

Sporting Events Bill [HL]

RUNNING LIST OF ALL AMENDMENTS ON REPORT

*Tabled up to and including
8 July 2026*

The amendments are listed in accordance with the following Instruction –

Clauses 1 to 7	Schedule 4
Schedule 1	Clause 17
Clauses 8 to 10	Schedule 5
Schedule 2	Clause 18
Clauses 11 to 13	Schedule 6
Schedule 3	Clauses 19 to 30
Clauses 14 to 16	Title

[Amendments marked ★ are new or have been altered]

Clause 1

LORD PARKINSON OF WHITLEY BAY
LORD MARKHAM

★ Clause 1, page 1, line 10, at end insert –

“(ca) Schedule (*Industrial action provisions*) (“the industrial action provisions”),”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment inserts industrial action provisions, which would ban strikes by certain workers, including transport workers, when the sporting events framework is applied to a sporting event.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Clause 1, page 1, line 12, at end insert –

“(f) Schedule (*Sports rights provisions*) (“the sports rights provisions”).”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Foster, seeks to create a new “Sports Rights Provision” to the Bill, which relates to the rights of sporting companies with regards to gambling activities.

Clause 2

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Clause 2, page 2, line 7, leave out “either or both” and insert “one or more”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Foster, seeks to create a new “Sports Rights Provision” to the Bill, which relates to the rights of sporting companies with regards to gambling activities.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Clause 2, page 2, line 10, at end insert —

“(c) the sports rights provisions.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Foster, seeks to create a new “Sports Rights Provision” to the Bill, which relates to the rights of sporting companies with regards to gambling activities.

LORD PARKINSON OF WHITLEY BAY
LORD MARKHAM

★ Clause 2, page 2, line 10, at end insert —

“(2A) Where an appropriate national authority applies one or more of the parts of the sporting events framework to a sporting event by regulations under this section, the appropriate national authority must also apply the industrial action provisions.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment requires the appropriate national authority to apply the industrial action provisions when they apply one or more other parts of the sporting events framework to a sporting event.

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

★ Clause 2, page 2, line 19, leave out subsections (6) and (7) and insert —

“(6) Regulations under this section are subject to —

- (a) the affirmative resolution procedure, or
- (b) the made affirmative resolution procedure, if the regulations contain a statement by the appropriate national authority making them that the authority considers it necessary for the regulations to be made urgently.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, together with my amendments to clause 27, provide for regulations under clause 2 to be subject to the affirmative resolution procedure except in urgent cases where such regulations will instead be subject to the made affirmative resolution procedure.

LORD PARKINSON OF WHITLEY BAY
LORD MARKHAM

- ★ Clause 2, page 2, leave out lines 21 and 22

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that all regulations applying the sporting events framework are subject to the affirmative procedure.

LORD PARKINSON OF WHITLEY BAY
LORD MARKHAM

- ★ Clause 2, page 2, line 23, leave out subsection (7)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that all regulations applying the sporting events framework are subject to the affirmative procedure.

Clause 3

LORD ADDINGTON
BARONESS EVANS OF BOWES PARK

Clause 3, page 2, line 35, leave out “three” and insert “two”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Addington, would remove the requirement for events covered by the Sporting Events Framework to not be regularly hosted in the UK.

LORD ADDINGTON
BARONESS EVANS OF BOWES PARK
BARONESS GREY-THOMPSON

Clause 3, page 2, line 38, leave out subsection (3)

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Addington, would remove the requirement for events covered by the Sporting Events Framework to not be regularly hosted in the UK.

LORD ADDINGTON
BARONESS EVANS OF BOWES PARK

Clause 3, page 3, line 1, leave out “third” and insert “second”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Addington, would remove the requirement for events covered by the Sporting Events Framework to not be regularly hosted in the UK.

BARONESS EVANS OF BOWES PARK
BARONESS GREY-THOMPSON

Clause 3, page 3, line 7, leave out “interest” and insert “or national interest,

- (aa) that the sporting event organiser has asked for the sporting events framework to be applied,”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and one in the name of Lord Addington change the sporting events framework conditions to include more regularly held events of both national and international interest and to require a request from the sporting event organiser.

Clause 6

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

- ★ Clause 6, page 4, line 15, leave out “a person” and insert “one or more persons”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to make clear that more than one person may be designated to grant ticketing authorisations.

