

Education, Children and Young People Committee

30th Meeting, 2022 (Session 6), Wednesday 30th November 2022

Subordinate legislation

Introduction

At today's meeting, the Committee is taking evidence and considering two draft SSIs under the affirmative procedure—

- [The Police Act 1997 \(Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B\) Amendment \(Scotland\) Regulations 2022](#); and
- [The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 \(Exclusions and Exceptions\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 2\) Order 2022](#).

A note has been prepared with information on draft SSI: The Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022. This is included at Annexe A.

A note has been prepared for draft SSI: The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order 2022. This is included at Annexe B.

Committee meeting

At this meeting, the Committee will take evidence from—

- Clare Haughey MSP, Minister for Children and Young People;
- Alison Martin, Solicitor, Scottish Government; and
- Kevin Lee, Head of Policy, Disclosure Scotland.

Supporting information

A SPICe briefing on the issues being considered at this session is provided at Annexe C.

Education, Children and Young People Committee Clerking team
21 November 2022

Annexe A

Education, Children and Young People Committee

30 November 2022

Consideration of subordinate legislation

This note provides information about—

[Draft SSI: The Police Act 1997 \(Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B\) Amendment \(Scotland\) Regulations 2022.](#)

Timeline for considering the Draft SSI: Draft SSI: The Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022—

1. These regulations were laid before the Scottish Parliament on **24 October 2022**.
2. They were considered by the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee (DPLRC) at its meeting on [1st November 2022](#) and the Committee made no comment.
3. The Committee will consider the regulations at its meeting on **30 November 2022**.
4. If the Committee is required to report on these regulations by **2 December 2022**.

Formal Procedure

5. As the draft regulations (also known as draft Scottish Statutory Instruments or draft SSIs) are being considered under the affirmative procedure, usual practice is for the committee to hear evidence from the Minister in charge, prior to the Committee formally considering the draft regulations.
6. The Committee may also hear evidence from Scottish Government officials who have been working on the draft regulations.
7. After taking evidence from the Scottish Government, the Committee will formally consider the SSI. The Committee will do this at its meeting on **30 November 2022**.
8. The Minister responsible for the draft regulations will propose, by motion, that the lead committee recommend that the instrument or draft instrument be approved.

9. The Committee then has up to 90 minutes to debate the motion, before voting on whether or not to approve the draft regulations.
10. The lead committee must report its recommendation to the Parliament.
11. Where the lead committee recommends the instrument be approved, the Parliamentary Bureau will propose a motion for agreement by the whole Parliament that the instrument be agreed.

Purpose of the Draft SSI: The Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022

12. The purpose of these Regulations is to amend schedules 8A and 8B of the Police Act 1997 (“the 1997 Act”) which contain lists of offences. A conviction for an offence included in either list is, in accordance with specified rules, disclosable by the state (that is, Disclosure Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers) on “higher level disclosures” beyond the point which the conviction becomes “spent” under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (“the 1974 Act”).
13. Higher level disclosures are the standard and enhanced disclosures under the 1997 Act and scheme record disclosure under the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007 (“the 2007 Act”).
14. The policy note published to accompany the statutory instrument is set out below.

For decision

15. The Committee is invited to—

- **consider the instrument and then**
- **delegate authority to the Convener and Deputy Convener to sign off the Committee’s report to Parliament on the instrument.**

Jane Davidson
Committee Assistant Clerk
Education, Children and Young People Committee
21 November 2022

POLICY NOTE

THE POLICE ACT 1997 (OFFENCES IN SCHEDULES 8A AND 8B) AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2022

SSI 2022/XXX

The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 126ZB(1) of the Police Act 1997. The instrument is subject to affirmative procedure.

Summary Box

These Regulations amend schedules 8A and 8B of the Police Act 1997 (“the 1997 Act”) which contain lists of offences. A conviction for an offence included in either list is, in accordance with specified rules, disclosable by the state (that is, Disclosure Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers) on “higher level disclosures” beyond the point which the conviction becomes “spent” under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (“the 1974 Act”).

Higher level disclosures are the standard and enhanced disclosures under the 1997 Act and scheme record disclosure under the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007 (“the 2007 Act”).

Policy Objectives

1. If an offence is not listed in either schedule 8A or 8B, a spent conviction for such an offence cannot be disclosed on a higher level disclosure. These Regulations make amendments to the offence lists in schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act to add offences, move offences between the lists and to remove some offences from schedule 8B.
2. The Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020 (“the 2020 Act”) will replace many of the provisions of the 1997 Act, including schedules 8A and 8B which contain the offence lists relevant to higher level disclosures. Full commencement of the 2020 Act is expected to take place in late 2023 / early 2024. In advance of this, these Regulations are amending schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act in order to ensure the offence lists are appropriate and up to date, and to reduce any safeguarding risks that might arise in the interim period.
3. As consistency between the state and self-disclosure must be maintained, an Order under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 is being taken forward simultaneously. That Order will make equivalent amendments to the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2013 (“the 2013 Order”)¹.

Background to higher level disclosure

4. The disclosure system in Scotland comprises two broadly aligned parts: self and state disclosure. The 1974 Act and the 2013 Order regulate self-disclosure: the obligation placed on an individual to admit to previous convictions if asked by a prospective employer.

Self-disclosure by the individual is verified by disclosures provided by the state. Disclosure Scotland, an executive agency of the Scottish Ministers, carries out

¹ [The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 \(Exclusions and Exceptions\) \(Scotland\) Order 2013](#)

functions on behalf of the Scottish Ministers under the 1997 Act and the 2007 Act in relation to the system for state disclosure of an individual's previous criminal history.

