

Summary: Intervention & Options

Department /Agency: Ministry of Justice	Title: Impact Assessment of the Coroners and Justice Bill	
Stage: Final Proposal	Version: 1	Date: January 2009
Related Publications: Impact Assessments on some of the provisions of the Bill		

Available to view or download at:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/coroners-justice-bill.htm>

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What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?

More needs to be done to create a more effective, transparent and responsible criminal justice system for victims, witnesses and the public.

The Shipman Inquiry (2003) and the Fundamental Review of Death Certification and Investigation (2003) found the level of service provided to bereaved people is inconsistent; family and friends were not always involved in coroners' investigations; there is a lack of leadership and training for coroners; and insufficient medical knowledge in the system as a whole.

The Government also recognises that improvements are required to make the process of death certification simpler for all concerned.

What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?

To deliver more effective, transparent and responsive justice and coroner services. This includes increased public confidence the fairness of the wider justice system; giving vulnerable and intimidated witnesses the best possible protection; a more consistent and transparent sentencing framework; stronger inspection powers to improve public confidence in the way that their data is held and used; significantly improving the service bereaved families receive from a reformed coroner system; and reassuring all those who are bereaved that there is independent checking of the causes of death given.

What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.

Retain the current position and not introduce the changes outlined in the Bill.

Implement in part – to do this might enable some of the developments we seek to make to the criminal justice system, but would not fully realise the all the benefits from the proposed reforms.

Implement in full – would allow us to move forward on delivering a more effective, transparent and responsive justice and coroners system.

When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects?

Implementation and delivery plans for individual provisions of the Bill will be developed

Ministerial Sign-off For final proposal/implementation stage Impact Assessments:

I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that (a) it represents a fair and reasonable view of the expected costs, benefits and impact of the policy, and (b) the benefits justify the costs.

Signed by the responsible Minister:

Bridget PrenticeDate: 13 January 2009

Summary: Analysis & Evidence

Policy Option: 3

Description: Introduction of the Coroners and Justice Bill

COSTS	ANNUAL COSTS		Description and scale of key monetised costs by 'main affected groups' The Bill is currently expected to result in gross costs of £17.1M/£55.6M/£58.7M for the financial year 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 respectively and net costs (having regard to fee income in respect of the death certification and data protection provisions) of £8.6M/£10.6M/£13.7M.
	One-off (Transition)	Yrs	
	£ 14.1M		
	Average Annual Cost (excluding one-off)		
	£ see description		Total Cost (PV) £
Other key non-monetised costs by 'main affected groups'			

BENEFITS	ANNUAL BENEFITS		Description and scale of key monetised benefits by 'main affected groups' The savings in relation to support for witnesses in gun and gang crime cases are estimated at £2.3M per annum.
	One-off	Yrs	
	£		
	Average Annual Benefit (excluding one-off)		
	£ 2.3M		Total Benefit (PV) £
Other key non-monetised benefits by 'main affected groups' Reforming the criminal justice and coroner system will deliver non-financial benefits by improving the service provided to victims, witnesses and bereaved people.			

Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks

Price Base Year	Time Period Years	Net Benefit Range (NPV) £	NET BENEFIT (NPV Best estimate) £
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What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?		E, W, NI and S	
On what date will the policy be implemented?		Various dates depending upon the provision	
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?		Principally the Police and Courts,	
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these organisations?		£ see above	
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?		Yes	
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?		No	
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year?		£	
What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions?		£	
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition?		No	
Annual cost (£-£) per organisation (excluding one-off)	Micro	Small	Medium Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?	Yes/No	Yes/No	N/A N/A

Impact on Admin Burdens Baseline (2005 Prices)			(Increase - Decrease)
Increase of £	Decrease of £	Net Impact	£

Key: Annual costs and benefits: Constant Prices (Net) Present Value

Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

[Use this space (with a recommended maximum of 30 pages) to set out the evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Ensure that the information is organised in such a way as to explain clearly the summary information on the preceding pages of this form.]

