



The Scottish Parliament
Pàrlamaid na h-Alba

JUSTICE COMMITTEE

AGENDA

33rd Meeting, 2017 (Session 5)

Tuesday 14 November 2017

The Committee will meet at 10.00 am in the Mary Fairfax Somerville Room (CR2).

1. **Subordinate legislation:** The Committee will take evidence on the Telecommunications Restriction Orders (Custodial Institutions) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 [draft] from—

Michael Matheson, Cabinet Secretary for Justice, and Ann Davies, Senior Principal Legal Officer, Directorate for Legal Services, Scottish Government;

Jim O'Neill, Senior Legal Services Manager, Scottish Prison Service.

2. **Subordinate legislation:** Michael Matheson (Cabinet Secretary for Justice) to move—

S5M-08386—That the Justice Committee recommends that the Telecommunications Restriction Orders (Custodial Institutions) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 [draft] be approved.

3. **Subordinate legislation:** The Committee will consider the following negative instruments—

Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 (Consequential Provisions) Order 2017 (SSI 2017/329);

Rent Regulation and Assured Tenancies (Forms) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (SSI 2017/349);

Pensions Appeal Tribunals (Scotland) (Amendment) Rules 2017 (SSI 2017/367).

4. **Civil Litigation (Expenses and Group Proceedings) (Scotland) Bill:** The Committee will take evidence on the Bill at Stage 1 from—
 - Martin Haggarty, Managing Director, Accident Claims Scotland Ltd;
 - Paul Brown, Chief Executive/Principal Solicitor, Legal Services Agency;
 - George Clark, Managing Director, Quantum Claims;
 - Professor Alan Paterson, School of Law, University of Strathclyde;
 - Thomas Docherty, Parliamentary Affairs Manager, Which?.
5. **Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Bill:** The Committee will take evidence on the Bill at Stage 1 from—
 - Andrew Tickell, Lecturer in Law, Glasgow Caledonian University;
 - Dr Joseph Webster, Lecturer in Anthropology, Queen's University, Belfast;
 - Dr Stuart Waiton, Senior Lecturer, Division of Sociology, School of Social and Health Sciences, University of Abertay Dundee;
 - Dr John Kelly, Lecturer in Sport Policy, Management and International Development, University of Edinburgh.
6. **Justice Sub-Committee on Policing:** The Committee will consider a report back from the Sub-Committee meeting on 9 November 2017.
7. **Civil Litigation (Expenses and Group Proceedings) (Scotland) Bill - witness expenses:** The Committee will be invited to delegate to the Convener responsibility for arranging for the SPCB to pay, under Rule 12.4.3, any expenses of witnesses on the Bill.
8. **Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Bill - witness expenses:** The Committee will be invited to delegate to the Convener responsibility for arranging for the SPCB to pay, under Rule 12.4.3, any expenses of witnesses on the Bill.

Peter McGrath
Clerk to the Justice Committee
Room T2.60
The Scottish Parliament
Edinburgh
Tel: 0131 348 5195
Email: peter.mcgrath@parliament.scot

The papers for this meeting are as follows—

Agenda items 1 and 2

Paper by the clerk - Telecommunications Restriction Orders (Custodial Institutions) (S) Regulations 2017 J/S5/17/33/1

Agenda item 3

Paper by the clerk - Negative SSIs J/S5/17/33/2

Agenda item 4

Paper by the clerk - Civil Litigation (Expenses and Group Proceedings) (S) Bill J/S5/17/33/3

Private paper - Civil Litigation (Expenses and Group Proceedings) (S) Bill J/S5/17/33/4 (P)

[Civil Litigation \(Expenses and Group Proceedings\) \(Scotland\) Bill and accompanying documents](#)

[Written submission from Which?](#)

[All written submissions received on the Bill](#)

Agenda item 5

Paper by the clerk - Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (S) Bill J/S5/17/33/5

Private paper - Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (S) Bill J/S5/17/33/6 (P)

[Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications \(Scotland\) Bill and accompanying documents](#)

[Letter from Dr John Kelly](#)

[Written submission from Andrew Tickell](#)