5. Schedules 8A and 8B were inserted into the 1997 Act by the Police Act 1997 and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007 Remedial (No.2) Order 2015.² Schedule 8A includes the most serious offences, such as serious violence, sexual offending and terrorist offences. Schedule 8B includes offences less serious than schedule 8A but which still warrant disclosure even when spent, for example theft and fraud.

6. Conviction for an offence contained in either schedule are those which the Scottish Ministers consider should be disclosed on higher level disclosures beyond the point they are spent (to fulfil the task of protecting vulnerable groups, safeguard sensitive assets or information). If an offence is not included on either list, a conviction for that offence will not be disclosed on any level of disclosure once spent.

7. Higher level disclosures are used for the purpose of employment or volunteering positions involving a high degree of sensitivity or when there is an expectation of integrity or for the purposes of public protection.

8. Under the 1997 and 2007 Acts an individual has the right to make an application to a sheriff to have a spent conviction for an offence listed in schedule 8A or 8B removed from a higher-level disclosure provided certain criteria are met.

Amendments to the 1997 Act

The Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

9. These amendments align the offence lists in schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act with the offence lists (List A and List B respectively) in the 2020 Act.

10. The rationale that informed the offence lists in the 2020 Act was based upon the rationale from September 2015 that was used when the offence lists were added to the 2013 Order and the 1997 Act for the first time.

11. In developing and modifying the offence lists, the Scottish Ministers gave careful consideration to the attributes required for roles requiring higher level disclosure. Such roles place the individuals filling them in a position of power and responsibility. Ministers decided that a conviction for a criminal offence that:

- resulted in serious harm to a person;
- represented a significant breach of trust and/or responsibility;
- demonstrated exploitative or coercive behaviour;
- demonstrated dishonesty against an individual;
- abused a position of trust; or
- displayed a degree of recklessness that resulted in harm or a substantial

risk of harm was evidence that a person's conduct had caused harm to an individual and/or was evidence of misconduct in a position of authority. This evidence of past behaviour is important

² [The Police Act 1997 and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups \(Scotland\) Act 2007 Remedial \(No. 2\) Order 2015](#)

information for employers when determining whether an individual is suitable for a role for which higher level disclosure is applicable. The protection of vulnerable groups and the need to prevent fraudulent activity (in roles where a higher level disclosure would be appropriate) must be balanced against any presumption that spent convictions ought not to be disclosed.³

12. In developing the proposals for the 2020 Act these factors were again considered in order to classify offences as either serious or less serious, the passage of time from the date of conviction was then applied to determine at what point it would be appropriate to allow an application to a sheriff to have a spent conviction removed from a higher-level disclosure. This resulted in the offence lists in the 2020 Act differing in a number of ways from the offence lists in the existing legislation (schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act and the 2013 Order).

13. These Regulations move a number of offences between schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act in order to correspond to their positions in Lists A and B in the 2020 Act which reflects the further consideration of the nature and relevance of those offences.

14. The updates to the offence lists in the 2020 Act also included the addition of a number of new statutory offences (generally created since the last update to the offence lists in 2015) which are of a nature that requires them to be subject to the disclosure rules. These Regulations adds those offences to the lists in schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act.

15. Some offences, which do not feature in List B of the 2020 Act, are correspondingly removed from schedule 8B of the 1997 Act by these Regulations. In the course of developing the 2020 Act consideration was given to each previously listed offence and it was determined that, having regard to the relevance and proportionality to the purposes for which higher level disclosures are used, that these offences should no longer be affected by the rules allowing disclosure once spent.

16. A full list of the offences which are added or moved between the lists in schedules 8A and 8B, as well as those being removed from schedule 8B, are included in the Annex to this note.

Further amendments

17. In addition to the changes to align the 1997 Act with the 2020 Act, a number of further necessary amendments to the offence lists are made by these Regulations.

Amendments that were intended to be lodged at stage 3 of Disclosure (Scotland) Bill

18. The first set relates to changes to the listing of five offences that were intended to be brought forward by way of amendments during stage 3 of the Disclosure (Scotland) Bill. Those could not be not taken forward at that time due to the COVID pandemic.

³ There is information about the rationale in the [Policy Memorandum Disclosure \(Scotland\) Bill](#) from paragraph 278 and in the policy note to [The Police Act 1997 and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups \(Scotland\) Act 2007 Remedial \(No. 2\) Order 2015](#) from paragraph 15.

Offences moved from schedule 8B to schedule 8A

19. The following offences are deleted from schedule 8B and added to schedule 8A by these Regulations:

- Robbery
- Housebreaking with intent to steal
- An offence under the Official Secrets Act 1920
- An offence under the Official Secrets Act 1989
- An offence under section 67 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005

20. Robbery and housebreaking are high tariff offences for which there are no low level equivalents and custodial sentences have been imposed in over 50% of the cases following conviction¹. The offences under the Official Secrets Acts are deployed in cases of, for example, a threat to national security or where lives are put at risk. As similar offences are already included in schedule 8A these offences should be added to maintain consistency. Lastly, the offence under section 67 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 is comparable to the common law offence of perverting the course of justice which was moved into List A of the 2020 Act during the passage of the Disclosure (Scotland) Bill.

New offences created after the 2020 Act

21. A number of new offences, created since the 2020 Act completed the Parliamentary process in 2020, are added by these Regulations to the lists in schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act where it is considered appropriate that those offences are reflected in the rules around disclosure.