1. This overarching Impact Assessment which has been developed to provide an overview of the benefits, costs and savings provided by the Bill.
2. 8 Individual Impact Assessments have been developed on those parts of the Bill which have indicated particular impacts in terms of costs and benefit. They are:
 - The Coroner Provisions;
 - The Death Certification Provisions;
 - The Homicide provisions;
 - Establishment of the Sentencing Council;
 - Provisions to strengthen support for witnesses in gun and gang crime cases;
 - Provisions to relating to Criminal Legal Aid;
 - New Scheme to prevent convicted criminals profiting from accounts of their crimes; and
 - Enhancing the Information Commissioner's Inspection Powers under the Data Protection Act 1998.
3. A Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment was published in April 2007 for the provisions on the Possession of Non-Photographic Visual Depictions of Child Sexual Abuse (see page 15 of <http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/consultation-non-photographic.pdf>). This concludes that the number of additional stand-alone prosecutions for a new offence of possession of these images is likely to be very low. Such images are generally found alongside indecent photographs or pseudo photographs. It is difficult therefore to quantify new prosecutions at such a low level but, following initial discussions with the prosecuting authorities, we estimate new prosecutions to be negligible, possibly 0 – 1 a year. This was confirmed in the Government response to the consultation (see page 20 of <http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/consultation-non-photographic-response.pdf>)
4. A Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment on the provisions on evidence of first complaint in rape cases was included in the consultation paper "Convicting Rapists and Protecting Victims of Rape (see page 35 of www.cjsonline.org/downloads/application/pdf/Rape_consultation.pdf). This assessment concluded that the preferred option in this area was cost neutral. This was confirmed in the response to the consultation (see page 37 of <http://cjsonline.gov.uk/downloads/application/pdf/Response%20to%20rape%20consultation.pdf>).
5. Many of the provisions have been the subject of Government consultation papers. A list of these papers is at Annex A.

Summary of Key Provisions

Coroners

6. The Bill will create a national framework for the coroners' system, in particular it will
- create the office of the Chief Coroner, who will put national standards in place and monitor compliance with them;
 - create a bespoke and accessible appeal system for the first time;
 - give the Lord Chancellor powers to issue statutory guidance over the services delivered to bereaved persons and other interested parties (the Charter);
 - make information on performance available to the public through annual reports; and
 - minimise delays and reduce backlogs through the better use of resources and a relaxation of the rigid rules on boundaries.
7. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Courts Administration will, for the first time, be able to inspect coroners' courts.

Death Certification

8. The Bill will deliver a common approach to medical certification and the subsequent registration, put a stronger measure of scrutiny of death certification in place, provide for better medical support to coroners and allow for the better analysis of information and improvements in the organisation of medical services.

Homicide

9. The Bill will:
- abolish the partial defence of provocation and replace it with the partial defences of 'killing in response to a fear of serious violence' and, only for use in exceptional circumstances, 'killing in response to words or conduct which caused the defendant to have a justifiable sense of being seriously wronged';
 - abolish the existing partial defence of diminished responsibility and replace it with a new partial defence based on the concept of a 'recognised mental condition'; and
 - amend the law on infanticide so that a person cannot be charged with the offence unless a homicide was committed.

Sentencing Council for England and Wales

10. The Sentencing Guidelines Council works in conjunction with the Sentencing Advisory Panel to set guidelines for sentencers.
11. The Bill merges the Council and Panel and significantly enhances their role in collecting data and monitoring the guidelines' application. Whilst there will be a stronger obligation on sentencers to follow the guidelines they will remain free to depart from them if they deem the test in the legislation met.

Witness Support - Witness Anonymity – Trial Order

12. The Bill will re-enact, with only slight modification, the provisions of the Criminal Evidence (Witness Anonymity) Act 2008. The court will have the power, on application by the

prosecution or defence, to make a witness anonymity order. The order specifies the measures considered necessary by the Court to enable a witness to give evidence anonymously. The court may discharge or vary the order.

Witness Support - Witness Anonymity – Investigative Order

13. The investigative witness anonymity order, breach of which will attract criminal sanctions, will be in addition to the existing constraints on the disclosure of information about witnesses to which the police and others are subject (e.g. data protection legislation, duty of confidentiality).
14. The order will apply to the police and to any other person who learns of the relevant witness's identity and will prohibit the unauthorised disclosure to any person of any information which might tend to expose the fact that the witness has been in contact with the police in relation to a particular criminal investigation. Proceedings for breach of an order will only be possible against a person who knows of both the existence of the order and that the witness has been in contact with the police or Serious Organised Crime Agency about the investigation to which the order relates.
15. An order may initially only be made where the investigation is in respect of a homicide or manslaughter connected to the use of a gun or knife.

