

CARRYING OVER BILLS

This pamphlet is intended for members of the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel.

References to *Erskine May* are to the 24th edition (2011).

References to standing orders are to the Standing Orders of the House of Commons (Public Business: 2012, 18 September 2012).

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

General

1.1 Until relatively recently, almost all proceedings fell at the end of a session if they were still pending¹. So a public bill² which fell at the end of a session would have had to be reintroduced in the next session.

1.2 But in the Commons, there is now a “carry-over” procedure for government bills introduced there, and which would otherwise fall at the end of one session, to be resumed in the following one. The procedure is to be found in Commons SO No. 80A (see Appendix A) and SO No. 80B (for bills brought in upon a ways and means resolution).

1.3 In the Lords, the House has approved the principle that it should be possible for certain government bills introduced in the Lords to be carried over from one session to the next (in the same way as private and hybrid bills). No formal procedure has been introduced but such a bill can be carried over by an *ad hoc* motion.³

1.4 Neither House permits a public bill (other than a hybrid bill) to be carried over a dissolution of Parliament. This reflects the constitutional principle that one Parliament cannot bind its successor.

1.5 Either House may, in theory, permit a public bill introduced in the other House to be carried over by means of an *ad hoc* motion. But this would be a major procedural step, and it has not yet been taken in relation to an ordinary public bill.

1.6 The decision whether to carry over a bill is ultimately a political judgment⁴. Bills to be carried over from one session to the next are discussed between the “usual channels” (representatives of the major parties). Bills that have undergone pre-legislative scrutiny are thought to be better suited to gaining agreement in the usual channels, although the government can bring forward any bill for carry-over.

1.7 OPC is responsible for drafting any necessary motions to secure a carry-over and may be asked to advise on procedural aspects of carrying over a bill.

Bills that have been carried-over

1.8 Appendix B lists the public bills (other than hybrid bills) that have been carried-over.

1. The only exceptions were impeachments by the House of Commons, judicial proceedings before the House of Lords and any carried-over private or hybrid bills (Erskine May, p.145). There are now other exceptions, including the continuation of certain select committees after a prorogation.

2. Other than a carried-over hybrid bill.

3. Erskine May, p 642.

4. And even if a bill is not carried over, the government could still introduce a new bill in the same terms in the following session.

CHAPTER 2 PROCEDURE

Procedure in the Commons

2.1 Commons SO No. 80A governs the procedure for carry-over in the Commons of bills introduced in that House, other than those brought in upon a ways and means resolution. Commons SO No. 80B deals with bills introduced on such a resolution.

2.2 Appendix A contains the text of Commons SO No. 80A, as most recently amended on 14 December 2011⁵, together with footnotes dealing with various points of interpretation.

2.3 The main features of the procedure under SO No. 80A are –

- a carry-over motion may only be made by a Minister;⁶
- the motion may only be made on a bill presented by a Minister (so a private member’s bill cannot be carried over⁷);
- a separate motion is required for each bill to be carried over;⁸
- debate on the motion is limited to 90 minutes (or, if moved on the same day as second reading, the motion is not debated);⁹
- a bill may be subject to the carry-over procedure only once;¹⁰ and
- proceedings on a carried-over bill are (unless extended) to lapse “on the expiry of the period of twelve months from the date of its first reading in this House” (ie the first reading of the bill in the session in which it was originally introduced).¹¹

2.4 The standing order also deals with the procedural consequences of carrying over a bill.

2.5 The standing order does not apply to a carry-over motion made for a bill brought from the Lords.¹² Such a bill (including a consolidation bill) could be carried over by an *ad hoc* motion but none has been yet. The debate in the Commons on such a motion would not be time-limited because the motion would not have the protection of Commons SO No. 80A(1). And a motion would also be required in the Lords.¹³

Procedure in the Lords

2.6 The procedure in the Lords is much less formal.¹⁴

2.7 Government bills are carried over by *ad hoc* motions. In practice, the eligibility of government bills for carry-over is a matter for informal agreement between the “usual channels” (representatives of the major parties and the cross-benchers).