Clause 7

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

- ★ Clause 7, page 4, line 34, at end insert “(including, for example, activities carried out by charities for charitable purposes)”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment clarifies that ticket touting regulations may provide for activities carried out by charities for charitable purposes to be exempt from the ticket touting offence.

After Clause 7

LORD ADDINGTON

After Clause 7, insert the following new Clause —

“Duty to bring forward proposals on unauthorised ticketing activity

- (1) Within six months of the day on which this Act is passed, the Secretary of State must carry out and lay before Parliament a review on —
 - (a) the operation and effectiveness of the ticket touting provisions in this Act, in particular the operation of Schedule 1, and
 - (b) the integrity, affordability and availability of ticketing at sporting events to which this Act applies.

- (2) The review under subsection (1) should in particular consider whether the ticket touting provisions in this Act have prevented persons from –
- (a) reselling, or offering to resell, an event ticket at a price exceeding its face value amount;
 - (b) reselling, or offering to resell, more event tickets than the person was entitled to purchase in the primary sale;
 - (c) charging, through a ticket resale platform, a buyer a service fee, or a seller a combined commission and service fee, exceeding 10% of the face value amount;
 - (d) charging a purchaser in the primary market a transaction fee exceeding 10% of the face value amount;
 - (e) engaging in surge pricing;
 - (f) operating a ticket resale platform that displays incorrect material information about an event ticket, or that fails to take reasonable steps –
 - (i) to verify that a listed ticket exists,
 - (ii) to prevent listings above face value or in excess of a seller's entitlement, or
 - (iii) to remove non-compliant listings.
- (3) Within six months of the day on which the review under subsection (1) is laid before Parliament, the Secretary of State must publish draft legislation setting out proposals to improve the ticket touting provisions in this Act, including provision to remedy any deficiencies and shortcomings found in the relation to the points mentioned in subsection (2)."

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment creates a duty on the Secretary of State to publish a review of the ticket touting provisions in this Act and publish draft legislation to remedy any shortcomings in the effectiveness of the ticket touting provisions in this Act.

Schedule 1

LORD FULLER

Schedule 1, page 23, line 22, at end insert –

- “(5A) No offence is committed under this paragraph where a person has purchased six or fewer tickets for an individual event covered by this Act in a single transaction.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment ensures that holders of up to 6 event tickets purchased in a single transaction will be exempted from the ticket touting offence.

LORD ADDINGTON

Schedule 1, page 25, line 7, at end insert—

“(2A) The following ticketing activities cannot be authorised—

- (a) reselling, or offering to resell, an event ticket at a price exceeding its face value amount;
- (b) reselling, or offering to resell, more event tickets than the person was entitled to purchase in the primary sale;
- (c) charging, through a ticket resale platform, a buyer a service fee, or a seller a combined commission and service fee, exceeding 10% of the face value amount;
- (d) charging a purchaser in the primary market a transaction fee exceeding 10% of the face price;
- (e) engaging in surge pricing;
- (f) operating a ticket resale platform that displays incorrect material information about an event ticket, or that fails to take reasonable steps to verify that a listed ticket exists, to prevent listings above face value or in excess of a seller’s entitlement, or to remove non-compliant listings.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would outline various ticketing activities which could not be authorised, under the ticket touting provisions.

Clause 8

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Clause 8, page 5, line 4, at end insert—

“(1A) In making regulations under section 2(1) which apply the advertising provisions to a sporting event, the appropriate national authority must have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harmful or age-restricted advertising.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment would require the Government to, in enacting advertising provisions, consider the impacts of age-restricted or harmful advertising.

Clause 9

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

★

Clause 9, page 6, line 6, leave out “a person” and insert “one or more persons”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to make clear that more than one person may be designated to grant advertising authorisations.

Schedule 2

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Schedule 2, page 29, line 7, after “activity” insert “or gambling advertising activity”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster would ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Schedule 2, page 29, line 15, at end insert—

- “(2A) A “gambling advertising activity” is an advertising activity where the relevant product is gambling within the meaning of section 3 of the Gambling Act 2005, the relevant service is the provision of facilities for gambling within the meaning of section 5 of that Act, and the relevant business is one which requires one or more operating licences within the meaning of section 65 of that Act.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster would ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Schedule 2, page 29, line 17, after “activity” insert “or a gambling advertising activity”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster seeks to ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Schedule 2, page 29, line 29, at end insert—