Witness Support – Special Measures

16. The Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999 provides a range of special measures to assist vulnerable or intimidated witnesses, including children. These measures, including the removal of wigs and gowns, use of live links and screening the witness box, help such witnesses give their best evidence.
17. The Bill amends the existing approach to provide more flexibility and widen the range of individuals eligible for special measures. Changes to the existing system will include making a young person automatically eligible for special measures if under 18 (not 17 as is currently the case), giving young or other vulnerable witnesses the option to opt-out of the special measures (subject to ratification by the court) and extending automatic eligibility to witnesses of gun or knife crime.

Criminal Memoirs

18. The existing proceeds of crime legislation allows for the confiscation of benefits derived from the criminal activity itself; publishing the story of that crime is not illegal and nor will it be made so.
19. The Bill introduces a civil recovery scheme whereby a Court may order the forfeiture of any payment or other benefit derived from a publication about a crime. The Court need not grant an order where the publication is genuinely in the public interest; as such genuine works of art will not be 'caught'.

Enhancing the Commissioner's Inspection Powers under the Data Protection Act 1998.

20. The Data Protection Act 1998 will be amended such that the Information Commissioner will have the power to carry out spot checks on public authorities without their prior consent; to impose deadlines on data controllers for the provision of information necessary to assess compliance; and to require any person on a premises where a warrant is being executed to provide information required to determine whether the data controller has complied or is complying with the data protection principles.

21. The Information Commissioner will be placed under a statutory duty to publish and update a data sharing Code of Practice to provide practical guidance to the public and the promotion of good practice.
22. The Information Commissioner's funding structure will be altered from a flat rate notification fee to a tiered fee structure based on the organisation's size.
23. The Bill will create a new statutory fast-track procedure created for when there is a genuine case for removing or modifying an existing legal barrier to data sharing.

Summary of further provisions

Assisted Suicide:

24. The Bill will update the language of section 2 of the Suicide Act 1961 to increase public understanding that the law applies to the internet as it does off-line.

Life Sentences of Imprisonment for Public Protection (IPP) for certain Terrorist Offences

25. The Criminal Justice Act 2003 allows for those convicted of a specified offence, each violent or sexual in nature, to be given a sentence for public protection where the court considers that the offender is dangerous to the extent that he is likely to cause serious harm to the public through the commission of a further sexual or violent offence.
26. The Bill adds certain terrorist offences to those in the Criminal Justice Act. The specified offences are concerned with violence (rather than, for example, obtaining and using information).

Framework Decision on Mutual Recognition of Criminal Offences

27. The Framework Decision of 24 July 2008 on taking account of convictions in EU Member States in the course of new criminal proceedings establishes a minimum obligation for Member States to take into account convictions handed down in other EU Member States. A conviction overseas will therefore have the same effect as one within the UK. The Bill incorporates explicitly the decision into the law of England and Wales.
28. There will be no obligation to take into account previous such convictions in cases where the act would not have constituted an offence in the UK or where the sanction imposed because of it (the conviction) is unknown to our legal system.
29. The Framework Decision contains no obligation to take into account previous convictions where the information about those convictions is insufficient. A further framework decision, which will require all Member States to notify each other of convictions of their nationals and to provide details of previous convictions on request, is in preparation but has yet to be agreed.

Driving Bans

30. When a Court imposes both a custodial sentence and a driving ban for a road traffic offence under the present arrangements the ban is often served at least in part whilst the offender is in custody. The dual punishment is only given for serious offences, such as death by dangerous driving.
31. We propose that, as now, the court will determine the appropriate sentence and length of ban but will then apply the appropriate extension period so to take account of the time spent in custody.
32. The extension period will, unless an exception applies, be:

- for standard determinate sentences: half of the custodial sentence; at which point the offender is subject to automatic release (and, where the sentence is for 12 months or longer, will be on licence in the community until the end of the sentence);
- for life sentences and sentences of imprisonment for public protection: the period of the minimum tariff as set by the Court; that is the earliest point at which the offender may be released; and
- for extended sentences: half the custodial term; that is the period actually served in prison.