Offences added to schedule 8A

22. The following offences are added schedule 8A of the 1997 Act by these Regulations as they represent unacceptable and potentially violent behaviour against women and girls:

- an offence under any of the following provisions of the Health and Care Act 2022:
 - Section 140
 - Section 141
 - Section 142
 - Section 152
 - Section 153
 - Section 154

Offence added to schedule 8B

23. The following offence is added to schedule 8B of the 1997 Act by these Regulations:

- An offence under section 75 of the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2020-21/pages/14/>

24. This offence is considered similar to two offences already included in schedule 8B:

- An offence under section 81 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (offences in connection with orders etc. for the protection of children); and
- An offence under section 59 of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011

Existing offences

Offences added to schedule 8A

25. These Regulations add a number of statutory offences to schedule 8A of the 1997 Act as they are similar to offences in that schedule which are concerned with individuals pretending to be registered healthcare professionals or that they hold a licence to practice. In order to cover all medical professions the offences below are added to schedule 8A:

- An offence under article 44 of the Nursing and Midwifery 2001
- An offence under section 28 of the Opticians Act 1989
- An offence under section 32 of the Osteopaths Act 1993
- An offence under section 32 of the Chiropractors Act 1994
- An offence under section 39 of the Health Professions Order 2001
- An offence under section 38 and 39 of the Dentists Act 1984

Offences added to schedule 8B

26. These Regulations add the following common law offence to schedule 8B of the 1997 Act:

- Culpable and reckless conduct to danger to life.

27. Culpable and reckless conduct, culpable and reckless endangering of the public and culpable and reckless fire-raising are all included on List B currently. Given the similarity to these offences it is considered appropriate to include 'culpable and reckless conduct to danger of life' in schedule 8B.

28. Two statutory offence are also being added to schedule 8B of the 1997 Act:

- An offence under section 1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988
- An offence under section 83 of the Postal Services Act 2000

29. In the case of the Malicious Communications Act 1988, that offence is similar to the offences included at paragraphs 86 and 87 of schedule 8B. In the case of Postal Services Act 2000, that offence is similar to theft (which is also included in schedule 8B) and is aggravated by the individual who commits it being in a position of trust.

Aggravations

30. In order to make clear that an offence of assault is within the list in schedule 8A of the 1997 Act, if the conviction indicates it results in any of the following: disability, disfigurement (permanent or otherwise), impairment (permanent or otherwise), an additional category specifying this has been added to the 'common law aggravations' (new paragraph 59A of schedule 8A of the 1997 Act).

Consultation

31. The changes being made to the offence lists by the 2020 Act were part of the consultation about the Protecting Vulnerable Groups (“PVG”) Scheme in 2018. There was engagement during the Disclosure (Scotland) Bill process with a number of voluntary organisations and the Crown Office which led to certain amendments (including those mentioned at paragraph 19 above) being proposed after the Bill had been introduced into the Parliament. The PVG consultation and the Scottish Government response can be found here: [Protection of Vulnerable Groups and the Disclosure of Criminal Information - Consultation.](#)

Impact Assessments

32. The following impact assessments have been completed for this instrument. These will be published on the Scottish Government website:

- Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment – prepared jointly for The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order 2022, the Order that amends the 2013 Order
- Data Protection Impact Assessment
- Equality Impact Assessment

33. A Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment was considered. It was concluded that it was not needed. A not required declaration has been completed.

Financial Effects

34. A Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment has been completed and is being published on the Scottish Government website. This BRIA concludes that the amendments to the offence lists will have minimal financial implications for the Scottish Government, the Scottish Court and Tribunal Service, and the Scottish Legal Aid Budget.

Scottish Government

Children and Families Directorate

October 2022

ANNEX 1

Amendments agreed by the Scottish Parliament in the Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

Offences added to schedule 8a

The following offences are added to schedule 8A of the 1997 Act:

- An offence under section 3ZA of the Computer Misuse Act 1990
- An offence under section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015
- An offence under section 1 of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
- An offence under section 44 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995
- An offence under section 1A of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953
- An offence under section 139AA of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (threatening with article with blade or point or offensive weapon)
- An offence under section 9 of the Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011
- An offence under any of the following provisions of Protection from Harassment Act 1997:
 - section 2
 - section 2A
 - section 4
 - section 4A
- An offence under section 3A of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015:
 - section 1
 - section 4
 - section 32(1)
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986:
 - section 207
 - section 209
 - section 210
 - section 211
- An offence under section 67A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016:
 - section 2
 - section 24
 - section 34
 - section 37
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Sexual Offences Act 2003:
 - section 103I
 - section 122H

- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009:
 - section 54
 - section 54A
 - section 55
- An offence under section 69 of the Serious Crime Act 2015
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Finances Act 2017:
 - section 45(1)
 - section 46(1)
 - An offence under section 58B of the Terrorism Act 2000
- An offence under section 1 of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 (offences aggravated where there is abuse of partner or ex-partner)
- An offence under section 5 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 (aggravation by connection with human trafficking activity)
- Defeating the ends of justice

Schedule 8b offences that are moved to schedule 8a

The following offences are moved from schedule 8B of the 1997 Act to schedule 8A:

- Perverting the course of justice (by whatever means and however the offence is described), including in particular—
 - false accusation of a crime
 - perjury
 - prevarication on oath
 - prison breaking
 - subornation of perjury
- Wilful fire-raising
- Embezzlement
- An offence under the Bribery Act 2010
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981:
 - Part 1
 - section 14
 - section 15
 - section 16
 - section 17
- An offence under section 234A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995

- An offence under section 9 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986:
 - section 206
 - section 208
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002:
 - Part 7, other than section 339(1A)
 - Part 8
- An offence under section 51A of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995:
 - section 9
 - section 13(9)
- An offence under section 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2011
- An offence under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980

Offences added to schedule 8b

The following offences are added to schedule 8B of the 1997 Act:

