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ABORTION ACT 1967

1. Medical termination of pregnancy

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a person shall not be guilty of any offence under the law relating to abortion when a pregnancy is terminated by a registered medical practitioner if two medical practitioners are of the opinion, formed in good faith—
 - (a) that the pregnancy has not exceeded its twenty-fourth week and that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated, of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman or any existing children of her family; or
 - (b) that the termination is necessary to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman; or
 - (c) that the continuance of the pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman, greater than if the pregnancy were terminated; or
 - (d) that there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.
- (2) In determining whether the continuance of a pregnancy would involve such risk of injury to health as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of this section, account may be taken of the pregnant woman's actual or reasonably foreseeable environment.
- (3) Except as provided by subsection (4) of this section, any treatment for the termination of pregnancy must be carried out in a hospital vested in the Secretary of State for the purposes of his functions under the National Health Service Act 2006 or the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978 or in a hospital vested in a primary care trust or a National Health Service trust, or an NHS foundation trust, or in a place ... approved for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of State.
- (4) Subsection (3) of this section, and so much of subsection (1) as relates to the opinion of two registered medical practitioners, shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by a registered practitioner in a case where he is of the opinion, formed in good faith, that the termination is immediately necessary to save the life or to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman.

2. Notification

- (1) The Minister of Health in respect of England and Wales, and the Secretary of State in respect of Scotland, shall by statutory instrument make regulations to provide—
 - (a) for requiring any such opinion as is referred to in section 1 of this Act to be certified by the practitioners or practitioner concerned in such form and at such time as may be prescribed by the regulations, and for requiring the preservation and disposal of certificates made for the purposes of the regulations;
 - (b) for requiring any registered medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy to give notice of the termination and such other information relating to the termination as may be so prescribed;
 - (c) for prohibiting the disclosure, except to such persons or for such purposes as may be so prescribed, of notices given or information furnished pursuant to the regulations.
- (3) Any person who wilfully contravenes or wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of regulations under subsection (1) of this section shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

4. Conscientious objection to participation in treatment

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, no person shall be under any duty, whether by contract or by any statutory or other legal requirement, to participate in any treatment authorised by this Act to which he has a conscientious objection:
Provided that in any legal proceedings the burden of proof of conscientious objection shall rest on the person claiming to rely on it.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section shall affect any duty to participate in treatment which is necessary to save the life or to prevent grave permanent injury to the physical or mental health of a pregnant woman.

5. Supplementary provisions

- (1) No offence under the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 shall be committed by a registered medical practitioner who terminates a pregnancy in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) For the purposes of the law relating to abortion, anything done with intent to procure a woman's miscarriage (or, in the case of a woman carrying more than one foetus, her miscarriage of any foetus) is unlawfully done unless authorised by section 1 of this Act and, in the case of a woman carrying more than one foetus, anything done with intent to procure her miscarriage of any foetus is authorised by that section if—
 - (a) the ground for termination of the pregnancy specified in subsection (1)(d) of that section applies in relation to any foetus and the thing is done for the purpose of procuring the miscarriage of that foetus, or
 - (b) any of the other grounds for termination of the pregnancy specified in that section applies.

6. Interpretation

In this Act, the following expressions have meanings hereby assigned to them:—

'the law relating to abortion' means sections 58 and 59 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861, and any rule of law relating to the procurement of abortion.

ACCESSORIES AND ABETTORS ACT 1861**8. Abettors**

Whosoever shall aid, abet, counsel, or procure the commission of any indictable offence, whether the same be an offence at common law or by virtue of any Act passed or to be passed, shall be liable to be tried, indicted, and punished as a principal offender.

ANIMAL WELFARE ACT 2006**1. Animals to which the Act applies**

- (1) In this Act, except subsections (4) and (5), 'animal' means a vertebrate other than man.
- (2) Nothing in this Act applies to an animal while it is in its foetal or embryonic form.
- (3) The appropriate national authority may by regulations for all or any of the purposes of this Act—
 - (a) extend the definition of 'animal' so as to include invertebrates of any description;
 - (b) make provision in lieu of subsection (2) as respects any invertebrates included in the definition of 'animal';
 - (c) amend subsection (2) to extend the application of this Act to an animal from such earlier stage of its development as may be specified in the regulations.
- (4) The power under subsection (3)(a) or (c) may only be exercised if the appropriate national authority is satisfied, on the basis of scientific evidence, that animals of the kind concerned are capable of experiencing pain or suffering.
- (5) In this section, 'vertebrate' means any animal of the Sub-phylum Vertebrata of the Phylum Chordata and 'invertebrate' means any animal not of that Sub-phylum.