Indecent pseudo-photographs of children

33. The Bill makes it a criminal offence to possess non-photographic images of child sexual abuse, punishable by a maximum 3 year custodial sentence. There will be a public interest exception.
34. Offending material will need to be pornographic (that is, it has been produced for the purposes of sexual arousal), depict one of a list of offending acts involving child characters and be of an obscene nature.
35. The new offence will allow the police to forfeit the images.

Sectors and Groups affected

36. The provisions of the Bill impact mainly on the bereaved, victims, witnesses and the public who come into contact with the criminal justice system and the public sector (primarily medical practitioners; coroners, coroner's officers, local authorities; police, courts and other agencies within the criminal justice system and the coroners service; and public sector bodies in their capacity as data controllers). Where the private and voluntary sectors will be engaged, the business sectors affected are: funeral industry and crematoria; data controllers; financial services providers regulated by the Financial Services Authority; bodies regulated by the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform; internet service providers; and the media and publishing industry.

37. Benefits and costs are shown in the table below. These are discussed in greater detail in each Impact Assessment.

Summary of costs/disadvantages	Summary of savings/benefits
Coroners Provisions	
<p>£10m start up costs Programme staff costs Publicity and launch IT Recruitment costs Costs to operate a full shadow year before implementation Training.</p> <p>and £6.5m annual running costs.</p> <p>Chief Coroner and National Medical Adviser offices Appeals system Inspection Provision of specialist medical advice Additional investment of central funding and other resourcing, major service-business change. Challenge to develop and implement a model that allows adequate central guidance and control whilst funding remains with local authorities and police. Implementation inevitably more difficult than for single organisation as needs to be done in partnership with local authorities and police. Future efficiency savings still a challenge to drive through.</p>	<p>Greater rights for bereaved people through introduction of appeals process. Improvements to case handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater medical input to investigations. • Fewer unnecessary post-mortems. • Greater consistency across coroner jurisdictions from introduction of national standards and leadership. <p>Co-operative working with coroners to develop training, charter and other initiatives for bereaved people supported by strong positive central lead.</p> <p>More effective handling of cross-districts major emergencies</p> <p>Greater accountability through inspection arrangements.</p>
Death Certification Provisions	
<p>We estimate that the proposed system will cost about £40m per annum.</p> <p>240 Medical Examiners and 240 Medical Examiner's Officers</p> <p>£1M start up costs</p> <p>The principal start-up cost associated with the new system will be for recruitment and training of newly appointed Medical Examiners and Medical Examiner's Officers.</p>	<p>The proposed changes are expected to create cost savings by simplifying the system and hence reducing the administrative burden on doctors, bereavement officers and funeral directors.</p> <p>The new system will replace cremations forms B, C and F with a single authorisation issued by the Medical Examiner.</p> <p>Although this authorisation will now be required for burials as well as for cremations, the total number of forms required is reduced, and, the result is a net reduction in admin burden of about £4M p.a.</p>

	<p>The estimated annual cost of the proposed system is about £40m. Compared with the estimated £45m cost of the current system, the proposed system is expected to generate a net saving to the public and to be neutral to the exchequer.</p>
<p>Homicide Provisions</p>	
<p>The abolition of the partial defence of provocation and its replacement with two partial defences will lead to some defendants who are currently convicted of manslaughter being convicted of murder instead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up over 8 years to between 100 to 200 places. Full effect would not be felt for around 15 years: • Total resource cost of these extra places would build up to £4-8m per year with £20-40 capital cost. 	<p>Benefits of the change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater clarity in the law; • Improved justice; • Increased public confidence
<p>Establishment of a Sentencing Council</p>	
<p>The enhanced role for the Sentencing Council will result in some additional costs to the current costs of the Sentencing Advisory Panel and Sentencing Guidelines Council (annual expenditure £1 million).</p> <p>These costs arise from additional analytical staff required for the wider duties to assess the impact of guidelines as well as legislation and policy changes.</p> <p>For 2009-2010, this will be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional staff to analyse sentencing data and assess legislation and other policy changes. £445,000 • Additional court staff in some larger courts to assist with data collection exercise, if required.: £156,000 • One off IT Cost of - £150,000 	<p>Sentencing data, adherence to guideline sentencing ranges and impact assessments of new guidelines will assist in helping to predict the impact of sentencing on correctional services. This will in turn allow for better planning for prison places, reducing the need for short-term policies to relieve pressure on prison and probation.</p> <p>Closer adherence to sentencing ranges set out in guidelines could lead to fewer appeals in the long term but no benefits would be seen in the short to medium as it would take time to achieve steady state in appeals rates.</p> <p>Closer adherence to sentencing ranges could arrest historical trends in upward sentencing drift. Sentencing increases are currently assumed for projecting the prison population to be around 0.5% a year increase in custody rates and sentence lengths. Arresting sentencing drift could potentially mean avoiding the need to build some 1,000 additional prison places (build cost of which is around £150m, running costs around £37.5m).</p>

