

# CORPORATE MANSLAUGHTER & CORPORATE HOMICIDE ACT 2007

**The Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 came into force on 6 April 2008, across the UK.**

The Act sets out a new offence for convicting an organisation where a gross failure in the way activities were managed or organised, results in a person's death. This applies to a wide range of organisations across the public and private sectors.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland the offence is called Corporate Manslaughter.

In Scotland it is called Corporate Homicide.

With a new approach, courts will look at management systems and practices across an organisation, providing a more effective means for prosecuting the worst corporate failures to manage health and safety properly.

## **Managing risks – not risk aversion**

This is an opportunity for employers to think again about how risks are managed. The offence does not require organisations to comply with new regulatory standards. But organisations should ensure they are taking proper steps to meet current legal duties. The Act will mean that those who disregard the safety of others at work, with fatal consequences, are more vulnerable to very serious criminal charges.

## **Understanding the offence**

An organisation will be guilty of the new offence if the way in which its activities are **managed or organised** causes a death and amounts to a **gross breach** of a **duty of care** to the deceased.

### **The new test**

Juries will consider how the fatal activity was managed or organised throughout the organisation, including any systems and processes for managing safety and how these were operated in practice. A substantial part of the failure within the organisation must have been at a **senior level**.

**Senior level** means the people who make significant decisions about the organisation or substantial parts of it. This includes both centralised, headquarters functions as well as those in operational management roles.

### **Gross breach**

The organisation's conduct must have fallen far below what could have been reasonably expected. Juries will have to take into account any health and safety breaches by the organisation – and how serious and dangerous those failures were.

### **Duty of care**

A duty of care exists for example in respect of the systems of work and equipment used by employees, the condition of worksites and other premises occupied by an organisation and in relation to products or services supplied to customers. The Act does not create new

duties – they are already owed in the civil law of negligence and the new offence is based on these.

### **Penalties**

An organisation guilty of the offence will be liable to an **unlimited fine**. The Act also provides for courts to impose a **publicity order**, requiring the organisation to publicise details of its conviction and fine. Courts may also require an organisation to take steps to address the failures behind the death (a **remedial order**).

### **Exemptions**

The offence does not apply to certain public and government functions whose management involve wider questions of public policy and are already subject to other forms of accountability. For example, it does not apply to strategic decisions about the spending of public money or military operations. Other functions, such as policing, the response of the emergency services, child protection and statutory inspection are also exempt, other than where organisations owe responsibilities to employees or for the premises they occupy.

### **DPP consent**

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the consent of the relevant Director of Public Prosecutions is needed before a case of corporate manslaughter can be taken to court. Further information about this can be obtained from the Crown Prosecution Service ([www.cps.gov.uk](http://www.cps.gov.uk)) or the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland ([www.ppsni.gov.uk](http://www.ppsni.gov.uk))

In Scotland, all prosecutions are initiated by the Procurator Fiscal.

## **Key questions**

### **Who is covered by the new offence?**

The offence applies to all companies and other corporate bodies, operating in the UK, in the private, public and third sectors. It also applies to partnerships (and to trade unions and employers' associations) if they are an employer, as well as to Government departments and police forces.

### **What do organisations need to do to comply with the law?**

All employers must already comply with health and safety legislation and the Act does not affect those requirements. However, the introduction of the new offence is an opportunity for employers to satisfy themselves that systems and processes for managing health and safety are adequate.

For guidance on Health and Safety duties and how to meet them, employers should contact the relevant regulatory authority.

### **Can directors, senior managers or other individuals be prosecuted for the offence?**

**No.** The offence is aimed at cases where management failures lie across an organisation and it is the organisation itself that will face prosecution. However, individuals can already be prosecuted for gross negligence manslaughter/culpable homicide and for Health and Safety offences. The Act does not change this and prosecutions against individuals will continue to be taken where there is sufficient evidence and it is in the public interest to do so.

## **Can the offence be avoided by senior managers delegating responsibility for health and safety?**

**No.** Failures by senior managers to manage health and safety adequately, including through inappropriate delegation of health and safety matters, will leave organisations vulnerable to corporate manslaughter/homicide charges.

Senior managers should ensure they and their organisations are complying with current Health and Safety laws.

## **What will happen in practice?**

Employers have a legal duty to report certain incidents at work, including work-related deaths.

The police will lead an investigation if a criminal offence (other than under Health and Safety law) is suspected. They will work in partnership with the HSE, local authority or other regulatory authority.

It is expected that cases of corporate manslaughter/homicide following a death at work will be rare as the new offence is intended to cover only the worst instances of failure across an organisation to manage health and safety properly.

Health and safety charges may be brought at the same time as a prosecution for the new offence, as well as in cases where it is not prosecuted.

## **Further information**

The full text of the Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 is available on the Office of Public Sector Information website: [www.opsi.gov.uk](http://www.opsi.gov.uk).

Further guidance on the offence, including background information, is available on the websites of the Ministry of Justice ([www.justice.gov.uk](http://www.justice.gov.uk)) and Northern Ireland Office ([www.nio.gov.uk](http://www.nio.gov.uk))

Guidance on health and safety at work is available from the Health and Safety Executive ([www.hse.gov.uk](http://www.hse.gov.uk)) and the Health and Safety Executive for Northern Ireland ([www.hseni.gov.uk](http://www.hseni.gov.uk)).