- “(6A) Where a person is found guilty of an offence under this paragraph in England and Wales or Scotland in respect of a gambling advertising activity, the court must pass details of the offence, the conviction and the sentence to the Gambling Commission, which must consider whether it is appropriate to impose further penalties on that person, including a further fine where one has already been imposed by the court.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster would ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Schedule 2, page 30, line 23, at end insert –

“(3A) An authorisation may not be granted under this paragraph in respect of a gambling advertising activity.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster would ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Schedule 2, page 30, line 32, at end insert –

““gambling advertising activity” has the same meaning as in paragraph 1(2A).”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster would ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

Clause 12

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

- ★ Clause 12, page 8, line 33, leave out “a person” and insert “one or more persons”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to make clear that more than one person may be designated to grant trading authorisations.

After Clause 13

LORD PARKINSON OF WHITLEY BAY
LORD MARKHAM

- ★ After Clause 13, insert the following new Clause –

“Industrial action regulations

- (1) This section applies in relation to regulations under section 2(2A) which apply the industrial action provisions.
- (2) The regulations must specify the period during which the industrial action provisions apply.

- (3) The period in subsection (2) must not be shorter than the minimum period.
- (4) In subsection (3), the “minimum period” means the period –
 - (a) beginning on the day on which any part of the sporting events framework is applied and has effect in relation to a sporting event, and
 - (b) ends on the day on which all provisions of the sporting events framework cease to apply to the sporting event.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment defines the minimum period in which the appropriate national authority must apply the industrial action provisions.

Schedule 3

LORD FULLER

Schedule 3, page 33, line 14, leave out sub-paragraph (5) and insert –

- “(5) No offence is committed under this paragraph if a person carries out a trading activity in accordance with a trading licence.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment exempts licensed traders from the trading offence.

BARONESS TWYCCROSS

★

Schedule 3, page 34, line 26, leave out sub-paragraph (4) and insert –

- “(4) In determining whether or not to grant an authorisation under this paragraph, a designated authorising person –
 - (a) must have regard to any existing trading licences, and
 - (b) may have regard to –
 - (i) any agreements entered into (whether by the appropriate national authority or another person) for the purposes of the sporting event, and
 - (ii) any other matters that the person considers relevant.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to require existing trading licences to be taken into account by a designated authorising person when determining whether to grant a trading authorisation.

After Schedule 3

LORD PARKINSON OF WHITLEY BAY
LORD MARKHAM

★ After Schedule 3, insert the following new Schedule—

“SCHEDULE**INDUSTRIAL ACTION PROVISIONS****PART 1****INDUSTRIAL ACTION OFFENCES***Industrial action transport offences*

- 1 (1) It is an offence for a transport worker to engage in industrial action at any time during the specified period.
- (2) It is an offence for any person to—
 - (a) arrange for any industrial action to be carried out by a transport worker,
 - (b) permit the carrying out of such action, or
 - (c) induce a transport worker to engage in industrial action,at any time during the specified period.
- (3) In this paragraph, a “transport worker” means an employee of a transport service anywhere in the United Kingdom.
- (4) The following are to be considered as transport services for the purposes of this paragraph—
 - (a) airport operation services;
 - (b) bus services;
 - (c) light rail services;
 - (d) passenger railway services.
- (5) In this paragraph—

“airport operation services” has the same meaning as in section 68 of the Civil Aviation Act 2012;

“bus services” has the same meaning as in section 162 of the Transport Act 2000;

“light rail services” means passenger railway services provided on or in respect of any of the light rail systems known at the time this Act comes into force as—

 - (a) Blackpool Tramway;
 - (b) Docklands Light Railway;
 - (c) Edinburgh Trams;
 - (d) Glasgow Subway;
 - (e) London Trams;
 - (f) London Underground;

- (g) Manchester Metrolink;
- (h) Nottingham Express Transit;
- (i) Sheffield Supertram;
- (j) Tyne & Wear Metro;
- (k) West Midlands Metro;