[Written submission from Dr Stuart Waiton](#)

[Written submission from Dr Joseph Webster](#)

[All written submissions received on the Bill](#)

Agenda item 6

Paper by the clerk - Justice Sub-Committee on Policing J/S5/17/33/7

Justice Committee

33rd Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 14 November 2017

Subordinate legislation

Note by the clerk

Purpose

1. This paper invites the Committee to consider the following affirmative instrument:
 - [Telecommunications Restriction Orders \(Custodial Institutions\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2017 \[draft\]](#)

Introduction

2. This instrument is made under section 80 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (“the 2015 Act”).
3. The Regulations provide a mechanism whereby a sheriff may make an order, namely a “telecommunications restriction order” (as defined by section 80(2) of the 2015 Act), requiring the disconnection of certain communication devices within prisons and other custodial institutions.
4. Further details on the purpose of the Regulations can be found in the policy note attached at **Annexe A**.

Justice Committee consideration

5. The Justice Committee is required to report to the Parliament on the instrument by 20 November 2017. The Cabinet Secretary for Justice has lodged motion S5M-08386 proposing that the Committee recommends approval of the instrument. The Cabinet Secretary is due to attend the meeting on 14 November to answer any questions on the instrument and to move the motion for approval.
6. It is for the Committee to decide whether or not to agree to the motion, and then to report to the Parliament by 20 November 2017. Thereafter, the Parliament will be invited to approve the instrument.
7. **The Committee is asked to delegate to the Convener authority to approve the report on the instrument for publication.**

Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee consideration

8. The Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee considered the instrument at its meeting on 24 October 2017 and agreed that it did not need to draw it to the attention of the Parliament on any grounds within its remit.

Policy Note

Telecommunications Restriction Orders (Custodial Institutions) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 [draft]

1. The above instrument was made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Serious Crime Act 2015. The instrument is subject to affirmative procedure.

Policy Objectives

2. The presence of electronic communications devices, in particular illicit mobile telephones, presents serious risks to the security of prisons and young offender's institutions as well as to the safety of the public. Mobile telephones are used for a range of criminal purposes in these institutions, including commissioning serious violence, harassing victims, organised crime and gang activity. Access to mobile telephones is also strongly associated with drug supply, violence and bullying.
3. A number of progressive steps have been taken to tackle the issue of illicit mobile phone use in prisons. The Prisons Scotland Act 1989 was amended (section 41ZA) and provides that it is an offence to possess, or give to a prisoner in prison, or use, without authorisation or outside of the designated area of the prison, a personal communication device such as a mobile telephone or any other portable electronic device capable of transmitting or receiving a communication. It is also a disciplinary offence for a prisoner to possess a personal communication device such as a mobile telephone in a prison or young offender's institution.
4. The Prisons (Interference with Wireless Telegraphy) Act 2012 allows the Scottish Prison Service to procure and install mobile signal denial technology in prisons. Two types of this technology were piloted in two sites, HMP Shotts and HMP Glenochil. The technology was installed and operational by the end of the financial year 2013-14. The technology seeks to prevent illicit mobile phones in prisons connecting to the mobile phone networks.
5. These Regulations will allow the Scottish Prison Service to take a further step in tackling the damage caused by illicit mobile phone use in prisons by allowing a court, where it is satisfied that the phone (communication device) is inside a custodial institution and has reason to think that the device is in the possession of a person who has no authorisation to possess it, to order a communications provider to disable that mobile phone.

Consultation

6. No consultation has taken place with the public as these measures concern only mobile phones illicitly introduced to, and used in, prisons. It is already an offence to possess a mobile phone in a prison without authorisation.
7. Consultation on these Regulations has taken place with other justice agencies and bodies including Police Scotland, the Judicial Institute, Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service and the Scottish Civil Justice Council. The power to make these Regulations was inserted into the UK Serious Crime Act 2015 following

consultation and in agreement with the key communications providers (Telefonica, Vodafone, Hutchison Telecom and EE). A draft of these Regulations was also provided to the European Commission in compliance with EU Directive 2015/1535/EU. This was required to uphold the basic principles of the EU to include the freedom to provide services and ensure transparency in respect of national initiatives for the establishment of new technical standards or regulations. The standstill period following notification expired on 31 August 2016. No comments were received.