- An offence under any of the following paragraphs of schedule 4 of the Space Industry Act 2018—
 - paragraph 1 (hijacking)
 - paragraph 2 (destroying, damaging or endangering safety of spacecraft)
 - paragraph 3 (other acts of endangering or likely to endanger safety of spacecraft)
 - paragraph 5 (offences in relation to certain dangerous articles)
- Any offence under the following provisions of the Computer Misuse Act 1990:
 - section 1
 - section 2
 - section 3
 - section 3A
- An offence under the Fraud Act 2006
- An offence under section 993 of the Companies Act 2006
- An offence under the Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Offensive Weapons Act 2019:
 - section 1

- section 6
- section 11(5)
- An offence under section 5A of the Road Traffic Act 1988
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002:
 - section 339(1A)
 - section 453A
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Finances Act 2017:
 - section 45(1)
 - section 46(1)
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016:
 - section 5 (supplying, or offering to supply, a psychoactive substance) –this should also include offences in relation to which section 6 (aggravation of offence under section 5) applies
 - section 7
 - section 8
 - section 9
 - section 48
- An offence under section 31 of the Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015
- An offence under section 68(1) of the Crime, Justice and Public Order Act 1994.

Schedule 8a offences moved to schedule 8b

The following offences are moved from schedule 8A of the 1997 Act to schedule 8B:

- hijacking
- piracy
- treason
- uttering threats
- An offence under the Piracy Act 1837
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Aviation Security Act 1982:
 - section 1
 - section 2
 - section 3
 - section 4
- An offence under section 9 of the Maritime Security Act 1990

- An offence under article 265 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 in respect of contravention of article 240 of that Order
- The following offences under the Firearms Act 1968
 - section 28A(7)
 - section 29
 - section 30D(3)
 - section 39
 - section 40
- An offence under section 38 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010

Offences removed from schedule 8b

The following offences are removed from schedule 8B:

- mobbing and rioting
- An offence under the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1977
- An offence under any of the following provisions of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
 - Section 1
 - Section 5
 - Section 9
 - Section 11
 - Section 11A, 11B and 11C
 - Section 14ZC
 - Section 15A
 - Section 18 but only in relation to the offences under this Act already listed
- An offence under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
- An offence under the Protection of Badges Act 1992
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Conservations (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994:
 - Regulation 39
 - Regulation 41
- An offence under the Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995
- An offence under the Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996
- An offence under the Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002
- An offence under the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
- An offence under any of the following provisions under the Aviation Security Act 1982:
 - Section 20B
 - Section 21FA
- An offence under section 51 of the Criminal Law Act 1977

- An offence under the following provisions of the Immigration Act 1971
 - Section 24
 - Section 24A
 - Section 25
 - Section 25A
 - Section 25B
 - Section 26
 - Section 26A
 - Section 27
- The following offences under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999:
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 3
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 4
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 5
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 6
- An offence under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012
- An offence under section 41 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Veterinary Act 1996:
 - Section 19
 - Section 20

Annexe B

Education, Children and Young People Committee

30 November 2022

Consideration of subordinate legislation

This note provides information about—

[Draft SSI: The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 \(Exclusions and Exceptions\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 2\) Order 2022.](#)

Timeline for considering the Draft SSI: The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order 2022 —

1. These regulations were laid before the Scottish Parliament on **24 October 2022**.
2. They were considered by the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee (DPLRC) at its meeting on [1st November 2022](#) and the Committee made no comment.
3. The Committee will consider the regulations at its meeting on **30 November 2022**.
4. If the Committee is required to report on these regulations by **2 December 2022**.

Formal Procedure

The [formal procedure](#) is set out in page two of this pack.

Purpose of the Draft SSI: The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Order 2022

5. This Order amends schedules A1 and B1 of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2013 (“the 2013 Order”). These amendments are a consequence of changes being made to schedules 8A and 8B of the Police Act 1997 (“the 1997 Act”) by the Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022 (“the 2022 Regulations”) which affect higher level disclosures (standard and enhanced disclosures under the 1997 Act; and scheme record disclosure under the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007) (“the 2007 Act”) issued by Disclosure Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers. This is to ensure there is ongoing consistency between the statutory frameworks for self and state disclosure. That is, the obligation placed on an individual to admit to previous spent convictions for the excepted professions, offices, employments and occupations prescribed in the 2013 Order is the same as those spent convictions that can be included in a higher-level disclosure issued by Disclosure Scotland under the 1997 Act.
6. The policy note published to accompany the statutory instrument is set out below.

For decision

7. The Committee is invited to—

- **consider the instrument and then**
- **delegate authority to the Convener and Deputy Convener to sign off the Committee’s report to Parliament on the instrument.**

Jane Davidson

Committee Assistant Clerk

Education, Children and Young People Committee

21 November 2022

Policy Note

The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Amendment (no. 2) Order 2022

SSI 2022/XXX

The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4(4), 10(1) and 10A(1) of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. The instrument is subject to affirmative procedure.

Summary Box

This Order amends schedules A1 and B1 of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2013 (“the 2013 Order”)¹.

These amendments are a consequence of changes being made to schedules 8A and 8B of the Police Act 1997 (“the 1997 Act”) by the Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022 (“the 2022 Regulations”) which affect higher level disclosures (standard and enhanced disclosures under the 1997 Act; and scheme record disclosure under the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007) (“the 2007 Act”) issued by Disclosure Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

This is to ensure there is ongoing consistency between the statutory frameworks for self and state disclosure. That is, the obligation placed on an individual to admit to previous spent convictions for the excepted professions, offices, employments and occupations prescribed in the 2013 Order is the same as those spent convictions that can be included in a higher-level disclosure issued by Disclosure Scotland under the 1997 Act.