5. HC Deb, 14 December 2011, col. 831.

6. SO No. 80A(1).

7. SO No. 80A(5).

8. SO No. 80A(3).

9. SO No. 80A(1).

10. SO No. 80A(4).

11. SO No. 80A(13) and (14).

12. SO No. 80A(6).

13. See para 30.13 of the Guide to Making Legislation.

14. See paras 8.07 to 8.08 of the Companion to the Standing Orders of the House of Lords (22nd edition, 2010).

2.8 Carry-over is generally restricted to government bills which began in, and have yet to leave, the Lords.

2.9 So far, the only bills which have been subject to carry-over in the Lords are the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 (which the Lords agreed to carry over on 22 March 2004) and the Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill (which the Lords agreed to carry over on 28 March 2012).

2.10 The House has also agreed that government bills should not be eligible for carry-over once they have been transferred to the second House unless they were subject to pre-legislative scrutiny.¹⁵ To date, there has been no carry-over in the Lords of a bill introduced in the Commons.

15. On 24.07.02, the House agreed the 5th Report of the Select Committee on Procedure of the House. That report recommended that a motion in both Houses should be required for carry over in the second house (see paragraph 7 of the report).

CHAPTER 3 DRAFTING AND TABLING A CARRY-OVER MOTION

OPC’s role

3.1 It is OPC’s job to draft a carry-over motion on instructions from the Whips.

Motions in the Commons

3.2 In the Commons, a typical carry-over motion is as follows –

“*[name of]* BILL (CARRY-OVER):
[name of Minister in charge of the Bill]
That if, at the conclusion of this Session of Parliament, proceedings on the *[name of]* Bill have not been completed, they shall be resumed in the next Session.”

3.3 Once the department, the Commons Public Bill Office and the Whips are content with the draft of the motion, the text should be sent by email to the Whips Office for tabling. It should be sent in RTF and as a PDF.

When to table

3.4 The timing of the tabling of the motion is a matter for the Whips. The motion could be moved on the same day as second reading or any time after that.¹⁶

Debate on motion

3.5 A carry-over motion is taken straightaway if it is moved on the same day as second reading. In any other case, the motion is debatable for up to 90 minutes.¹⁷ Any motion under Commons SO No. 80A(14) to extend the 12 months for proceedings on a carried-over bill is also debatable for up to 90 minutes.

3.6 It is not possible to combine the two motions so as to achieve a single 90-minute debate. The issue of principle represented by each motion is intended to be debated separately.

Programme motion for bill to be carried-over

3.7 Where a carry-over motion and a programme motion are to be tabled before second reading on a bill that may start, but not complete, its committee stage before it is carried over, there is a question as to what date to specify in the programme motion as the out-date for the committee stage. It is possible to specify a date in the new session¹⁸ (but may be difficult in practice to do so, not least if the date of the start of the new session is unknown at that time).

16. A carry-over order is conditional; so if the proceedings on the bill are completed before the end of the session, the order will be of no effect and there will be no need to revoke it.

17. SO No. 80A(1).

18. On the bill for the Gambling Act 2005, the programme motion of 01.11.04 required proceedings in standing committee (the predecessor to public bill committee) to be concluded by 11.01.05. A carry-over motion for that bill was passed on 01.11.04 and the bill was re-introduced on 24.11.04.

Motions in the Lords

3.8 The Lords deal with carry-over motions on an *ad hoc* basis. So far, the procedure has been used only twice, on the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and on the Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill. On the basis of those precedents, two motions are needed – a paving motion in the first session, on the contingency that the bill will not complete all its stages, and a main motion in the next session, allowing the Government to pick up where it left off.

3.9 The paving motion for the Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill (made on 28 March 2012) read as follows –

“Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill [HL] – Lord Strathclyde to move to resolve that it is expedient that if the Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill [HL] –

(a) has not completed all its stages by the end of this session of Parliament, and

(b) is reintroduced in the next session of Parliament,

the new bill shall, notwithstanding the provisions of Standing Order 46 (*No two stages of a Bill to be taken on one day*), be taken *pro forma* through all the stages completed in this session.”