Impact Assessments

8. There are no equality, children's or privacy impact assessments as these Regulations will tackle illicit mobile phone possession in prisons. It is already an offence to possess, or give to a prisoner in prison, or use, without authorisation or outside of the designated area of the prison, a personal communication device such as a mobile telephone or any other portable electronic device capable of transmitting or receiving a communication.

Financial Effects

9. A [Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment \(BRIA\)](#) has been completed. The impact of this policy on business is considered to be negligible and limited to the disconnection of illicit mobile phones used in prisons. Whilst the impact will be loss of revenue from the use of such phones, this loss is accepted by the operators who fully support the efforts to tackle serious and organised crime. The Regulations are the agreed way forward between the Scottish and UK Governments and the key mobile network operators.

Justice Committee**33rd Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 14 November 2017****Subordinate legislation****Note by the clerk****Purpose**

1. This paper invites the Committee to consider the following negative instruments:
 - [Housing \(Scotland\) Act 2014 \(Consequential Provisions\) Order 2017 \(SSI 2017/329\)](#) [see page 3];
 - [Rent Regulation and Assured Tenancies \(Forms\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2017 \(SSI 2017/349\)](#) [see page 4];
 - [Pensions Appeal Tribunals \(Scotland\) \(Amendment\) Rules 2017 \(SSI 2017/367\)](#) [see page 6].
2. If the Committee agrees to report to the Parliament on any of the instruments it is required to do so by 27 November on the first two instruments, and by 4 December on the other.

Procedure for negative instruments

3. Negative instruments are instruments that are “subject to annulment” by resolution of the Parliament for a period of 40 days after they are laid. This means they become law unless they are annulled by the Parliament. All negative instruments are considered by the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee (on various technical grounds) and by the relevant lead committee (on policy grounds).
4. Under Rule 10.4, any member (whether or not a member of the lead committee) may, within the 40-day period, lodge a motion for consideration by the lead committee recommending annulment of the instrument.
5. If the motion is agreed to by the lead committee, the Parliamentary Bureau must then lodge a motion to annul the instrument to be considered by the Parliament as a whole. If that motion is also agreed to, the Scottish Ministers must revoke the instrument.
6. Each negative instrument appears on the Justice Committee’s agenda at the first opportunity after the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee has reported on it. This means that, if questions are asked or concerns raised, consideration of the instrument can usually be continued to a later meeting to allow the Committee to gather more information or to invite a Minister to give evidence on the instrument. Members should however note that, for scheduling reasons, it is not *a/ways* possible to continue an instrument to the following week. For this reason, if any Member has significant concerns about a negative instrument, they are encouraged to make this known to the clerks in advance of the meeting.

7. In many cases, the Committee may be content simply to note the instrument and agree to make no recommendations on it.

Guidance on subordinate legislation

8. Further guidance on subordinate legislation is available on the Delegated Powers and Law Reform Committee's web page at:

<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/CurrentCommittees/delegated-powers-committee.aspx>

Recommendation

9. **The Committee is invited to consider the instruments.**

**HOUSING (SCOTLAND) ACT 2014 (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISIONS) ORDER
2017 (SSI 2017/329)**

Introduction

10. The instrument is made under section 102(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014. The Order amends the Tenancy Deposit Schemes (Scotland) Regulations 2011 to ensure that proceedings under regulation 9 in relation to Court Orders will transfer to the First-tier Tribunal.

11. Further details on the purpose of the instrument can be found in the policy note (see below).

12. The instrument comes into force on 1 December 2017.

DELEGATED POWERS AND LAW REFORM COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

13. The Delegated Powers and Law Reform (DPLR) Committee considered this instrument at its meeting on 31 October 2017 and agreed that it did not need to draw it to the attention of the Parliament on any grounds within its remit.