2. 'Protected animal'

An animal is a 'protected animal' for the purposes of this Act if—

- (a) it is of a kind which is commonly domesticated in the British Islands,
- (b) it is under the control of man whether on a permanent or temporary basis, or
- (c) it is not living in a wild state.

3. Responsibility for animals

- (1) In this Act, references to a person responsible for an animal are to a person responsible for an animal whether on a permanent or temporary basis.
- (2) In this Act, references to being responsible for an animal include being in charge of it.
- (3) For the purposes of this Act, a person who owns an animal shall always be regarded as being a person who is responsible for it.

- (4) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be treated as responsible for any animal for which a person under the age of 16 years of whom he has actual care and control is responsible.

4. Unnecessary suffering

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) an act of his, or a failure of his to act, causes an animal to suffer,
 - (b) he knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that the act, or failure to act, would have that effect or be likely to do so,
 - (c) the animal is a protected animal, and
 - (d) the suffering is unnecessary.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he is responsible for an animal,
 - (b) an act, or failure to act, of another person causes the animal to suffer,
 - (c) he permitted that to happen or failed to take such steps (whether by way of supervising the other person or otherwise) as were reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent that happening, and
 - (d) the suffering is unnecessary.
- (3) The considerations to which it is relevant to have regard when determining for the purposes of this section whether suffering is unnecessary include—
- (a) whether the suffering could reasonably have been avoided or reduced;
 - (b) whether the conduct which caused the suffering was in compliance with any relevant enactment or any relevant provisions of a licence or code of practice issued under an enactment;
 - (c) whether the conduct which caused the suffering was for a legitimate purpose, such as—
 - (i) the purpose of benefiting the animal, or
 - (ii) the purpose of protecting a person, property or another animal;
 - (d) whether the suffering was proportionate to the purpose of the conduct concerned;
 - (e) whether the conduct concerned was in all the circumstances that of a reasonably competent and humane person.
- (4) Nothing in this section applies to the destruction of an animal in an appropriate and humane manner.

5. Mutilation

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he carries out a prohibited procedure on a protected animal;
 - (b) he causes such a procedure to be carried out on such an animal.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he is responsible for an animal,
 - (b) another person carries out a prohibited procedure on the animal, and
 - (c) he permitted that to happen or failed to take such steps (whether by way of supervising the other person or otherwise) as were reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent that happening.
- (3) References in this section to the carrying out of a prohibited procedure on an animal are to the carrying out of a procedure which involves interference with the sensitive tissues or bone structure of the animal, otherwise than for the purpose of its medical treatment.
- (6) Nothing in this section applies to the removal of the whole or any part of a dog's tail.

6. Docking of dogs' tails

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he removes the whole or any part of a dog's tail, otherwise than for the purpose of its medical treatment;
 - (b) he causes the whole or any part of a dog's tail to be removed by another person, otherwise than for the purpose of its medical treatment.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
- (a) he is responsible for a dog,
 - (b) another person removes the whole or any part of the dog's tail, otherwise than for the purpose of its medical treatment, and

- (c) he permitted that to happen or failed to take such steps (whether by way of supervising the other person or otherwise) as were reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent that happening.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if the dog is a certified working dog that is not more than 5 days old.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a dog is a certified working dog if a veterinary surgeon has certified, in accordance with regulations made by the appropriate national authority, that the first and second conditions mentioned below are met.
- (5) The first condition referred to in subsection (4) is that there has been produced to the veterinary surgeon such evidence as the appropriate national authority may by regulations require for the purpose of showing that the dog is likely to be used for work in connection with—
 - (a) law enforcement,
 - (b) activities of Her Majesty's armed forces,
 - (c) emergency rescue,
 - (d) lawful pest control, or
 - (e) the lawful shooting of animals.
- (6) The second condition referred to in subsection (4) is that the dog is of a type specified for the purposes of this subsection by regulations made by the appropriate national authority.
- (7) It is a defence for a person accused of an offence under subsection (1) or (2) to show that he reasonably believed that the dog was one in relation to which subsection (3) applies.
- (8) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) he owns a subsection (3) dog, and
 - (b) fails to take reasonable steps to secure that, before the dog is 3 months old, it is identified as a subsection (3) dog in accordance with regulations made by the appropriate national authority.
- (9) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) he shows a dog at an event to which members of the public are admitted on payment of a fee,
 - (b) the dog's tail has been wholly or partly removed (in England and Wales or elsewhere), and
 - (c) removal took place on or after the commencement day.
- (10) Where a dog is shown only for the purpose of demonstrating its working ability, subsection (9) does not apply if the dog is a subsection (3) dog.
- (11) It is a defence for a person accused of an offence under subsection (9) to show that he reasonably believed—
 - (a) that the event was not one to which members of the public were admitted on payment of an entrance fee,
 - (b) that the removal took place before the commencement day, or
 - (c) that the dog was one in relation to which subsection (10) applies.
- (12) A person commits an offence if he knowingly gives false information to a veterinary surgeon in connection with the giving of a certificate for the purposes of this section.