Policy Objectives

1. If an offence is not listed in either schedule A1 or B1 of the 2013 Order, a spent conviction for such an offence need not be self-disclosed by an individual seeking an excepted profession, office, employment or occupation. This Order makes various amendments to the offence lists in schedules A1 and B1 of the 2013 Order to add offences, move offences between the lists and to remove some offences from schedule B1.
2. The Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020 (“the 2020 Act”) will replace many of the provisions of the 1997 Act, including schedules 8A and 8B which contain the offence lists relevant to higher level disclosures. Full commencement of the 2020 Act is expected to take place in late 2023 / early 2024. In advance of this, the 2022 Regulations are amending schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act in order to ensure the offence lists are appropriate and up to date, and to reduce any safeguarding risks that might arise in the interim period. As consistency between the state and self-disclosure must be maintained, this Order is amending the 2013 Order concurrently with the amendments to the offence lists in the 1997 Act.

¹ [The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 \(Exclusions and Exceptions\) \(Scotland\) Order 2013](#)

Background to state and self-disclosure

3. The disclosure system in Scotland comprises two broadly aligned parts: self and state disclosure. The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (“the 1974 Act”) and the 2013 Order regulate self-disclosure: the obligation placed on an individual to admit to previous convictions if asked by a prospective employer. Self-disclosure by the individual is verified by disclosures provided by the state. Disclosure Scotland, an executive agency of the Scottish Ministers, carries out functions on behalf of the Scottish Ministers under the 1997 Act and the 2007 Act in relation to the system for state disclosure of an individual’s previous criminal history.

4. A conviction may become spent if a certain length of time has elapsed since the date of conviction, with different periods of time applying to different disposals, as set out in section 5 of the 1974 Act. Once a conviction is spent, an individual becomes a “protected person”. The 1974 Act provides that such a person is not normally required to disclose their spent conviction and that they generally cannot be prejudiced by its existence. The purpose of this approach is to appropriately allow an individual to move away from their past criminal activity so that they can contribute effectively to society while also ensuring that people with a legitimate interest, such as employers, are able to understand an individual’s background.

5. Section 4 of the 1974 Act sets out the effect of becoming a protected person. Broadly speaking, section 4 permits such persons not to disclose spent convictions when asked to do so (e.g. by a prospective employer), prevents others from asking about those spent convictions and prohibits reliance on spent convictions in certain legal proceedings or to prejudice an individuals in an employment context.

6. There are some categories of employment and proceedings to which the rules in the 1974 Act do not apply as it is considered appropriate that disclosure of spent conviction information continues to be available. This is because the employment positions and proceedings involve a high degree of sensitivity or there is an expectation of integrity or for the purposes of public protection. These positions and proceedings can be subject to higher level disclosures.

Amendments to the 2013 Order

The Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

7. These amendments are to align the offence lists in schedules A1 and B1 of the 2013 Order with schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act, as they are amended by the 2022 Regulations, in order to replicate the offence lists (List A and List B respectively) in the 2020 Act.

8. The rationale that informed the offence lists in the 2020 Act was based upon the rationale from September 2015 that was used when the offence lists were added to the 2013 Order and the 1997 Act for the first time.

9. In developing and modifying the offence lists, the Scottish Ministers gave careful consideration the attributes required for roles requiring higher level disclosure. Such roles place the individuals filling them in a position of power and responsibility. Ministers decided that a conviction for a criminal offence that:

- resulted in serious harm to a person;
- represented a significant breach of trust and/or responsibility;
- demonstrated exploitative or coercive behaviour;
- demonstrated dishonesty against an individual;
- abused a position of trust; or
- displayed a degree of recklessness that resulted in harm or a substantial risk of harm was evidence that a person's conduct had caused harm to an individual and/or was evidence of misconduct in a position of authority. This evidence of past behaviour is important information for employers when determining whether an individual is suitable for a role for which higher level disclosure is applicable. The protection of vulnerable groups and the need to prevent fraudulent activity (in roles where a higher level disclosure would be appropriate) must be balanced against any presumption that spent convictions ought not to be disclosed.²

10. In developing the proposals for the 2020 Act these factors were again considered in order to classify offences as either serious or less serious, the passage of time from the date of conviction was then applied to determine at what point it would be appropriate to allow an application to a sheriff to have a spent conviction removed from a higher-level disclosure. This resulted in the offence lists in the 2020 Act differing in a number of ways from the offence lists in the existing legislation (schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act and the 2013 Order).

11. This Order moves a number of offences between schedules A1 and B1 of the 2013 Order to correspond to their positions in Lists A and B in the 2020 Act which reflects the further consideration of the nature and relevance of those offences.

12. The updates to the offence lists in the 2020 Act also included the addition of a number of new statutory offences (generally created since the last update to the offence lists in 2015) which are of a nature that requires them to be subject to the disclosure rules. This Order adds those offences to the lists in schedules A1 and B1 of the 2013 Order.

13. Some offences, which do not feature in List B of the 2020 Act, are correspondingly removed from schedule B1 by this Order. In the course of developing the 2020 Act consideration was given to each previously listed offence and it was determined that, having regard to the relevance and proportionality to the purposes for which higher level disclosures are used, that these offences should no longer be affected by the rules allowing disclosure once spent.

14. A full list of the offences which are added or moved between the lists in schedules A1 and B1, as well as those being removed from schedule B1, are included in the Annex to this note.

Further amendments

15. In addition to the changes to align the 2013 Order with the 2020 Act, a number of further necessary amendments to the offence lists are made by this Order.

