Act. They do not form part of the Act and have not been endorsed by the Parliament.

2. The Notes should be read in conjunction with the Act. They are not, and are not meant to be, a comprehensive description of the Act. So where a section, or a part of a section, does not seem to require any explanation or comment, none is given.

THE ACT

3. The purpose of the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Act ("the Act") is, as the name suggests, to repeal the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012 ("the 2012 Act").

4. The Act is in seven sections. The repeal itself is in section 1. Section 2 prevents a person being convicted or a penalty being imposed for an offence under the 2012 Act after repeal, and in certain circumstances permits a person to be convicted of an alternative statutory offence. Section 3 makes clear that people sentenced for a 2012 Act offence before repeal are still liable for those penalties. Section 4 repeals a provision relating to fixed penalties that was inserted by the 2012 Act into the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004. Section 5 provides definitions of key terms, while sections 6 and 7 deal with commencement and short title.

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS

Section 1

5. Section 1 repeals the 2012 Act in its entirety, with effect from the day after the Act receives Royal Assent (see section 6).

Section 2

Subsection (1) – no further convictions or penalties after relevant date

6. Under subsection (1)(a) there are to be no convictions for a “relevant offence” (that is, an offence under section 1 or section 6 of the 2012 Act – see section 5 of the Act) on or after the “relevant date” (i.e. the day after Royal Assent – see sections 5 and 6). Under subsection (1)(b) no penalties can be imposed for a relevant offence on or after that date.

7. This involves some departure from the default provision that is set out in section 17 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010. Section 17 provides that the repealed Act continues to have effect for the purpose of investigating an offence, bringing or completing proceedings and imposing a penalty.

8. Under the default (section 17) arrangements, in other words, it would continue to be possible to convict and impose penalties in respect of a 2012 Act offence for an indefinite period after the Act was repealed, so long as the behaviour that constituted the offence took place before the date of its repeal. Under section 2(1), by contrast, a person who carried out behaviour of the sort criminalised by the 2012 Act can, from the date the repeal takes effect, no longer be convicted of or have a penalty imposed for a 2012 Act offence.

Subsection (2) – application to new prosecutions brought following appeal

9. The main application of subsection (1) is to cases arising from pre-repeal behaviour which have not yet been disposed of by the relevant date. However, subsection (2) makes clear that it also applies to new prosecutions brought (further to an appeal) either before the relevant date, on that date or after it, under either section 119 (in solemn cases, prosecuted on indictment) or 185 (in summary cases) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995.

10. A new prosecution under section 119 may result from the High Court disposing of an appeal against conviction by quashing the conviction given by the trial court and granting the Crown authority to bring a new prosecution (under section 118 of the 1995 Act). It may also result from the High Court disposing of an appeal against acquittal by quashing the acquittal on the basis that it was wrong in law, but granting the Crown leave to bring a new prosecution charging the accused with the same offence or with a similar offence arising out of the same facts (under section 107E of the 1995 Act).

11. Similarly, section 185 of the 1995 Act allows a new prosecution to be brought when the Sheriff Appeal Court disposes of a “stated case” by setting aside the verdict of the inferior court and grants authority for a new prosecution.

12. Accordingly, if a person is convicted (or acquitted) of a 2012 Act offence before the “relevant date” (i.e. the date on which the 2012 Act is repealed), the convicted person (or the Crown) appeals and the appeal court, in disposing of the appeal, grants authority for a new prosecution, then any such new prosecution (whether it is brought before, on or after the relevant date) cannot result in a conviction for the 2012 Act offence or the imposition of a penalty in respect of it, on or after the relevant date.

Subsections (3) and (4) – ability to convict of a different statutory offence

13. Subsection (3) applies where proceedings have begun for a 2012 Act offence but have not been determined by the time of the repeal. Existing legislation allows for the amendment of charges, so as to substitute a charge under the 2012 Act for a different statutory or common law offence, prior to the determination of a case. A court also has a power to convict a person charged under any enactment of a common law offence, where the facts proved amount to that common law offence. The courts have no general power to convict a person charged under an enactment of a different statutory offence. Subsection (3), read with (4), addresses this in relation to proceedings for a 2012 Act offence, allowing the court to convict the person of a different statutory offence if the facts proved in the proceedings amount to that different offence.

Section 3

14. Section 3 makes clear that the Act does not remove a person’s liability to a penalty imposed prior to repeal in respect of a 2012 Act offence.

Section 4

15. Section 3 of the 2012 Act inserted a reference to offences under section 1 of that Act into the table of fixed penalty offences in section 128 of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004. The effect of this was to allow section 1 offences to be dealt with by the issuing of a fixed penalty notice, payment of which discharges the person’s liability to prosecution. Under section 131 of the 2004 Act, a person given a fixed penalty notice who, within a period of 28 days, neither pays the penalty (currently £40) nor opts to be tried for the offence becomes liable to a sum of one and a half times the original penalty (i.e. £60).

16. The Act, by repealing the 2012 Act, removes (from the relevant date) the ability to issue any further fixed penalty notices for 2012 Act offences. Section 4 is a consequential provision to repeal the entry in section 128 of the 2004 Act.

Section 5

17. The definition of “High Court” adopts that used in the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (section 307). Accordingly, it means “High Court of Justiciary” and includes any court held by the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, or any of them.

18. “Relevant offence” means either an offence under section 1 of the 2012 Act (offensive behaviour at a regulated football match) or an offence under section 6 (threatening communication), as the case may be.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY

19. The following table sets out, for each Stage of the proceedings in the Scottish Parliament on the Bill for this Act, the dates on which the proceedings at that Stage took place, and references to the Official Report of those proceedings. It also shows the dates on which Committee reports and other papers relating to the Bill were published, and gives references to those reports and other papers.

*These notes relate to the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications
(Repeal) (Scotland) Act 2018 (asp 7)
which received Royal Assent on 19 April 2018*

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS	REFERENCE
BEFORE INTRODUCTION	
Draft proposal – lodged 27 July 2016 Final proposal – lodged 23 October 2016	<u>Proposed Football Act (Repeal) (Scotland) Bill</u>
INTRODUCTION	
Bill (as introduced) – 21 June 2017	<u>SP Bill 19 Session 5 (2017)</u>
SPICe briefing on Bill (as introduced) – published 25 September 2017	<u>SPICe briefing SB 17-66</u>
STAGE 1	
(a) Lead committee – Justice Committee	
Stage 1 report – published 18 January 2018	<u>SP Paper 258, 2nd Report 2018 (Session 5)</u>
(c) Consideration by the Parliament	
Stage 1 debate – 25 January 2018	<u>Cols 43 – 97</u>
STAGE 2	
Justice Committee	
Stage 2 proceedings – 27 February 2018	<u>Cols 7 – 22</u>
Bill (as amended at Stage 2) – 28 February 2018	<u>SP Bill 19A, Session 5 (2018)</u>
STAGE 3	
Consideration by the Parliament	
Stage 3 proceedings – 15 March 2018	<u>Cols 63-116</u>
ROYAL ASSENT	
19 April 2018	Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Act 2018 (asp 7)

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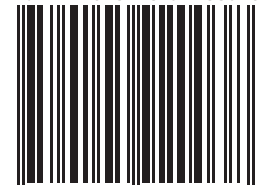
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