7. Administration of poisons etc.

- (1) A person commits an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, he—
 - (a) administers any poisonous or injurious drug or substance to a protected animal, knowing it to be poisonous or injurious, or
 - (b) causes any poisonous or injurious drug or substance to be taken by a protected animal, knowing it to be poisonous or injurious.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) he is responsible for an animal,
 - (b) without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, another person administers a poisonous or injurious drug or substance to the animal or causes the animal to take such a drug or substance, and
 - (c) he permitted that to happen or, knowing the drug or substance to be poisonous or injurious, he failed to take such steps (whether by way of supervising the other person or otherwise) as were reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent that happening.

- (3) In this section, references to a poisonous or injurious drug or substance include a drug or substance which, by virtue of the quantity or manner in which it is administered or taken, has the effect of a poisonous or injurious drug or substance.

8. Fighting etc.

- (1) A person commits an offence if he—
- (a) causes an animal fight to take place, or attempts to do so;
 - (b) knowingly receives money for admission to an animal fight;
 - (c) knowingly publicises a proposed animal fight;
 - (d) provides information about an animal fight to another with the intention of enabling or encouraging attendance at the fight;
 - (e) makes or accepts a bet on the outcome of an animal fight or on the likelihood of anything occurring or not occurring in the course of an animal fight;
 - (f) takes part in an animal fight;
 - (g) has in his possession anything designed or adapted for use in connection with an animal fight with the intention of its being so used;
 - (h) keeps or trains an animal for use for in connection with an animal fight;
 - (i) keeps any premises for use for an animal fight.
- (2) A person commits an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, he is present at an animal fight.
- (3) A person commits an offence if, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, he—
- (a) knowingly supplies a video recording of an animal fight,
 - (b) knowingly publishes a video recording of an animal fight,
 - (c) knowingly shows a video recording of an animal fight to another, or
 - (d) possesses a video recording of an animal fight, knowing it to be such a recording, with the intention of supplying it.
- (7) In this section—
- ‘animal fight’ means an occasion on which a protected animal is placed with an animal, or with a human, for the purpose of fighting, wrestling or baiting;
- ‘video recording’ means a recording, in any form, from which a moving image may by any means be reproduced and includes data stored on a computer disc or by other electronic means which is capable of conversion into a moving image.
- (8) In this section—
- (a) references to supplying or publishing a video recording are to supplying or publishing a video recording in any manner, including, in relation to a video recording in the form of data stored electronically, by means of transmitting such data;
 - (b) references to showing a video recording are to showing a moving image reproduced from a video recording by any means.

9. Duty of person responsible for animal to ensure welfare

- (1) A person commits an offence if he does not take such steps as are reasonable in all the circumstances to ensure that the needs of an animal for which he is responsible are met to the extent required by good practice.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act, an animal’s needs shall be taken to include—
- (a) its need for a suitable environment,
 - (b) its need for a suitable diet,
 - (c) its need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns,
 - (d) any need it has to be housed with, or apart from, other animals, and
 - (e) its need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease.
- (3) The circumstances to which it is relevant to have regard when applying subsection (1) include, in particular—
- (a) any lawful purpose for which the animal is kept, and
 - (b) any lawful activity undertaken in relation to the animal.
- (4) Nothing in this section applies to the destruction of an animal in an appropriate and humane manner.