² There is information about the rationale in the [Policy Memorandum Disclosure \(Scotland\) Bill](#) from paragraph 278 and in the policy note to [The Police Act 1997 and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups \(Scotland\) Act 2007 Remedial \(No. 2\) Order 2015](#) from paragraph 15.

Amendments that were intended to be lodged at stage 3 of Disclosure (Scotland) Bill

16. The first set relates to changes to the listing of five offences that were intended to be brought forward by way of amendments during stage 3 of the Disclosure (Scotland) Bill. Those could not be taken forward at that time due to the COVID pandemic.

Offences moved from schedule B1 to schedule A1

17. The following offences are deleted from schedule B1 and added to schedule A1 by this Order:

- Robbery
- Housebreaking with intent to steal
- An offence under the Official Secrets Act 1920
- An offence under the Official Secrets Act 1989
- An offence under section 67 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005

18. Robbery and housebreaking are high tariff offences for which there are no low level equivalents and custodial sentences have been imposed in over 50% of the cases following conviction². The offences under the Official Secrets Acts are deployed in cases of, for example, a threat to national security or where lives are put at risk. As similar offences are already included in schedule A1 these offences should be added to maintain consistency. Lastly, the offence under section 67 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 is comparable to the common law offence of perverting the course of justice which was moved into List A of the 2020 Act during the passage of the Disclosure (Scotland) Bill.

New offences created after the 2020 Act

19. A number of new offences, created since the 2020 Act completed the Parliamentary process in 2020, are added to the lists in schedules A1 and B1 where it is considered appropriate that those offences are reflected in the rules around disclosure.

Offences added to schedule A1

20. The following offences are added schedule A1 by this Order as they represent unacceptable and potentially violent behaviour against women and girls:

- an offence under any of the following provisions of the Health and Care Act 2022:
 - Section 140
 - Section 141
 - Section 142
 - Section 152
 - Section 153
 - Section 154

² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/criminal-proceedings-scotland-2020-21/pages/14/>

Offence added to schedule B1

21. The following offence is added to schedule B1 by this Order:
22. An offence under section 75 of the Age of Criminal Responsibility (Scotland) Act 2019 This offence is considered similar to two offences already included in schedule B1:
 - An offence under section 81 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 (offences in connection with orders etc. for the protection of children); and
 - An offence under section 59 of the Children's Hearings (Scotland) Act 2011 (offences).

Existing offences

Offences added to schedule A1

23. This Order adds a number of statutory offences to schedule A1 as they are similar to offences in that schedule which are concerned with individuals pretending to be registered healthcare professionals or that they hold a licence to practice. In order to cover all medical professions the offences below are added to schedule A1:

- An offence under article 44 of the Nursing and Midwifery 2001
- An offence under section 28 of the Opticians Act 1989
- An offence under section 32 of the Osteopaths Act 1993
- An offence under section 32 of the Chiropractors Act 1994
- An offence under section 39 of the Health Professions Order 2001
- An offence under section 38 and 39 of the Dentists Act 1984

Offences added to schedule B1

24. This Order adds the following common law offence to schedule B1:
 - Culpable and reckless conduct to danger to life.
25. Culpable and reckless conduct, culpable and reckless endangering of the public and culpable and reckless fire-raising are all included on List B currently. Given the similarity to these offences it is considered appropriate to include 'culpable and reckless conduct to danger of life' in schedule B1.
26. Two statutory offences are also being added to schedule B1:
 - An offence under section 1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988
 - An offence under section 83 of the Postal Services Act 2000
27. In the case of the Malicious Communications Act 1988, that offence is similar to the offences included at paragraphs 86 and 87 of schedule B1. In the case of Postal Services Act 2000, that offence is similar to theft (which is also included in schedule B1) and is aggravated by the individual who commits it being in a position of trust.

Aggravations

28. In order to make clear that an offence of assault is within the list in schedule A1, if the conviction indicates it results in any of the following: disability, disfigurement (permanent or otherwise), impairment (permanent or otherwise), an additional category specifying this has been added to the ‘common law aggravations’ (new paragraph 59A of schedule A1 of the 2013 Order).

Consultation

29. The changes being made to the offence lists by the 2020 Act were part of the consultation about the Protecting Vulnerable Groups (“PVG”) Scheme in 2018. There has not been any further consultation about this statutory instrument. The PVG consultation and the Scottish Government response can be found here: [Protection of Vulnerable Groups and the Disclosure of Criminal Information - Consultation.](#)

Impact Assessments

30. The following impact assessments have been completed for this instrument. These will be published on the Scottish Government website:

- Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment – prepared jointly for the Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8A and 8B) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022, the instrument that amends the 1997 Act
- Equality Impact Assessment

31. A Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment was considered. It was concluded that it was not needed. A not required declaration has been completed.

Financial Effects

32. A Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment has been completed and is being published on the Scottish Government website. This BRIA concludes that the amendments to the offence lists will have minimal financial implications for the Scottish Government, the Scottish Court and Tribunal Service, and the Scottish Legal Aid Budget.