3.10 The wording of the main motion will depend on the stage reached at the end of the first session. The bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 had, by the end of the first session, been through Committee of the Whole House and was awaiting report. At the start of the next session on 24 November 2004, the government moved a Business of the House motion for the stages completed first time round to be taken on the same day second time round. The motion read as follows:

“Business of the House – The Baroness Amos to move, pursuant to the resolution of the House of 22nd March 2004, That, in the event of a Constitutional Reform Bill having been read a first time in the same form as that reported from the Committee of the Whole House in the last session of Parliament, Standing Order 46 (*No two stages of a Bill to be taken on one day*) be dispensed with to enable the bill to be taken *pro forma* through all the stages which the bill completed in the last session of Parliament.”

3.11 The Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill had, by the end of the first session, had second reading only. At the start of the next session on 10 May 2012, the government moved the following Business of the House motion –

“Business of the House – Lord Strathclyde to move, pursuant to the resolution of the House of 28 March, that in the event of a Trusts (Capital and Income) Bill being read a first time in the same form as it stood at the end of the last session of Parliament, Standing Order 46 (*No two stages of a Bill to be taken on one day*) be dispensed with to enable the Bill to be read a second time *pro forma*.”

3.12 Once the department, the Lords Public Bill Office and the Whips are happy with a draft carry-over motion for the Lords, the text should be sent by email in RTF and as a PDF to the Private Secretary to the Government Chief Whip in the Lords.

CHAPTER 4 RE-INTRODUCTION OF CARRIED-OVER BILLS

Preparation for re-introduction

The text of the bill (printing points and italics)

4.1 The text of a carried-over bill must be the same when reintroduced as that of the bill at the end of the previous session¹⁹, though it might be possible to make printing corrections for re-introduction.

4.2 In the Commons, printing points will be taken, even though Commons SO No. 80A(10) requires the re-introduced bill to be “in the same terms” as its predecessor.

4.3 In the Lords, the main motion on the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 referred to a bill “in the same form” as the previous bill. But minor printing corrections were made.

4.4 On a bill in the Commons, it may also be necessary to agree with the Commons Public Bill Office a list of italics to include in the re-introduced bill. This will depend on the stage that the bill has reached by the end of the first session.

4.5 For example, the School Transport Bill 2003-04 (not enacted), was reprinted without italics; a money resolution to support the financial provisions of the bill had been passed on second reading in the first session and all the relevant provisions had been stood part of the bill in committee (the bill was reported from committee without amendment).

4.6 But the bill for the Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 was reprinted with all italics; the bill had not completed its passage through committee before the end of the first session and only some of the italicised provisions had been stood part of the bill.

Statement under section 19 of the Human Rights Act 1998

4.7 A new statement under section 19 of the Human Rights Act 1998 will need to be made for the bill as reintroduced in the second session. Note that the person giving the statement might not be the person who gave it first time round.

Names of presenter and supporters

4.8 The names of the presenter and the supporters (in the Commons) or the presenter (in the Lords) should be obtained from the department for the bill as reintroduced in the second session. Again, these might not be the same as first time round.

Explanatory Notes

4.9 A new set of Explanatory Notes is, in general, required for the bill as reintroduced in the second session unless the text of the bill has not changed since the last set was produced in the first session. As well as tracking changes to the bill itself (for example, as a result of amendments in committee), the Notes should mention that the bill has been carried over.²⁰ It may be necessary to change the name of the person giving the section 19 statement.

19.This might mean that the re-introduced bill contains provisions that are not covered by the long title if a new clause was added to the bill in the previous session but the consequential amendment to the long title was not reached before the session ended.

Press conferences etc.

4.10 The department can, as when the bill was introduced first time round, ask for up to 150 copies of the carried-over bill and its Explanatory Notes.