Provisions to strengthen support for witnesses in gun and gang crime cases	
<p>Total Costs of £1.9M</p> <p>Costs to Her Majesty's Court Service (£874k)</p> <p>Costs to the Crown Prosecution Service (£343k)</p> <p>Costs to the Legal Services Commission (£708K)</p> <p>50 additional prison places</p>	<p>Total savings of £2.3m arising from</p> <p>Savings in police time in investigating gang and gun crime (£477K)</p> <p>Reduction in the economic and social costs of gang related crime (£1.8M)</p> <p>Some savings in the reduction in the costs if cracked trials die to witness failure to attend (£35K)</p>
Criminal Legal Aid	
<p>IT required to develop link with the Department of Work and Pensions and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.</p>	<p>To support a workable and cost effective new means testing scheme in the Crown Court that successfully identifies those defendants who are genuinely able to contribute towards their legal aid costs and effectively recover contributions from them.</p>
Criminal Memoirs	
<p>At most it is projected that two cases a year will arise, with an estimated annual cost to the Serious Organised Crime Agency of around £280,000.</p> <p>The scheme will also have cost implications of around £90K per annum for the civil courts and also for the Community Legal Service if public funding were granted to defend any recovery action.</p>	<p>Positive impact on victims of crime and their families who can suffer huge distress as a result of some publications and for whom the knowledge that criminals have profited from publication adds insult to injury.</p> <p>The proposed scheme could have some impact on the media and publishing industry in the sense that it will make the publication of criminal memoirs less attractive to the offender. We are not banning publication altogether.</p> <p>For newspapers and magazines already following the PCC Code of Practice and broadcasters following the OFCOM Programme Code, the effect of the scheme will not be significant.</p>

<p>Enhancing the Commissioner's Inspection Powers under the Data Protection Act 1998.</p>	
<p>Encourage data controllers to participate in a good practice assessment which provides an effective vehicle for education and compliance through co-operation.</p> <p>Provide the Information Commissioner with enhanced inspection powers to carry out his duties.</p>	<p>Additional costs for the Information Commissioner to carry out a greater number of good practice assessments.</p> <p>Estimated at £2.5M set up costs and £6M additional costs per annum.</p> <p>This will be met by fees from data controllers</p> <p>Increased compliance and strengthened data security</p> <p>Reduction in the likelihood of a breach occurring</p>

Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.

Type of testing undertaken	<i>Results in Evidence Base?</i>	<i>Results annexed?</i>
Competition Assessment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Small Firms Impact Test	Yes/No	Yes/No
Legal Aid	Yes/No	Yes/No
Sustainable Development	Yes/No	Yes/No
Carbon Assessment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Other Environment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Health Impact Assessment	Yes/No	Yes/No
Race Equality	Yes/No	Yes/No
Disability Equality	Yes/No	Yes/No
Gender Equality	Yes/No	Yes/No
Human Rights	Yes/No	Yes/No
Rural Proofing	Yes/No	Yes/No

Consultation Papers

Part 1: Coroners etc

'Coroner Reform: The Government's Draft Bill Improving death investigation in England and Wales', Department of Constitutional Affairs, June 2006

http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/coroners_draft.pdf

'Coroners Bill - Changes made resulting from consultation', Ministry of Justice, 27 March 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/coroners-bill-changes.pdf>