Scottish Government
Children and Families Directorate

October 2022

ANNEX 1

Amendments to Schedules A1 and B1 of the 2013 Order to align with the Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

Offences added to schedule a1

The following offences are added to schedule A1:

- An offence under section 3ZA of the Computer Misuse Act 1990
- An offence under section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015
- An offence under section 1 of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
- An offence under section 44 of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995
- An offence under section 1A of the Prevention of Crime Act 1953
- An offence under section 139AA of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (threatening with article with blade or point or offensive weapon)
- An offence under section 9 of the Forced Marriage etc. (Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011
- An offence under any of the following provisions of Protection from Harassment Act 1997:
 - section 2
 - section 2A
 - section 4
 - section 4A
- An offence under section 3A of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015:
 - section 1
 - section 4
 - section 32(1)
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986:
 - section 207
 - section 209
 - section 210
 - section 211
- An offence under section 67A of the Sexual Offences Act 2003
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016:
 - section 2
 - section 24
 - section 34
 - section 37
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Sexual Offences Act

2003:

- section 103I
 - section 122H
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009:
 - section 54
 - section 54A
 - section 55
- An offence under section 69 of the Serious Crime Act 2015
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Finances Act 2017:
 - section 45(1)
 - section 46(1)
 - An offence under section 58B of the Terrorism Act 2000
- An offence under section 1 of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016 (offences aggravated where there is abuse of partner or ex-partner)
- An offence under section 5 of the Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 (aggravation by connection with human trafficking activity)
- Defeating the ends of justice

Offences moved from schedule b1 to schedule a1

The following offences are deleted from schedule B1 and added to schedule A1:

- Perverting the course of justice (by whatever means and however the offence is described), including in particular—
 - false accusation of a crime
 - perjury
 - prevarication on oath
 - prison breaking
 - subornation of perjury
- Wilful fire-raising
- Embezzlement
- An offence under the Bribery Act 2010
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981:
 - Part 1
 - section 14
 - section 15
 - section 16
 - section 17
- An offence under section 234A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995
- An offence under section 9 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997

- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Insolvency Act 1986:
 - section 206
 - section 208
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002:
 - Part 7, other than section 339(1A)
 - Part 8
- An offence under section 51A of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995:
 - section 9
 - section 13(9)
- An offence under section 2 of the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2011
- An offence under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980.

Offences added to schedule b1

The following offences are added to schedule B1:

- An offence under any of the following paragraphs of schedule 4 of the Space Industry Act 2018—
 - paragraph 1 (hijacking)
 - paragraph 2 (destroying, damaging or endangering safety of spacecraft)
 - paragraph 3 (other acts of endangering or likely to endanger safety of spacecraft)
 - paragraph 5 (offences in relation to certain dangerous articles)
- Any offence under the following provisions of the Computer Misuse Act 1990:
 - section 1
 - section 2
 - section 3
 - section 3A
- An offence under the Fraud Act 2006
- An offence under section 993 of the Companies Act 2006
- An offence under the Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018.
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Offensive Weapons Act 2019:
 - section 1
 - section 6
 - section 11(5)
- An offence under section 5A of the Road Traffic Act 1988
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002:
 - section 339(1A)
 - section 453A

- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Criminal Finances Act 2017:
 - section 45(1)
 - section 46(1)
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016:
 - section 5 (supplying, or offering to supply, a psychoactive substance) – this should also include offences in relation to which section 6 (aggravation of offence under section 5) applies
 - section 7
 - section 8
 - section 9
 - section 48
- An offence under section 31 of the Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015
- An offence under section 68(1) of the Crime, Justice and Public Order Act 1994

Offences moved from schedule a1 to schedule b1

The following offences are deleted from schedule A1 and added to schedule B1:

- hijacking
- piracy
- treason
- uttering threats
- An offence under the Piracy Act 1837
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Aviation Security Act 1982:
 - section 1
 - section 2
 - section 3
 - section 4
- An offence under section 9 of the Maritime Security Act 1990
- An offence under article 265 of the Air Navigation Order 2016 in respect of contravention of article 240 of that Order
- The following offences under the Firearms Act 1968:
 - section 28A(7)
 - section 29
 - section 30D(3)
 - section 39
 - section 40
- An offence under section 38 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010

Offences removed from schedule b1

The following offences are deleted from schedule B1:

- mobbing and rioting
- An offence under the Rabies (Importation of Dogs, Cats and Other Mammals) Order 1977
- An offence under any of the following provisions of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
 - Section 1
 - Section 5
 - Section 9
 - Section 11
 - Section 11A, 11B and 11C
 - Section 14ZC
 - Section 15A
 - Section 18 but only in relation to the offences under this Act already listed
- An offence under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991
- An offence under the Protection of Badges Act 1992
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Conservations (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994:
 - Regulation 39
 - Regulation 41
- An offence under the Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995
- An offence under the Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996
- An offence under the Protection of Wild Mammals (Scotland) Act 2002
- An offence under the Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
- An offence under any of the following provisions under the Aviation Security Act 1982:
 - Section 20B
 - Section 21FA
- An offence under section 51 of the Criminal Law Act 1977
- An offence under the following provisions of the Immigration Act 1971:
 - Section 24
 - Section 24A
 - Section 25
 - Section 25A
 - Section 25B
 - Section 26
 - Section 26A
 - Section 27
- The following offences under the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999:
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 3

- Schedule 12, paragraph 4
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 5
 - Schedule 12, paragraph 6
- An offence under the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Scotland) Act 2012
- An offence under section 41 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act 1989
- An offence under any of the following provisions of the Veterinary Act 1996:
 - Section 19
 - Section 20

The logo for SPICe, featuring the text 'SPICe' in a white, sans-serif font on a dark purple background.

The Information Centre
An t-Ionad Fiosrachaidh

Education, Children and Young People Committee

30 November 2022

Disclosure SSIs

Introduction

The Committee will consider two Scottish Statutory Instruments which will amend lists in relation to disclosing previous convictions.

The rules around disclosure are complicated and are due to be updated when the Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020 comes into force. This briefing is intended to set out the broad policy framework.

What is Disclosure?

Disclosure is the system where employers or others can ask the state about an individual's previous convictions. Normally this will be in relation to employment or volunteering opportunities.