ANTI-TERRORISM, CRIME AND SECURITY ACT 2001

113. Use of noxious substances or things to cause harm and intimidate

- (1) A person who takes any action which—
 - (a) involves the use of a noxious substance or other noxious thing;
 - (b) has or is likely to have an effect falling within subsection (2); and
 - (c) is designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public,
 is guilty of an offence.
- (2) Action has an effect falling within this subsection if it—
 - (a) causes serious violence against a person anywhere in the world;
 - (b) causes serious damage to real or personal property anywhere in the world;
 - (c) endangers human life or creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; or
 - (d) induces in members of the public the fear that the action is likely to endanger their lives or create a serious risk to their health or safety;
 but any effect on the person taking the action is to be disregarded.
- (3) A person who—
 - (a) makes a threat that he or another will take any action which constitutes an offence under subsection (1); and
 - (b) intends thereby to induce in a person anywhere in the world the fear that the threat is likely to be carried out,
 is guilty of an offence.
- (5) In this section—

‘the government’ means the government of the United Kingdom, of a part of the United Kingdom or of a country other than the United Kingdom; and

‘the public’ includes the public of a country other than the United Kingdom.

113A. Application of section 113

- (1) Section 113 applies to conduct done—
 - (a) in the United Kingdom; or
 - (b) outside the United Kingdom which satisfies the following two conditions.
- (2) The first condition is that the conduct is done for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.
- (3) The second condition is that the conduct is—
 - (a) by a United Kingdom national or a United Kingdom resident;
 - (b) by any person done to, or in relation to, a United Kingdom national, a United Kingdom resident or a protected person; or
 - (c) by any person done in circumstances which fall within section 63D(1)(b) and (c) or (3)(b) and (c) of the Terrorism Act 2000.
- (4) The following expressions have the same meaning as they have for the purposes of sections 63C and 63D of that Act—
 - (a) ‘United Kingdom national’;
 - (b) ‘United Kingdom resident’;
 - (c) ‘protected person’.
- (5) For the purposes of this section it is immaterial whether a person knows that another is a United Kingdom national, a United Kingdom resident or a protected person.

114. Hoaxes involving noxious substances or things

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if he—
 - (a) places any substance or other thing in any place; or
 - (b) sends any substance or other thing from one place to another (by post, rail or any other means whatever);
 with the intention of inducing in a person anywhere in the world a belief that it is likely to be (or contain) a noxious substance or other noxious thing and thereby endanger human life or create a serious risk to human health.
- (2) A person is guilty of an offence if he communicates any information which he knows or believes to be false with the intention of inducing in a person anywhere in the world a belief that a noxious substance or other noxious thing is likely to be present (whether at

the time the information is communicated or later) in any place and thereby endanger human life or create a serious risk to human health.

115. Sections 113 and 114: supplementary

- (1) For the purposes of sections 113 and 114 'substance' includes any biological agent and any other natural or artificial substance (whatever its form, origin or method of production).
- (2) For a person to be guilty of an offence under section 113(3) or 114 it is not necessary for him to have any particular person in mind as the person in whom he intends to induce the belief in question.

AVIATION SECURITY ACT 1982

1. Hijacking

- (1) A person on board an aircraft in flight who unlawfully, by the use of force or by threats of any kind, seizes the aircraft or exercises control of it commits the offence of hijacking, whatever his nationality, whatever the State in which the aircraft is registered and whether the aircraft is in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, but subject to subsection (2) below.
- (2) If—
 - (a) the aircraft is used in military, customs or police service, or
 - (b) both the place of take-off and the place of landing are in the territory of the State in which the aircraft is registered,
subsection (1) above shall not apply unless—
 - (i) the person seizing or exercising control of the aircraft is a United Kingdom national; or
 - (ii) his act is committed in the United Kingdom; or
 - (iii) the aircraft is registered in the United Kingdom or is used in the military or customs service of the United Kingdom or in the service of any police force in the United Kingdom.
- (3) A person who commits the offence of hijacking shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life.
- (5) For the purposes of this section the territorial waters of any State shall be treated as part of its territory.

2. Destroying, damaging or endangering safety of aircraft

- (1) It shall, subject to subsection (4) below, be an offence for any person unlawfully and intentionally—
 - (a) to destroy an aircraft in service or so to damage such an aircraft as to render it incapable of flight or as to be likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
 - (b) to commit on board an aircraft in flight any act of violence which is likely to endanger the safety of the aircraft.
- (2) It shall also, subject to subsection (4) below, be an offence for any person unlawfully and intentionally to place, or cause to be placed, on an aircraft in service any device or substance which is likely to destroy the aircraft, or is likely so to damage it as to render it incapable of flight or as to be likely to endanger its safety in flight; but nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the circumstances in which the commission of any act—
 - (a) may constitute an offence under subsection (1) above, or
 - (b) may constitute attempting or conspiring to commit, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring, or being art and part in, the commission of such an offence.
- (3) Except as provided by subsection (4) below, subsections (1) and (2) above shall apply whether any such act as is therein mentioned is committed in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, whatever the nationality of the person committing the act and whatever the State in which the aircraft is registered.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (2) above shall not apply to any act committed in relation to an aircraft used in military, customs or police service unless—
 - (a) the act is committed in the United Kingdom, or