“passenger railway services” means—

- (a) services for the carriage of passengers by railway by a person providing services—
 - (i) under a franchise agreement within the meaning of section 23(3) of the Railways Act 1993 (“the 1993 Act”),
 - (ii) under, or secured under, the duty in section 30(1) of the 1993 Act,
 - (iii) under an agreement to which one of the persons listed in section 24A(4)(a) of the 1993 Act is a party, or
 - (iv) under, or secured under, section 173(1) of the Greater London Authority Act 1999, or
 - (b) the refuelling of any locomotive or other rolling stock used for the services mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) by the person providing those services.
- (6) But services relating to the following are not passenger railway services for the purposes of this paragraph—
- (a) a train operation service using a railway which the Office of Rail and Road determines in accordance with regulation 2A(1) of the Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006 is a heritage, museum or tourist railway that operates on its own network;
 - (b) a train operation service that starts or terminates outside Great Britain.
- (7) In this paragraph—
- (a) “services for the carriage of passengers by railway” has the same meaning as in Part 1 of the 1993 Act (see section 82(2) of that Act);
 - (b) “locomotive”, “network”, “rolling stock”, “station”, “track” and “train” have the meanings given by section 83(1) of the 1993 Act, but in applying the definitions in that subsection, references to “railway” in the definitions are to be treated as having the meaning given in sub-paragraph (c);
 - (c) “railway” has the meaning given by section 67(1) of the Transport and Works Act 1992 but includes a “tramway” within the meaning of that section.

Industrial action local authority offences

- 2 (1) It is an offence for a relevant local authority worker to engage in any industrial action at any time during the specified period.
- (2) It is an offence for any person to—
 - (a) arrange for any industrial action to be carried out in a relevant local authority area, or

(b) permit the carrying out of such action,
at any time during the specified period.

(3) In this paragraph—

- (a) “relevant local authority worker” means an employee of a relevant local authority;
- (b) “relevant local authority” means any local authority which has responsibility for the provision of one or more services in an area in which a specified sporting event, or an event that is part of the sporting event, is to be held;
- (c) “relevant local authority area” means the geographical area in which a relevant local authority has jurisdiction;
- (d) “specified sporting event” means a sporting event specified in regulations under section 2(2A).

PART 2

ENFORCEMENT

Penalties on conviction

- 3 (1) A person guilty of an offence under this Schedule is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding £50,000.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this Schedule in Scotland is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £20,000;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

Power to impose financial penalties

- 4 (1) The appropriate national authority may impose a financial penalty on a person if the appropriate national authority is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the person has committed an offence under this Schedule in relation to the sporting event.
- (2) The amount of the penalty is to be decided by the appropriate national authority, but must not be more than £20,000.
- (3) Only one financial penalty may be imposed in respect of the same conduct.
- (4) No financial penalty may be imposed in respect of any conduct if—
 - (a) the person has been convicted of an offence under this Schedule in respect of the same conduct,
 - (b) criminal proceedings for an offence under this Schedule in respect of the same conduct have been instituted against the person and the proceedings have not been concluded, or
 - (c) criminal proceedings for an offence under this Schedule in respect of the same conduct have been concluded and the person has not been convicted.

- (5) A person may not be convicted of an offence under this Schedule if a financial penalty has been imposed under this paragraph in respect of the same conduct.

Notice of intention to impose financial penalty

- 5 (1) Before imposing a financial penalty on a person under paragraph 4, an appropriate national authority must give the person a notice (a “notice of intention”) stating that the authority proposes to do so.
- (2) The notice of intention must be given before the end of the period of 12 months beginning with the first day on which the authority has sufficient evidence that the person has committed an offence under Part 1 of this Schedule.
- (3) The notice of intention must set out –
 - (a) the amount of the proposed financial penalty,
 - (b) the reasons for proposing to impose the financial penalty, and
 - (c) information about the right to make representations under paragraph 6.

Right to make representations

- 6 (1) A person who is given a notice of intention may make written representations to the appropriate national authority which gave the notice about the proposal to impose a financial penalty.
- (2) Any representations must be made within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the notice of intention was given to the person.

Final notice

- 7 (1) After the end of the period mentioned in paragraph 6(2) the appropriate national authority must –
 - (a) decide whether to impose a financial penalty on the person, and
 - (b) if it decides to do so, decide the amount of the penalty.
- (2) If the authority decides to impose a financial penalty on the person, it must give a notice to the person (a “final notice”) imposing that penalty.
- (3) The final notice must require the penalty to be paid within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the notice was given.
- (4) The final notice must set out –
 - (a) the amount of the financial penalty (which may be less than the amount specified in the notice of intention, but cannot be more),
 - (b) the reasons for imposing the penalty,
 - (c) information about how to pay the penalty,
 - (d) the period for payment of the penalty,
 - (e) information about rights of appeal, and
 - (f) the consequences of failure to comply with the notice.