JUSTICE COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

14. If the Committee agrees to report to the Parliament on this instrument, it is required to do so by 27 November 2017.

**Policy Note: Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 (Consequential Provisions) Order 2017
(SSI 2017/329)**

Policy Objectives

1. Part 3, section 16, of the 2014 Act (not yet in force) transfers sheriff's jurisdiction in civil matters in relation to regulated and assured tenancies in the private rented housing sector to the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber).
2. The Order amends the Tenancy Deposit Schemes (Scotland) Regulations 2011 to ensure that proceedings under regulation 9 in relation to Court Orders will transfer to the First-tier Tribunal.
3. This is a minor consequential amendment as there is no change to the policy intention set out in the 2014 Act to transfer civil jurisdiction from the sheriff court to the First-tier Tribunal in respect of private rented tenancies.
4. A Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment is not required as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business.

RENT REGULATION AND ASSURED TENANCIES (FORMS) (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2017 (SSI 2017/349)

Introduction

15. The instrument is made under section 53(1) and (3) and paragraph 8(1)(a) of schedule 5 of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984⁽¹⁾ and sections 17(2), and (3), 19(3), 24(1) and (3), 34(1), 48(2), 53(3) and 55(1) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988⁽²⁾. The Regulations set out the forms to be used for certain purposes of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 and the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988 and for the purposes of proceedings before the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Housing and Property Chamber.

16. Further details on the purpose of the instrument can be found in the policy note (see below).

17. The instrument comes into force on 1 December 2017.

DELEGATED POWERS AND LAW REFORM COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

18. The Delegated Powers and Law Reform (DPLR) Committee considered this instrument at its meeting on 8 November 2017 and agreed that it did not need to draw it to the attention of the Parliament on any grounds within its remit.

JUSTICE COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

19. If the Committee agrees to report to the Parliament on this instrument, it is required to do so by 27 November 2017.

Policy Note: Rent Regulation and Assured Tenancies (Forms) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (SSI 2017/349)

Policy Objectives

1. The First-tier Tribunal of Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber) was established in December 2016 and aims to deliver benefits of specialism, consistency, and improved access to justice for both tenants and landlords in the private rented sector.
2. The former functions and members of the Private Rented Housing Panel and Homeowner Housing Panel and associated committees transferred to the First-tier Tribunal of Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber) on 1 December 2016. Decisions at first instance in relation to these jurisdictions are now heard

⁽¹⁾ 1984 c.58. Paragraph 8(1) was amended by paragraph 5 of schedule 6 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006 (asp 1) (“the 2006 Act”). The functions of the Secretary of State were transferred to the Scottish Ministers by section 53 of the Scotland Act 1998 (c.46).

⁽²⁾ 1988 c.43. Section 17(3) was amended by paragraph 16 of schedule 6 of the 2006 Act. Section 19(3) was amended by paragraph 85(b) of schedule 17 of the Housing Act 1988 (c.50). Section 24(1) was amended by paragraph 100(a) of scheduled 11 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 (c.42). Sections 24(3), 34(1) and 48(2) were amended by paragraph 16 of schedule 6 of the 2006 Act. Section 55(1) contains a definition of “prescribed” relevant to the exercise of the statutory powers under which these Regulations are made.

in the Housing and Property Chamber with a general onward appeal to the Upper Tribunal for Scotland.

3. Part 3, section 16, of the 2014 Act transfers sheriff's jurisdiction in civil matters in relation to regulated and assured tenancies and Part VII contracts in the private rented housing sector to the First-tier Tribunal of Scotland (Housing and Property Chamber). These actions include repossession cases and various non-repossession cases.
4. The forms set out in the schedule of the Rent Regulation and Assured Tenancies (Forms) (Scotland) Regulations 2017 (the schedule) are mainly used for notifications between landlords and tenants on tenancy related matters prior to an application to the First-tier Tribunal or previously to the Sheriff Court.
5. The forms have been changed slightly only to reflect the fact that disputes in relation to certain older tenancies will be heard in the First-tier Tribunal Housing and Property Chamber from 1 December 2017 instead of the Sheriff Court and to make some of the terms more user-friendly. There are no changes to the process in terms of notifications and communications between tenants and landlords.
6. It is important to note that as the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016 enables new private residential tenancies to come into force on 1 December 2017, tenants and landlords will no longer be able to set up a new assured or short assured tenancy after that date. However, the forms in the schedule are required to be used for continuing tenancies. Therefore, Forms AT5 and AT7 are no longer required as they relate to new assured tenancies.
7. These regulations will largely replace the forms currently contained in schedule 2 of the [First-tier Tribunal for Scotland Housing and Property Chamber \(Procedure\) Regulations 2016](#) which will be revoked.
8. The forms in the schedule contain minor consequential amendments in order to meet the policy intention set out in the 2014 Act to transfer civil jurisdiction from the sheriff court to the First-tier Tribunal in respect of private rented tenancies.
9. A Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment is not required as the instrument has no financial effects on the Scottish Government, local government or on business.