Financial resolutions

4.11 A financial resolution passed in respect of a bill will continue to apply to it if it is carried over to the next session.

Queen's or Prince's consent

4.12 On the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, which was carried-over in the Lords, Queen's consent had to be signified on second reading in both sessions, albeit that second reading in the second session was merely a formal stage.

4.13 But on the bill for the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010, which was carried-over in the Commons, Queen's consent did not have to be re-signified (having been signified on second reading in the first session). It is expected that this precedent will be followed in the future.

Re-introduction

Timing

4.14 It is for the Whips to determine the date of re-introduction of a carried-over bill in consultation with the department.

Electronic text of bill

4.15 In general, the Commons Public Bill Office will insert the amendments made in Committee and make any agreed printing changes before sending the electronic files for the bill back to OPC. But the practice may vary depending on the circumstances. For example, on the bill for the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010, the Commons Public Bill Office kept the electronic files; so OPC did not need to send them new files, either electronically or in hard copy.

4.16 For a carry-over in the Lords, discuss with the House authorities the approach to take.

What to give the Commons Public Bill Office

4.17 To reintroduce a carried-over bill in the Commons, it is necessary to send the Public Bill Office a new Notice of Presentation, giving the long and short titles of the bill (each of which may have been amended in the first session). Unless the Public Bill Office has kept the electronic files (see paragraph 4.15), it is also necessary to send two hard copies of the Bill and two sets of the electronic files.

20. See, for instance, paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for the carried-over Child Poverty Bill in the 2009-10 session: "The Child Poverty Bill was initially introduced in the House of Commons on 11 June 2009 and has been carried over from the previous Parliamentary Session under Standing Order No 80A. In the previous Session proceedings in Public Bill Committee in the Commons were concluded, but proceedings on Report in the Commons had not begun. The Bill contains amendments agreed in Committee."

4.18 OPC’s covering letter to the Public Bill Office should say at the outset that the bill is being reintroduced and should, for ease of reference, give the date of the carry-over order. The covering letter should also include –

- (a) the names of the presenter and supporters (in the correct form and order),
- (b) the list of italics agreed with the Public Bill Office, and
- (c) confirmation that the new section 19 statement has been signed.

4.19 If revised Explanatory Notes are required, the Public Bill Office should be given them as soon as they are ready in the form of two hard copies and two sets of the electronic files.

What to give the Lords Public Bill Office

4.20 To reintroduce a carried-over bill in the Lords, it is necessary to write to the Public Bill Office giving the long title of the bill, the name of the presenter and confirmation that the new section 19 statement has been signed. On the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, the Lords Public Bill Office asked for confirmation of the date of first reading. As to whether it is necessary to send the electronic text of the bill, see paragraph 4.16.

4.21 The same requirements for revised Explanatory Notes apply in the Lords as in the Commons.

4.22 A Business of the House motion relating to the re-introduction of the bill will also need to be tabled (see paragraphs 3.8 and 3.10).

4.23 On the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, the new session began on Tuesday 23 November 2004. The bill was presented, and the Business of the House motion tabled, on that day. On Wednesday 24 November the Business of the House motion was debated on the floor of the House, followed by the formal stages of the carried-over bill.

After re-introduction

Programming

4.24 Under Commons SO No. 80A(12), a programme order from the previous session continues to have effect in relation to the carried-over bill. It will be necessary to consider whether any adjustments to the programme order are necessary in the light of the timetable for the bill in the new session.

4.25 Where a programme order from the first session is to be varied or supplemented in the second session, the opening words of the motion to vary or supplement should include a reference to the order as being “in the last session of Parliament”.

Resumption of proceedings in the Commons

4.26 Commons SO No. 80A(10) ensures that proceedings on a carried-over bill will resume in the second session from the stage which they had reached in the first session. So if proceedings in public bill committee were begun in the first session but not completed, SO No. 80A(10)(a) ensures that the parts of the carried-over bill that were not considered in committee in the first session will stand committed to a public bill committee in the second session.