Withdrawal or amendment of notice

- 8 (1) The appropriate national authority may at any time –
- (a) withdraw a notice of intention or final notice, or
 - (b) reduce an amount specified in a notice of intention or final notice.
- (2) The power in sub-paragraph (1) is to be exercised by giving notice to the person on whom the notice was given.

Appeals

- 9 (1) A person to whom a final notice is given may appeal against –
- (a) the decision to impose the penalty;
 - (b) the amount of the penalty.
- (2) The appeal may be made –
- (a) in England and Wales, to the First-tier Tribunal;
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff;
 - (c) in Northern Ireland, to a county court.
- (3) An appeal under this paragraph must be made within the period of 28 days beginning with the day after that on which the final notice is given to the person.
- (4) If a person appeals under this paragraph, the final notice is suspended until the appeal is finally determined, withdrawn or abandoned.
- (5) An appeal under this paragraph –
- (a) is to be a re-hearing of the appropriate national authority's decision, but
 - (b) may be determined having regard to matters of which the authority was unaware.
- (6) On an appeal under this paragraph the First-tier Tribunal or the court may quash, confirm or vary the final notice.
- (7) The final notice may not be varied under sub-paragraph (6) so as to make it impose a financial penalty of a greater amount than the appropriate national authority could have imposed.

Recovery of financial penalty

- 10 (1) This paragraph applies if a person fails to pay the whole or any part of a financial penalty which has been imposed on a person in accordance with this Schedule.
- (2) In England and Wales the appropriate national authority which imposed the penalty may recover the penalty or part on the order of the county court as if it were payable under an order of that court.
- (3) In Scotland the penalty may be enforced in the same manner as an extract registered decree arbitral bearing a warrant for execution issued by the sheriff of any sheriffdom in Scotland.

- (4) In Northern Ireland the authority which imposed the financial penalty may recover the penalty or part on the order of a county court as if it were payable under an order of that court.
- (5) In any proceedings relating to a financial penalty, a certificate that –
 - (a) purports to be signed by or on behalf of the person with responsibility for the financial affairs of the authority which imposed the penalty, and
 - (b) states that payment of the financial penalty was, or was not, received by a date specified in the certificate,
 is evidence of the facts stated.

Proceeds of financial penalties

- 11 Where a relevant enforcement authority imposes a financial penalty under paragraph 4, it may use the proceeds for the purposes of any of its functions.

No protection if union induces industrial action

- 12 Where industrial action is prohibited during a specified period under this Schedule, an act done by a trade union to induce or attempt to induce a person to engage in industrial action is not protected from any proceedings in tort.

PART 3

INTERPRETATION

- 13 In this Schedule –
 - “industrial action” means action taken by workers against their employer in furtherance of a trade dispute;
 - “specified period” means the period specified in the regulations as required by section (*Industrial action regulations*)(2);
 - “strike” means any concerted stoppage of work;
 - “trade dispute” has the meaning given by section 244 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.”

Clause 15

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

- ★ Clause 15, page 10, line 31, leave out “a person” and insert “one or more persons”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment is to make clear that more than one person may be designated to grant association authorisations.

After Schedule 5

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

After Schedule 5, insert the following new Schedule—

“SCHEDULE

SPORTS RIGHTS PROVISIONS

- 1 (1) It is an offence for a gambling business to offer facilities for gambling in relation to a sporting event unless it is licensed to do so by the relevant sporting event controlling body through a sporting event betting licence.
 - (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding £50,000.
 - (3) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph in Scotland is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £20,000;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.
 - (4) Where a gambling business commits an offence under this paragraph, the offence may also be investigated and the gambling business prosecuted by the Gambling Commission under section 28 of the Gambling Act 2005 as if the offence were an offence under that Act.
 - (5) Where a gambling business has been found guilty of an offence under this paragraph, the conduct constituting the offence is actionable by the relevant sporting event controlling body, which may seek—
 - (a) an injunction, or in Scotland an interdict, requiring the provision of those facilities to cease;
 - (b) damages.
- 2 (1) A sporting event betting licence is a licence issued by a sporting event controlling body which allows a gambling business to make use of information or data derived from or relating to a specified sporting event in the places, at the times and for the purposes specified in the licence.
 - (2) A sporting event betting licence must—
 - (a) provide for the sharing of information between the sporting event controlling body and the gambling business for the purpose of protecting and supporting integrity in sports and betting services, and
 - (b) state any fee payable by the gambling business to the sporting event controlling body in respect of the facilities for gambling in relation to the sporting event.
 - (3) A sporting event betting licence may prohibit betting on a particular contingency or class of contingencies in relation to a sporting event if the sporting event controlling body considers that betting on the contingency may expose the

relevant sporting event or class of sporting event to unmanageable integrity risks.