A fundamental aim of the disclosure regime is to balance protecting the public with ensuring that the rights of individuals to a private life are respected and that they have the ability to move on from offending behaviour. The system has developed taking account of findings of public inquiries into tragic and high-profile cases, such as the Cullen Inquiry into the Dunblane massacre and the Bichard Inquiry into the Soham murders. The regime initially disclosed all conviction information held on the police national databases, regardless of how old or minor the conviction in higher level disclosures. The state disclosure of such information in the UK has been successfully challenged a number of times in the courts and legislation has been adapted and updated in response.

Individuals also have duties to self-disclose certain convictions.

The current system of disclosure relies mainly on three Acts: The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974; the Police Act 1997; and the Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007.

Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974

The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 governs the duties of individuals to self-declare certain offences.

Until the 1974 Act, the common law position was that an individual would have to truthfully declare any convictions in certain circumstances, for example, when an individual agreed a contract of employment. Not doing so would be grounds for the employer or provider to terminate the contract without penalty.

The 1974 Act introduced the concept of a rehabilitation period. This this means that certain convictions are considered to be "spent" after a further period. Spent convictions are not usually required to be disclosed.

The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2013 provides for exceptions where individuals should disclose spent offences in certain circumstances.

Police Act 1997

The 1997 Act provides for Scottish Ministers to provide criminal record checks. Disclosure Scotland exercise the Scottish Ministers' powers under the 1997 Act. Disclosures under the 1997 Act fall into three broad categories:

- **Basic Disclosure.** This is available to anyone following an application for any purpose and will show an individual applicant's unspent convictions.
- **Standard Disclosure.** In addition to information on unspent convictions, a standard disclosure will show unspent cautions, certain spent convictions, and information from the Sex Offenders Register. This service is available only to organisations who are registered with Disclosure Scotland and for a job or role where this level of disclosure would be suitable (and lawful). These jobs can be, for example, an accountant, solicitor, allied health professions, taxi/private hire driver, and most roles governed by the Financial Conduct Authority.
- **Enhanced Disclosure.** In addition to the information disclosed in a Standard Disclosure, an enhanced disclosure will include other relevant information ("ORI") provided to Disclosure Scotland by the police, and certain court orders. In some cases, details on whether an individual has been barred from working with vulnerable groups will be included. As with standard disclosures, enhanced disclosures can only be provided to organisations who are registered with Disclosure Scotland and for specific roles. This type of disclosure could be for a potential adopter, to obtain a gambling licence, or to work in a prison.

Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007

The PVG Act introduced a number of new features to the disclosure system in relation to those working with vulnerable groups. It defined the concept of Regulated Work: work, whether paid or unpaid, with children or protected adults.

The PVG Act provided for Scottish Ministers to maintain lists of individuals who are barred from undertaking this work (one each for work with children and work with protected adults). The PVG Act also provided for Ministers to maintain a membership scheme whereby members are continually monitored on their suitability to undertake regulated work. This ongoing monitoring is the key difference between PVG membership and an enhanced disclosure.

List and rules around disclosure

There are categories of offence that despite being spent, would appear in higher level disclosures. These are currently listed in Schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act. Schedule 8A lists offences that will always be disclosed, unless the conviction is removed upon application to a sheriff. Schedule 8B is lists offences which will be disclosed for a period of time, unless conviction is removed upon application to a Sheriff.

The policy note accompanying the Police Act 1997 (Offences in Schedules 8a and 8b) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2022 describes the two lists—

“Schedule 8A includes the most serious offences, such as serious violence, sexual offending and terrorist offences. Schedule 8B includes offences less serious than schedule 8A but which still warrant disclosure even when spent, for example theft and fraud.”

These lists are replicated in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2013, which ensures that the regime for self-disclosure is the same as for state disclosure.

Category of conviction	Disclosure
Unspent conviction, or a conviction that does not have a rehabilitation period.	Must disclose would appear in all disclosure products which list offences.
Spent convictions that do not appear in schedules 8A and 8B of the 1997 Act.	No need to disclose, would not appear in any disclosure products.
Spent conviction listed in schedule 8A of the 1997 Act	Not disclosable on a basic disclosure but would appear in higher level disclosure products. Can apply to a Sheriff for the conviction to be removed from any disclosure certificate after the relevant period.
Spent conviction listed in schedule 8B of the 1997 Act	Not disclosable on a basic disclosure but would appear in higher level disclosure products for the duration of the relevant period. An individual can apply to a Sheriff for the spent conviction to be removed.

Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

Once in force, the 2020 Act will make changes to the process of state disclosure currently made under the Police Act 1997 and also the Protection of Vulnerable Groups scheme.

The lists of offences under in Schedules 8A and 8B of the Police Act 1997 will be repealed and replaced by lists A and B in Schedules 1 and 2 of the 2020 Act respectively.

The Government has stated that full commencement of the 2020 Act is expected to take place in late 2023/early 2024.

Statutory instruments

These statutory instruments make changes to the existing lists under schedules 8A and 8B of the Police Act 1997, and schedules A1 and B1 of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (Exclusions and Exceptions) (Scotland) Order 2013.

The policy notes accompanying the SSIs state that the amendments align the existing offence lists with the offence lists in the 2020 Act.

The policy notes also explain that the SSIs will add to the existing lists “a number of new offences, created since the 2020 Act completed the Parliamentary process in 2020 ... where it is considered appropriate that those offences are reflected in the rules around disclosure.” The power to amend Schedules 1 and 2 of the 2020 Act is not yet in force.

The policy notes each include annexes which set out the changes to the lists under the 1997 Act and the 2013 Order.

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21 November 2022

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