- (b) where the act is committed outside the United Kingdom, the person committing it is a United Kingdom national.
- (5) A person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life.
- (6) In this section 'unlawfully'—
 - (a) in relation to the commission of an act in the United Kingdom, means so as (apart from this Act) to constitute an offence under the law of the part of the United Kingdom in which the act is committed, and
 - (b) in relation to the commission of an act outside the United Kingdom, means so that the commission of the act would (apart from this Act) have been an offence under the law of England and Wales if it had been committed in England and Wales or of Scotland if it had been committed in Scotland.
- (7) In this section 'act of violence' means—
 - (a) any act done in the United Kingdom which constitutes the offence of murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, culpable homicide or assault or an offence under section 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28 or 29 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 or under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883, and
 - (b) any act done outside the United Kingdom which, if done in the United Kingdom, would constitute such an offence as is mentioned in paragraph (a) above.

3. Other acts endangering or likely to endanger safety of aircraft

- (1) It shall, subject to subsections (5) and (6) below, be an offence for any person unlawfully and intentionally to destroy or damage any property to which this subsection applies, or to interfere with the operation of any such property, where the destruction, damage or interference is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft in flight.
- (2) Subsection (1) above applies to any property used for the provision of air navigation facilities, including any land, building or ship so used, and including any apparatus or equipment so used, whether it is on board an aircraft or elsewhere.
- (3) It shall also, subject to subsections (4) and (5) below, be an offence for any person intentionally to communicate any information which is false, misleading or deceptive in a material particular, where the communication of the information endangers the safety of an aircraft in flight or is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft in flight.
- (4) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (3) above to prove—
 - (a) that he believed, and had reasonable grounds for believing, that the information was true; or
 - (b) that, when he communicated the information, he was lawfully employed to perform duties which consisted of or included the communication of information and that he communicated the information in good faith in the performance of those duties.
- (5) Subsections (1) and (3) above shall not apply to the commission of any act unless either the act is committed in the United Kingdom, or, where it is committed outside the United Kingdom—
 - (a) the person committing it is a United Kingdom national; or
 - (b) the commission of the act endangers or is likely to endanger the safety in flight of a civil aircraft registered in the United Kingdom or chartered by demise to a lessee whose principal place of business, or (if he has no place of business) whose permanent residence, is in the United Kingdom; or
 - (c) the act is committed on board a civil aircraft which is so registered or so chartered; or
 - (d) the act is committed on board a civil aircraft which lands in the United Kingdom with the person who committed the act still on board.
- (6) Subsection (1) above shall also not apply to any act committed outside the United Kingdom and so committed in relation to property which is situated outside the United Kingdom and is not used for the provision of air navigation facilities in connection with international air navigation, unless the person committing the act is a United Kingdom national.
- (7) A person who commits an offence under this section shall be liable, on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life.

- (8) In this section 'civil aircraft' means any aircraft other than an aircraft used in military, customs or police service and 'unlawfully' has the same meaning as in section 2 of this Act.

4. Offences in relation to certain dangerous articles

- (1) It shall be an offence for any person without lawful authority or reasonable excuse (the proof of which shall lie on him) to have with him—
- in any aircraft registered in the United Kingdom, whether at a time when the aircraft is in the United Kingdom or not, or
 - in any other aircraft at a time when it is in, or in flight over, the United Kingdom, or
 - in any part of an aerodrome in the United Kingdom, or
 - in any air navigation installation in the United Kingdom which does not form part of an aerodrome,
- any article to which this section applies.
- (2) This section applies to the following articles, that is to say—
- any firearm, or any article having the appearance of being a firearm, whether capable of being discharged or not;
 - any explosive, any article manufactured or adapted (whether in the form of a bomb, grenade or otherwise) so as to have the appearance of being an explosive, whether it is capable of producing a practical effect by explosion or not, or any article marked or labelled so as to indicate that it is or contains an explosive; and
 - any article (not falling within either of the preceding paragraphs) made or adapted for use for causing injury to or incapacitating a person or for destroying or damaging property, or intended by the person having it with him for such use, whether by him or by any other person.
- (3) For the purposes of this section a person who is for the time being in an aircraft, or in part of an aerodrome, shall be treated as having with him in the aircraft, or in that part of the aerodrome, as the case may be, an article to which this section applies if—
- where he is in an aircraft, the article, or an article in which it is contained, is in the aircraft and has been caused (whether by him or by any other person) to be brought there as being, or as forming part of, his baggage on a flight in the aircraft or has been caused by him to be brought there as being, or as forming part of, any other property to be carried on such a flight, or
 - where he is in part of an aerodrome (otherwise than in an aircraft), the article, or an article in which it is contained, is in that or any other part of the aerodrome and has been caused (whether by him or by any other person) to be brought into the aerodrome as being, or as forming part of, his baggage on a flight from that aerodrome or has been caused by him to be brought there as being, or as forming part of, any other property to be carried on such a flight on which he is also to be carried,
- notwithstanding that the circumstances may be such that (apart from this subsection) he would not be regarded as having the article with him in the aircraft or in a part of the aerodrome, as the case may be.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable—
- on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both;
 - on conviction on indictment, to a fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.
- (5) Nothing in subsection (3) above shall be construed as limiting the circumstances in which a person would, apart from that subsection, be regarded as having an article with him as mentioned in subsection (1) above.