- (4) A sporting event betting licence takes effect, and may be terminated, in accordance with its terms.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Foster, seeks to create a new “Sports Rights Provision” to the Bill, which relates to the rights of sporting companies with regards to gambling activities.

Clause 24

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

- ★ Clause 24, page 16, line 39, at end insert “(see section 3 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005) (asp 10))”

Member's explanatory statement

This is a drafting refinement.

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

- ★ Clause 24, page 17, line 3, at end insert “, and includes an institution treated as such a charity for the purposes of that Act by virtue of the Charities Act 2008 (Transitional Provision) Order (Northern Ireland) 2013 (S.R. (N.I.) 2013 No. 211),
and, in relation to such a charity, body or institution, “charitable purpose” has the meaning given in the relevant Act”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment provides that the definition of “charity”, in relation to Northern Ireland, includes an institution treated as a charity by virtue of the Charities Act 2008 (Transitional Provision) Order (Northern Ireland) 2013. It also defines “charitable purpose” (see the explanatory statement to my amendment to clause 7).

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Clause 24, page 17, line 15, at end insert —

““facilities for gambling” has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Gambling Act 2005;

“gambling business” means a business which requires one or more operating licences within the meaning of section 65 of the Gambling Act 2005 or, if the business is not established in England and Wales or in Scotland, would require such a licence if it were so established;”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment and others in the name of Lord Foster seeks to ensure that venues hosting sporting events covered by the Bill are free of gambling advertising, marketing and sponsorship.

LORD FOSTER OF BATH

Clause 24, page 18, line 5, at end insert –

““sporting event betting licence” means a licence complying with the provisions of Schedule (*Sports rights provisions*), paragraph 2;

“sporting event controlling body” means, in relation to a sport, the relevant governing body of the sport or another body responsible for and controlling the organisation and management of a sporting event;

“the sports rights provisions” has the meaning given in section 1(2)(f);”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment, and others in the name of Lord Foster, seeks to create a new “Sports Rights Provision” to the Bill, which relates to the rights of sporting companies with regards to gambling activities.

After Clause 25

LORD ADDINGTON

After Clause 25, insert the following new Clause –

“Infrastructure strategy for major sporting events

- (1) Regulations under section 2 which apply the sporting events framework to a sporting event may require the appropriate national authority to publish, or require another person to publish, an infrastructure strategy for the sporting event.
- (2) An infrastructure strategy is a document setting out –
 - (a) an assessment of the infrastructure needs of persons attending or participating in the sporting event,
 - (b) the steps to be taken to ensure that sufficient infrastructure is available to meet those needs at a range of price points, and
 - (c) any measures proposed to prevent excessive pricing of infrastructure in connection with the sporting event.
- (3) In this part, reference to infrastructure includes –
 - (a) accommodation;
 - (b) internet services;
 - (c) energy infrastructure;
 - (d) water infrastructure;
 - (e) waste services;
 - (f) health services.”

Member's explanatory statement

This probing amendment seeks to ascertain how the Government will make proper provision of various infrastructure forms when hosting the major sporting event.

LORD ADDINGTON

After Clause 25, insert the following new Clause —

“Grassroots support

- (1) This section applies where an appropriate national authority provides financial assistance under section 25 in respect of a sporting event.
- (2) As a condition of any financial assistance given under section 25, the appropriate national authority must require the recipient to take all reasonable steps to ensure that investment has been provided to —
 - (a) grassroots sporting venues or organisations, and
 - (b) allow for participation in sport at grassroots level, including community sporting projects and facilities.
- (3) In this section, a “grassroots sporting venue or organisation” means a venue, club, association or other organisation that provides facilities or opportunities for participation in sport otherwise than at an elite or professional level, including a community amateur sports club.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would ensure that investment into grassroots sports is a condition for financial assistance to be given.