4.27 For example, on the bill for the Welfare Reform Act 2007, the entry in the Votes and Proceedings for 16 November 2006 recorded that –

“And the same was read the first and second time without Question put, and stood committed to a Public Bill Committee in respect of Clauses Nos. 34 to 69 and Schedules Nos. 5 to 8, pursuant to Standing Order No. 80A (Carry-over of bills) and Order [24th July 2006]”

Resumption of proceedings in the Lords

4.28 The resumption of proceedings in the Lords will be governed by the procedure motion passed in relation to the bill in the second session. This can be tailored to produce the right result depending upon the stage reached by the bill in the first session.

Amendments

4.29 Amendments which have been tabled, but not decided on, in either House before the end of the first session will need to reappear in the second session (taking account of any changes to page and line numbering in the print of the re-introduced bill resulting from amendments in the first session). This may include amendments that have been debated, but not decided on, as a result of groupings.

4.30 In the Commons, amendments are re-tabled automatically under SO No. 80A(11).

4.31 If there were outstanding amendments in the name of someone who is no longer a member of the House, these would not be re-tabled. That would be consistent with the approach on an ordinary bill, where such amendments would simply be removed from the Order Paper. Amendments in the name of a former Minister would automatically transfer to the name of his or her successor. And the Public Bill Office would invite the Opposition to agree any comparable change to the names of their frontbench team.

4.32 In the Lords, the process can be dealt with in the procedure motion for carry-over. If it were not dealt with there, the amendments would need to be retabled. On the bill for the Constitutional Reform Act 2005, the Lords Public Bill Office were content for the department to circulate its proposed amendments on report informally before the new print was available.

Extension of 12 month period in the Commons

4.33 The 12 month period for completion of proceedings on a carried-over bill runs from first reading in the first session. This is taken to mean that the 12 month period begins on the day of presentation.

4.34 The requirement to complete proceedings within 12 months does not include a requirement to get Royal Assent within that period. Where a bill leaves the Commons before the end of the 12 month period, but is still in the Lords when the period ends, the question is whether amendments are made in the Lords. If the bill passes the Lords without amendment, it can proceed directly to Royal Assent without the need to extend the 12 month period. But if it is amended in the Lords (whether before or after the end of that period) and returns to the Commons after the end of that period, then the period needs to be extended to permit Commons Consideration of Lords Amendments, etc.

4.35 A motion under Commons SO No. 80A(14) was passed on the bill for the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007. First reading in the first session took place on 20 July 2006. The following motion was passed on 18 July 2007, after a 15 minute debate²¹, to extend the life of the Bill until 26 July 2007 (the beginning of the summer recess in the second session) –

“That the period on the expiry of which proceedings on the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Bill shall lapse in pursuance of paragraph (13) of Standing Order No. 80A shall be extended by the period of seven days.”

4.36 The motion was therefore passed before the twelve month period expired. The Commons Public Bill Office indicated that, if the period had already expired, a “bespoke motion” would have been possible. They also confirmed that it would be possible to have a motion under SO No. 80A(14) to extend a period already extended under that provision.

4.37 A motion under Commons SO No. 80A(14) was also passed on the bill for the Political Parties and Elections Act 2009. First reading in the first session took place on 17 July 2008. The following motion was passed on 13 July 2009, after a 20 minute debate²² –

“That the period on the expiry of which proceedings on the Political Parties and Elections Bill shall lapse in pursuance of paragraph (13) of Standing Order No. 80A shall be extended by 15 weeks until 29 October 2009.”

4.38 An Explanatory Memorandum on the motion was prepared and placed in the Vote Office.

21.HC Deb, 18 July 2007, col.326

22.HC Deb, 13 July 2009, col. 44.

APPENDIX A COMMONS SO NO. 80A

Commons SO No. 80A²⁴, as amended on 14 December 2011²⁵, is set out below.