Statutory Duty for Doctors and other Public Service Personnel to Report Deaths to the Coroner', Consultation Paper, Ministry of Justice, July 2007 '

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/cp1207.htm>

'Statutory Duty for Doctors and other Public Service Personnel to Report Deaths to the Coroner: Response to consultation', Ministry of Justice, 21 May 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/cp1207.htm>

'Consultation on improving the process of death certification', Department of Health, July 2007

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Responsestoconsultations/DH_084949

'Summary of responses to the consultation on improving the process of death certification', Department of Health, May 2008

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Consultations/Responsestoconsultations/DH_084949

Part 2: Criminal Offences

Murder

'Murder, Manslaughter and Infanticide' Law Commission, November 2006

<http://www.lawcom.gov.uk/docs/lc304.pdf>

'Murder, Manslaughter and Infanticide: proposals for reform of the law' Ministry of Justice, 28 July 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/cp1908.htm>

Suicide

Safer Children in a Digital World: the report of the Byron Review, DCSF 27 March 2008

<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/byronreview/>

Images of children

Consultation on the Possession of non-photographic visual depictions of child sexual abuse: summary of responses and next steps (Ministry of Justice/Northern Ireland Office, May 2008)

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/non-photographic-depictions.htm>

Part 2: Criminal Procedure

Vulnerable and intimidated witnesses

Improving the criminal trial process for young witnesses: A Consultation Paper, Office of Criminal Justice Reform, June 2007

<http://www.cjsonline.gov.uk/downloads/application/pdf/Improving%20the%20Trial%20Process%20for%20Young%20Witnesses.pdf>

Live links

Policing Green Paper - 'From the neighbourhood to the national: Policing our communities together', Home Office, July 2008 (see paragraphs 2.27-2.28)

http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/Policing_GP/

Bail

'Bail and Murder' Consultation Paper, Ministry of Justice, 17 June 2008

[http://www.cjsonline.gov.uk/downloads/application/pdf/Bail_and_Murder_CP11_\(final\).pdf](http://www.cjsonline.gov.uk/downloads/application/pdf/Bail_and_Murder_CP11_(final).pdf)

Part 4: Sentencing

Lord Carter's Review of Prisons 'Securing the future: Proposals for the efficient and sustainable use of custody in England and Wales', December 2007

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/securing-the-future.htm>

Sentencing Commission Working Group 'A structured sentencing framework and Sentencing Commission: A consultation paper' 31 March 2008

http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/publications_media/general/sentencing_consultation310308.htm

Sentencing Commission Working Group: 'Sentencing Guidelines in England and Wales: an evolutionary approach' July 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/sentencing-commission.htm>

Sentencing Commission Working Group: Crown Court Sentencing Survey July 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/sentencing-commission.htm>

Sentencing Commission Working Group consultation: summary of responses, July 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/sentencing-commission.htm>

Part 5: Miscellaneous Criminal Justice Provisions

EU Framework Decision

Council Framework decision 2008/675/JHA of 24 July 2008 on taking account of convictions in the Member States of the European Union in the course of new criminal proceedings

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:220:0032:0034:EN:PDF>

Part 7: Criminal Memoirs etc

'Making sure that crime doesn't pay: proposals for a new measure to prevent convicted criminals profiting from published accounts of their crimes' (Home Office/Northern Ireland Office/Scottish Executive, November 2006)

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/documents/cons-ensure-crime-doesnt-pay.pdf/>

Part 8: Data Protection Act 1998

Data Sharing Review Report, Richard Thomas and Mark Walport, 11 July 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/data-sharing-review-report.pdf>

Response to the Data Sharing Review Report, Ministry of Justice, 24 November 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/response-data-sharing-review.htm>

The Information Commissioner's inspection powers and funding arrangements under the Data Protection Act 1998, Ministry of Justice, 16 July 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/cp1508.htm>

The Information Commissioner's inspection powers and funding arrangements under the Data Protection Act 1998: Summary of responses, Ministry of Justice, 24 November 2008

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/information-commissioner-consultation-responses.pdf>

Data Handling Procedures in Government: Final Report, Cabinet Office, June 2008

<http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/~media/assets/www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/csia/dhr/dhr080625%20pdf.ashx>