

RAILWAY POLICING (SCOTLAND) ACT 2017

EXPLANATORY NOTES

THE ACT

Arrangements for railway policing

7. **Section 1** of the Act inserts a new Chapter 12A (consisting of sections 85A to 85M) into Part 1 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (“the 2012 Act”), establishing a legislative framework for RPAs to be made between railway operators and the SPA in relation to the policing of railways and railway property.

Railway Policing Agreements

8. *Section 85A* sets out what the nature of an RPA is. These are contractual arrangements between a railway operator and the SPA which provide for the policing of the railways and any railway property used by the operator, and require the operator to pay for that policing. The chief constable must seek to ensure that railways are policed in accordance with RPAs (see section 2 of the Act and its amendments to section 17 of the 2012 Act).
9. Subsection (1) of section 85A confers a power on the SPA to enter into RPAs¹. Subsection (2) provides that an RPA is an agreement about the policing of railways or railway property. To be classified as an RPA, it must include two specific provisions (in addition to anything else it may contain).
10. The first provision it must contain is one obliging Police Scotland to police the railways and railway property in accordance with any agreement under new section 85K (or, in the absence of such an agreement, a determination made under section 85K(2)). This gives railway operators a role in setting the priorities and objectives for the policing of the railways as well as the proposed arrangements for the policing. As noted above, this then feeds into the chief constable’s functions in relation to the policing of Scotland.
11. The second provision it must contain is one obliging a railway operator who is party to such an agreement to pay the sums which the SPA charges for such policing. This should be read in conjunction with section 85B which sets certain parameters around what may be charged for.
12. The chief constable must be involved in the negotiation of RPAs (subsection (3) of section 85A and see also section 17(2) of the 2012 Act as amended by section 2 of the Act)². The SPA must also obtain Ministerial approval before entering into or varying any RPA (subsection (4)). However, this requirement does not apply where an RPA is entered into or varied by means of the dispute resolution procedures set out in sections 85F and 85G.

¹ These replace the police service agreements (PSAs) entered into between the BTPA and railway operators under section 33 of the [Railways and Transport Safety Act 2003](#). For more information on the existing arrangements under the 2003 Act, see the policy memorandum at paragraph 25.

² The chief constable may delegate this function to another constable under section 18 of the 2012 Act, for example a senior officer having operational responsibility for railway policing.

13. *Section 85B* makes further provision about the costs which may be recovered under an RPA. These include indirect costs incurred in support of the provision of railway policing (such as support services and administration costs), as well as an ability to take account of underpayments or overpayments for policing services in previous financial years. This means that a charge may be levied based on estimated costs, with a reconciliation being carried out once the actual costs are known. Subsection (2) specifies that charges must not exceed the cost of providing railway policing services.
14. *Section 85C* permits the Scottish Ministers to compel specified railway operators to enter into . Any operator, or description of operator, which is to be subject to this requirement will be specified in regulations, following consultation with the railway operator or operators concerned. By virtue of section 125(2) of the 2012 Act (as amended by section 1(2) of the Act), regulations under this section are subject to the affirmative procedure.

Disputes

15. Where disputes arise in relation to RPAs, sections 85D to 85I will permit those disputes to be referred to the Scottish Ministers and determined appropriately.
16. *Section 85D* specifies which kinds of disputes may be referred to the Scottish Ministers. These are disputes about the terms to be included in RPAs (where the railway operator is required to enter into one) and disputes about the variation, interpretation or operation of RPAs which have already been concluded (whether or not the railway operator was required to enter into it).
17. *Section 85E* confers power on the Scottish Ministers to require steps to be taken in order to attempt to resolve disputes referred to them under section 85D(1) without the need for a formal determination under section 85F or section 85G. While there is no formal limitation on the steps which may require to be taken – provided those steps are considered to be capable of leading to a resolution of the dispute by the parties themselves – examples of such steps may include requiring the parties to engage with one another or requiring the sharing of information. The Scottish Ministers can also require a party or parties to the dispute to meet the payment of costs incurred in the taking of such steps (for example, the costs of producing and sharing information).
18. *Section 85F* makes provision regarding the determination of disputes that are referred to the Scottish Ministers about the terms to be included in an RPA. The Scottish Ministers have the option either to determine such a dispute themselves or to appoint a suitable person to determine the dispute (subsection (2))³. Subsection (3) makes provision about the procedure that the decision maker must follow when determining a dispute (which must include, as a minimum, an opportunity for the parties to the dispute to make representations). Subsections (4) and (5) make provision about what action may or must be taken by the person determining the dispute, and what effect their determination has.
19. *Section 85G* makes provision regarding the determination of disputes that are referred to the Scottish Ministers about the variation, interpretation or operation of an RPA. These disputes may be determined only by a suitable person appointed by the Scottish Ministers (subsection (2)). Subsection (3) makes provision about the procedure that the decision maker must follow when determining a dispute (again, at minimum, there must be an opportunity for the parties to the dispute to make representations). Subsections (4) and (5) make provision about what action may be taken by the person determining the dispute, and what effect their determination has.
20. *Sections 85H and 85I* set out the processes for appeals and enforcement of decisions reached by the Scottish Ministers or a person appointed by them to determine disputes.