“80A Carry-over of bills

- (1) Subject to the following provisions of this order, a Minister of the Crown may give notice of a motion (a “carry-over motion”) that proceedings on a public bill not completed before the end of the Session shall²⁶ be resumed in the next Session of Parliament²⁷; and the Speaker shall put any question necessary to dispose of proceedings on such a motion (other than a motion relating to a bill brought in upon a ways and means resolution) –
 - (a) forthwith if the motion is made on the day the bill is read a second time; or
 - (b) not more than one and a half hours after the commencement of proceedings on the motion if the motion is made at any other time.
- (2) A carry-over motion may be proceeded with, though opposed, after the moment of interruption.
- (3) A carry-over motion shall not be made in respect of more than one bill.
- (4) A carry-over motion shall not be made in respect of a bill carried over from a previous Session of Parliament.
- (5) A carry-over motion may be made only in respect of a bill presented by a Minister of the Crown.
- (6) The provisions of this order shall not apply to a carry-over motion made in respect of a bill brought from the Lords.
- (7) Paragraphs (8) to (11) of this order shall apply to any bill (other than a bill brought in upon a ways and means resolution) ordered to be carried over to the next Session of Parliament in pursuance of a carry-over motion.
- (8) If proceedings in committee on the bill are begun but not completed before the end of the first Session, the chair shall report the bill to the House as so far amended²⁸ and the bill and any evidence received by the committee²⁹ shall be ordered to lie upon the Table.
- (9) In any other case, proceedings on the bill shall be suspended at the conclusion of the Session in which the bill was first introduced.

24.SO No.80A was first made on 26 October 2004. It was an “upgrade” of the temporary standing order made on 29 October 2002 (and which was to have effect for the rest of the Parliament elected in June 2001).

25.HC Deb, 14 December 2011, col. 831.

26.There is a presumption that all bills that have been carried over will be re-presented. Once this has been done, the government can, if it so wishes, bring proceedings on the bill to a halt (as on any other bill). The use of “shall” reflects the fact that the House will expect the government to re-present a bill if a carry-over order has been made in respect of it.

27.Commons SO No. 80A is not appropriate for hybrid bills because, while it applies to public bills generally, a carry-over motion for a hybrid bill would also need to include private bill elements (for example, deemed compliance in the next session with standing orders relating to private business) which would take it outside the terms of the standing order. Also, there are aspects of the standing order which would be inconvenient in the case of a hybrid bill (for example, no carry-over to a third session and proceedings on the bill to be completed within 12 months of first reading).

28.The precise timing of the report to the House will be a matter for the chairman acting on advice. The report must, of course, be made before the end of the session but can only be made if the proceedings in committee are not completed before the end of the session.

29.The reference to evidence received by the committee was inserted by an amendment made on 01.11.06 (see Votes and Proceedings for that day, paragraph 12). The amendment was consequential on the replacement of standing committees with public bill committees, which have power to receive oral and written evidence.

- (10) If a bill is presented in the next Session in the same terms³⁰ as the bill reported to the House under paragraph (8) or as it stood when proceedings were suspended under paragraph (9), the bill shall be read the first and second time without question put, shall be ordered to be printed, and –
- (a) in the case of a bill reported from a public bill committee under paragraph (8), shall stand committed to a public bill committee³¹ in respect of those clauses and schedules not ordered to stand part of the bill in the first Session;
 - (b) in the case of a bill reported from a committee of the whole House under paragraph (8), shall stand committed to a committee of the whole House in respect of those clauses and schedules not ordered to stand part of the bill in the first Session;
 - (c) in the case of a bill committed to a public bill committee but on which proceedings on the bill were not begun, shall again stand committed to a public bill committee;
 - (d) otherwise shall be set down as an order of the day for (as the case may be) committee, consideration, further consideration or third reading.
- (11) Notices of amendments, new clauses and new schedules given in respect of parts of a bill not disposed of in the first Session shall be reprinted as notices in respect of the bill as presented and proceeded with under paragraph (10).
- (12) A programme order relating to a bill which is carried over to the next session of Parliament shall continue to apply in the next Session.
- (13) Proceedings on a bill ordered to be carried over to the next Session of Parliament shall lapse on the expiry of the period of twelve months from the date of its first reading in this House³² and the bill shall be laid aside unless the House shall order, in pursuance of a motion under paragraph (14), that proceedings on the bill be extended for a specified period.
- (14) A motion may be made by a Minister of the Crown to extend for a specified period proceedings on a bill which would otherwise lapse under paragraph (13), and any such motion –
- (a) may contain provisions amending or supplementing a programme order in respect of the bill;
 - (b) may be proceeded with, though opposed, after the moment of interruption;
- and the Speaker shall put any question necessary to dispose of proceedings on any such motion not later than one and a half hours after the commencement of those proceedings.”