LORD ADDINGTON

After Clause 25, insert the following new Clause —

“Free-to-watch broadcasting of supported sporting events

- (1) This section applies where the appropriate national authority provides financial assistance under section 25 in respect of a sporting event.
- (2) As a condition of any financial assistance given under section 25, the appropriate national authority must require the recipient to take all reasonable steps to ensure that live coverage of the sporting event is made available —
 - (a) free of charge to all persons in the United Kingdom with access to a television or internet-connected device, or
 - (b) on a platform licensed by Ofcom which is accessible without subscription to members of the public in the United Kingdom.”

Member’s explanatory statement

This amendment would make free-to-air broadcasting a condition to receipt of financial assistance.

LORD FULLER

After Clause 25, insert the following new Clause—

“Disapplication of guaranteed hours provisions for sporting events

- (1) This section applies where the appropriate national authority has applied one or more parts of the sporting events framework to a sporting event.
- (2) Where this section applies, the provisions mentioned in subsection (3) do not apply in relation to an employer who employs a worker at an event that is to be treated as forming a part of the sporting event.
- (3) The provisions are—
 - (a) the following provisions of the Employment Rights Act 1996—
 - (i) sections 27BA to 27BZ, and
 - (ii) Schedule A1;
 - (b) Schedule 2 to the Employment Rights Act 2025.”

Member's explanatory statement

This amendment disapplies the provisions of the Employment Rights Act 2025 which require an employee to give a worker on a zero hours contract guaranteed hours when a worker is working at a sporting event to which the sporting events framework has been applied.

Clause 27

BARONESS TWYXCROSS

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Clause 27, page 21, line 24, at end insert—

- “(7A) Where regulations under this Act are “subject to the made affirmative resolution procedure” —
- (a) if the regulations are made by the Secretary of State —
 - (i) the statutory instrument containing them must be laid before Parliament as soon as reasonably practicable after being made, and
 - (ii) the regulations cease to have effect at the end of the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which the instrument is made unless, during that period, the instrument is approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament;
 - (b) if the regulations are made by the Welsh Ministers —
 - (i) they are subject to the Senedd confirmation procedure (see section 37D of the Legislation (Wales) Act 2019), and
 - (ii) they cease to have effect at the end of the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which the regulations are made unless, during that period, the regulations are confirmed by a resolution of the Senedd;
 - (c) if the regulations are made by the Scottish Ministers —
 - (i) section 30 of the Interpretation and Legislative Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 does not apply to the regulations,

- (ii) the Scottish statutory instrument containing them must be laid before the Scottish Parliament as soon as reasonably practicable after being made, and
 - (iii) the regulations cease to have effect at the end of the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which the instrument is made unless, during that period, the instrument is approved by a resolution of the Scottish Parliament;
 - (d) if the regulations are made by a Northern Ireland department—
 - (i) they must be laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly as soon as reasonably practicable after being made, and
 - (ii) they cease to have effect at the end of the period of 40 days beginning with the day on which they are made unless, during that period, the regulations are approved by a resolution of the Assembly.
- (7B) In calculating the period of 40 days—
- (a) in the case of regulations made by the Secretary of State, no account is to be taken of any time during which—
 - (i) Parliament is dissolved or prorogued, or
 - (ii) either House of Parliament is adjourned for more than four days;
 - (b) in the case of regulations made by the Welsh Ministers, no account is to be taken of any time during which the Senedd is—
 - (i) dissolved, or
 - (ii) in recess for more than four days;
 - (c) in the case of regulations made by the Scottish Ministers, no account is to be taken of any time during which the Scottish Parliament is—
 - (i) dissolved, or
 - (ii) in recess for more than four days;
 - (d) in the case of regulations made by a Northern Ireland department, no account is to be taken of any time during which the Northern Ireland Assembly is—
 - (i) dissolved,
 - (ii) in recess for more than 4 days, or
 - (iii) adjourned for more than 6 days.
- (7C) If regulations cease to have effect as a result of subsection (7A) that does not—
- (a) affect the validity of anything previously done under the regulations, or
 - (b) prevent the making of new regulations.”

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement to my amendment to clause 2.

BARONESS TWYXCROSS



Clause 27, page 21, line 27, at end insert “or the made affirmative resolution procedure”

Member's explanatory statement

See the explanatory statement to my amendment to clause 2.

Sporting Events Bill [HL]

RUNNING LIST OF ALL AMENDMENTS ON REPORT

*Tabled up to and including
8 July 2026*

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