**PENSIONS APPEAL TRIBUNALS (SCOTLAND) (AMENDMENT) RULES 2017
(SSI 2017/367)**

Introduction

20. The instrument is made under paragraph 5(1) of the schedule of the Pensions Appeal Tribunals Act 1943 and all other enabling powers.

21. These Rules amend the Pensions Appeal Tribunals (Scotland) Rules 1981. The Pensions Appeal Tribunal Scotland hears appeals from ex-servicemen or women who have had their claims for a War Pension rejected by the Secretary of State for Defence.

22. Further details on the purpose of the instrument can be found in the explanatory note (see below).

23. The instrument comes into force on 4 December 2017.

DELEGATED POWERS AND LAW REFORM COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

24. The Delegated Powers and Law Reform (DPLR) Committee considered this instrument at its meeting on 8 November 2017 and agreed that it did not need to draw it to the attention of the Parliament on any grounds within its remit.

JUSTICE COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

25. If the Committee agrees to report to the Parliament on this instrument, it is required to do so by 4 December 2017.

Explanatory Note: Pensions Appeal Tribunals (Scotland) (Amendment) Rules 2017 (SSI 2017/367)

1. Rule 2(3) to (5) makes provision for lodging appeal documents directly with the Pensions Appeal Office and the timescale within which parties must lodge those documents.
2. Rule 2(6) substitutes a new rule 7 (list of cases for hearing) into the 1981 Rules to set out when the Pensions Appeal Office must add a case to the list of cases for hearing.
3. Rule 2(7) substitutes a new rule 9 (lapse of appeal) into the 1981 Rules so that, if the decision appealed is revised, the appellant must take certain steps to prevent the appeal from lapsing.
4. Rule 2(8) introduces a new rule 10A setting out how the appellant may withdraw the appeal. This amendment also provides that the appellant may apply to the President for a withdrawn appeal to be restored to the list of cases for hearing.
5. Rule 2(14) extends the application of rule 33 (sittings of the tribunal) of the 1981 Rules so that either party can ask for an appeal, or part of an appeal, to be heard privately.
6. These Rules also fix a number of typographical errors.

7. Rule 3 is a saving provision, the effect of which is that a number of the amendments made by these Rules will only apply in an appeal commenced on or after 4 December 2017.

Justice Committee
33rd Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 14 November 2017
Civil Litigation (Expenses and Group Proceedings) (Scotland) Bill
Note by the clerk

Introduction

1. The Scottish Government introduced the Civil Litigation (Expenses and Group Proceedings) (Scotland) Bill¹ in the Scottish Parliament on 1 June 2017. The Parliamentary Bureau designated the Justice Committee as lead committee for Stage 1 scrutiny of the Bill on 13 June 2017.
2. The Committee agreed its overall approach to scrutiny of the Bill at Stage 1 at its meeting on 13 June 2017 and issued a call for evidence. The call for evidence closed on 18 August 2017. Responses are published on the Committee's [webpage](#).