30.This appears to preclude even amendments of the kind permitted by section 2(4) of the Parliament Act 1911. However, it does not preclude certain printing points.

31.The membership of the committee might, of course, have to change if, for example, a member of the public bill committee in the first session had, in the interim, ceased to be a member of Parliament or a Minister. The Committee of Selection has the necessary flexibility to achieve the right result.

32.See paragraphs 4.34 to 4.39.

APPENDIX B BILLS THAT HAVE BEEN CARRIED-OVER

In the Commons:

Under ad-hoc motion

Financial Services and Markets Act 2000

Votes and Proceedings, 25 October 1999, paragraph 1; 18 November 1999, paragraph 4

Under temporary standing order³³

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Votes and Proceedings, 10 June 2003, paragraph 6; 1 December 2003, paragraph 2

European Parliamentary and Local Elections (Pilots) Act 2004

Votes and Proceedings, 21 October 2003, paragraph 9; 27 November 2003, paragraph 3

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Votes and Proceedings, 11 October 2004, paragraph 7; 24 November 2004, paragraph 2

School Transport Bill 2003-04 (not enacted)

Votes and Proceedings, 28 October 2004, paragraph 6; 24 November 2004, paragraph 6

Gambling Act 2005

Votes and Proceedings, 1 November 2004, paragraph 4; 24 November 2004, paragraph 3

Under SO No. 80A

Welfare Reform Act 2007

Votes and Proceedings, 24 July 2006; 16 November 2006, paragraph 2

Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007

Votes and Proceedings, 10 October 2006, paragraph 3; 16 November 2006, paragraph 6

Also see Chapter 4, paragraphs 4.34 to 4.39 concerning extension of carry-over motion

33. A temporary standing order was made on 29 October 2002, with SO No.80A in effect “upgrading” it to permanent status.

Child Maintenance and Other Payments Act 2008

Votes and Proceedings, 4 July 2007, paragraph 10; 7 November 2007, paragraph 2

Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008

Tabled 25 July 2007 (see Order Paper of 26 July 2007, section C, paragraph 5)

Votes and Proceedings, 8 October 2007, paragraph 4; 7 November 2007, paragraph 3

Banking Act 2009

Votes and Proceedings, 14 October 2008, paragraph 9; 4 December 2008, paragraph 4

Political Parties and Elections Act 2009

Votes and Proceedings, 20 October 2008, paragraph 6; 22 October 2008, paragraph 6 (deferred division); 4 December 2008, paragraph 5

Also see Chapter 4, paragraph 4.34 to 4.39 concerning extension of carry-over motion

Child Poverty Act 2010

Votes and Proceedings, 20 July 2009, paragraph 8; 19 November 2009, paragraph 11

Equality Act 2010

Votes and Proceedings, 11 May 2009, paragraph 6; 13 May 2009, paragraph 6 (deferred division); 19 November 2009, paragraph 6

Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010

Votes and Proceedings, 20 October 2009, paragraph 12; 19 November 2009, paragraph 5

Local Government Finance Act 2012

Votes and Proceedings, 11 January 2012, paragraph 5 (deferred division); 10 May 2012, paragraph 10.

Civil Aviation Act 2012

Votes and Proceedings, 30 January 2012, paragraph 6; 10 May 2012, paragraph 6.

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