³ It is worth noting in this context that “person” may include corporate bodies etc. See schedule 1 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010.

21. Under *section 85H*, the parties to the dispute may appeal to the Court of Session against a number of decisions taken by the Scottish Ministers (or a person nominated by them) in considering and determining disputes. Accordingly, any requirement imposed by the Scottish Ministers to pay costs associated with the taking of steps to resolve the dispute under *section 85E(2)(b)* may be appealed. Likewise, an appeal may be made to that court against any determination as to the terms to be included in an RPA or as to its variation, construction or operation (including any requirement placed on one party to pay a sum of money to another in accordance with the RPA). Any award of expenses in connection with the determination of a dispute may also be appealed.
22. *Section 85I* permits any determination of a dispute to be enforced as if it were a judgment of the Court of Session (provided the court gives its permission) using, in particular, powers in relation to contempt of court.

Engagement with railway operators

23. *Section 85J* places a requirement on the SPA to engage regularly with those railway operators who have entered into an RPA (or are required to enter into an RPA, but have not yet agreed terms) and with those trade unions which the SPA considers to be representative of employees of railway operators and of police staff. The engagement is to be about the policing of railways and railway property, and subsection (1) requires a forum to be established and maintained for that purpose. The chief constable is obliged to participate in the forum by virtue of amendments made to *section 17(2)* of the 2012 Act by *section 2* of the Act⁴.
24. *Section 85K* places a requirement on the SPA to take steps to agree certain matters with railway operators and the chief constable. Those matters are the priorities and objectives for railway policing, the proposed arrangements by which those priorities and objectives will be met, and the expected overall costs of those arrangements. As with *section 85J*, this obligation applies to the SPA in relation to railway operators who have entered into an RPA (or are required to enter into an RPA, but have not yet agreed terms). Although the SPA is to take steps to agree all of these matters with railway operators and the chief constable, where the SPA is unable to secure that agreement, it may determine them in consultation with the chief constable (subsection (2)). As noted above, it is a mandatory provision of an RPA that Police Scotland will police the railways and railway property in accordance with such priorities and objectives (see *section 85A(2)(a)*).
25. Agreements under this section are to be made on a yearly basis with the start date for the agreement coinciding with that for the annual police plans of Police Scotland under *section 35* of the 2012 Act. By virtue of new *section 85K(3)*, the agreements must have regard to the policing principles (set out in *section 32* of the 2012 Act), and have regard to and not be inconsistent with the strategic police priorities (see *section 33* of the 2012 Act). They must also not be inconsistent with the most recent strategic police plan (see *section 34* of the 2012 Act). For more information on the existing planning requirements of Police Scotland, see Chapter 4 of the 2012 Act.

Engagement with railway users etc.

26. *Section 85L* places a requirement on the SPA to make arrangements to obtain the views of a broad range of people about the policing of the railways and railway property in Scotland. The SPA must make arrangements to obtain the views of passengers on the railways, employees of railway operators, constables and police staff of Police Scotland, trade unions which the SPA considers to be representative of employees of railway operators and of police staff, representatives of police officers (specifically, the Police Federation for Scotland, and persons or bodies which the SPA considers to be representative of senior officers, and of superintendents), as well as anybody else who

⁴ The chief constable may delegate this function to another constable under *section 18* of the 2012 Act, for example a senior officer having operational responsibility for railway policing.

*These notes relate to the Railway Policing (Scotland) Act 2017 (asp 4)
which received Royal Assent on 1 August 2017*

the SPA considers may have an interest in that policing. In doing so, it is open to the SPA to consult representative bodies and organisations.

27. *Section 85M* provides definitions of those terms used in the inserted Chapter 12A. It should be read in conjunction with section 99 of the 2012 Act which provides definitions for the Part more generally.

Amendment of chief constable's functions

28. **Section 2** of the Act adds to the list of the chief constable's responsibilities in relation to the policing of Scotland, as set out in section 17 of the 2012 Act. It requires the chief constable, in addition to those existing responsibilities, to provide any assistance that the SPA may reasonably seek in order to support it in negotiating RPAs with railway operators. It also adds RPAs to the list of plans etc. which the chief constable must act in accordance with under section 17(4) of the 2012 Act in exercising his or her functions. As discussed above in relation to section 85J, it also requires the chief constable to participate in the railway policing management forum established by that section.