Justice Committee consideration

3. At its meeting on 5 September 2017, the Committee took evidence from Scottish Government officials assisting Ministers in taking the Bill through Parliament (“the Bill team”).
4. At its meeting on 19 September 2017, the Committee took evidence from representatives of the Association of Personal Injury Lawyers, the Motor Accident Solicitors Society, and Thompsons Solicitors.
5. At its meeting on 26 September 2017, the Committee took evidence from two panels of witnesses. The first panel comprised representatives of the Faculty of Advocates, the Glasgow Bar Association, and the Law Society of Scotland. The second panel comprised representatives of the Association of British Insurers, the Association of British Travel Agents (ABTA), the Forum of Insurance Lawyers, and the Medical and Dental Defence Union of Scotland.
6. At its meeting on 31 October 2017, the Committee took evidence from Sheriff Principal Taylor, author of the independent report that preceded the Bill, and Elaine Samuel, Honorary Fellow, University of Edinburgh, and formerly the researcher for the Taylor Review team.
7. At its meeting on 14 November 2017, the Committee will hear evidence from representatives of Accident Claims Scotland Ltd, the Legal Services Agency, Quantum Claims, and Which?, as well as Professor Alan Paterson, University of Strathclyde. A written submission from Which? can be found [here](#).
8. At its meeting on 21 November 2017, the Committee will take closing evidence on the Bill from the Minister for Community Safety and Legal Affairs.
9. Official reports of all meetings will be published on the Committee's [webpage](#).

¹ <http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/104998.aspx>

Justice Committee

33rd Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 14 November 2017

**Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal)
(Scotland) Bill**

Note by the clerk

Introduction

1. James Kelly MSP introduced the Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications (Repeal) (Scotland) Bill¹ in the Scottish Parliament on 21 June 2017. The Parliamentary Bureau designated the Justice Committee as lead committee for Stage 1 scrutiny of the Bill on 27 June 2017.
2. The Committee considered its overall approach to scrutiny of the Bill at Stage 1 at its meeting on 27 June 2017 and issued a call for evidence. The call for evidence closed on 18 August 2017. Responses are published on the Committee's [webpage](#).

Justice Committee consideration

3. At its meeting of 3 October 2017, the Committee heard from two panels of witnesses. The first panel was Police Scotland and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS). The second panel comprised representatives of Fans Against Criminalisation, the Scottish Football Supporters Association and Supporters Direct Scotland.
4. At its meeting of 24 October, the Committee heard from representatives of BEMIS Scotland, Scottish Disabled Supporters' Association, Scottish Women's Convention, Stonewall Scotland and SACRO.
5. At its meeting of 7 November, the Committee took evidence from two panels of witnesses. The first panel comprised representatives of the Scottish Women's Convention, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Scottish Council of Jewish Communities, the Catholic Bishops' Conference of Scotland, and the Church of Scotland's Church & Society Council. The second panel comprised representatives of the Glasgow Bar Association and the Law Society of Scotland, and Professor Fiona Leverick, Professor of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice, University of Glasgow.
6. At its meeting of 14 November, the Committee will take evidence from Dr Stuart Waiton, Senior Lecturer, Division of Sociology, School of Social and Health Sciences, University of Abertay Dundee; Andrew Tickell, Lecturer in Law, Glasgow Caledonian University; Dr Joseph Webster, Lecturer in

¹ <http://www.parliament.scot/parliamentarybusiness/Bills/105269.aspx>

Anthropology, Queen's University Belfast, and Dr John Kelly, Lecturer in Sport Policy, Management and International Development, University of Edinburgh.

7. The Committee's remaining evidence sessions on this Bill will take place on 5 December and 12 December. The Stage 1 deadline for the Bill is Friday 26 January 2017.
8. Official Reports of all meetings will be published on the Committee's [webpage](#).

Justice Committee

33rd Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 14 November 2017

Feedback from the Justice Sub-Committee on Policing

Note by the clerk

1. The Justice Sub-Committee on Policing met on 9 November 2017 when it held an evidence session on the police service's budget planning for 2018-19, in preparation for the publication of the Scottish Government's Draft Budget 2018-19.
2. The Sub-Committee took evidence from the Association of Scottish Police Superintendents, Police Scotland, the Scottish Police Authority, and the Scottish Police Federation.
3. The Sub-Committee will next meet on 23 November 2017, when it will hold an evidence session on the progress of the independent investigations into the Counter Corruption Unit.