38. Interpretation etc.

- (1) In this Act, except in so far as the context otherwise requires—
- 'aerodrome' means the aggregate of the land, buildings and works comprised in an aerodrome within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1982 and (if and so far as not comprised in an aerodrome as defined in that Act) any land, building or works situated within the boundaries of an area designated, by an order made by the Secretary of State which is for the time being in force, as constituting the area of an aerodrome for the purposes of this Act;

'air navigation installation' means any building, works, apparatus or equipment used wholly or mainly for the purpose of assisting air traffic control or as an aid to air navigation, together with any land contiguous or adjacent to any such building, works, apparatus or equipment and used wholly or mainly for purposes connected therewith;

'aircraft registered or operating in the United Kingdom' means any aircraft which is either—

- (a) an aircraft registered in the United Kingdom, or
- (b) an aircraft not so registered which is for the time being allocated for use on flights which (otherwise than in exceptional circumstances) include landing at or taking off from one or more aerodromes in the United Kingdom;

'article' includes any substance, whether in solid or liquid form or in the form of a gas or vapour;

'constable' includes any person having the powers and privileges of a constable;

'explosive' means any article manufactured for the purpose of producing a practical effect by explosion, or intended for that purpose by a person having the article with him;

'firearm' includes an airgun or air pistol;

'manager', in relation to an aerodrome, means the person (whether ... the Civil Aviation Authority, a local authority or any other person) by whom the aerodrome is managed;

'military service' includes naval and air force service;

'measures' (without prejudice to the generality of that expression) includes the construction, execution, alteration, demolition or removal of buildings or other works and also includes the institution or modification, and the supervision and enforcement, of any practice or procedure;

'operator' has the same meaning as in the Civil Aviation Act 1982;

'property' includes any land, buildings or works, any aircraft or vehicle and any baggage, cargo or other article of any description;

'United Kingdom national' means an individual who is—

- (a) a British citizen, a British Overseas Territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen;
- (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject; or
- (c) a British protected person (within the meaning of that Act).

(2) For the purposes of this Act—

(a) in the case of an air navigation installation provided by, or used wholly or mainly by, the Civil Aviation Authority, that Authority, and

(b) in the case of any other air navigation installation, the manager of an aerodrome by whom it is provided, or by whom it is wholly or mainly used,

shall be taken to be the authority responsible for that air navigation installation.

(3) For the purposes of this Act—

(a) the period during which an aircraft is in flight shall be deemed to include any period from the moment when all its external doors are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation, and, in the case of a forced landing, any period until the competent authorities take over responsibility for the aircraft and for persons and property on board; and

(b) an aircraft shall be taken to be in service during the whole of the period which begins with the pre-flight preparation of the aircraft for a flight and ends 24 hours after the aircraft lands having completed that flight, and also at any time (not falling within that period) while, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the aircraft is in flight, and anything done on board an aircraft while in flight over any part of the United Kingdom shall be treated as done in that part of the United Kingdom.

(4) For the purposes of this Act the territorial waters adjacent to any part of the United Kingdom shall be treated as included in that part of the United Kingdom.

CHILD ABDUCTION ACT 1984

1. Offence of abduction of child by parent, etc.

- (1) Subject to subsections (5) and (8) below, a person connected with a child under the age of sixteen commits an offence if he takes or sends the child out of the United Kingdom without the appropriate consent.

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