

Four Years On Where Are the 20 IICSA Recommendations

A survivor's update on IICSA's 20 recommendations | 20 October 2026

By Chris Tuck | Survivor, Founder and CEO of Survivors Of aBuse, and former member of IICSA's Victims and Survivors Consultative Panel

On 20 October 2022, the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) published its final report and 20 concluding recommendations. Four years later, survivors are still asking a straightforward question: what has actually changed, and what remains to be done?

I write as a survivor, as someone who served on IICSA's Victims and Survivors Consultative Panel from 2015 until the Inquiry concluded, and as the founder of Survivors Of aBuse. I believed the evidence, survivor testimony and recommendations could mark a turning point. They still can, but only if commitments become action that can be seen, checked and felt by children and survivors.

This update starts from my 2025 parliamentary briefing and checks it against the latest Government, parliamentary and sector information I could locate by 19 October 2026. It is important to be precise: a proposal, consultation, bill, law in force and a proven change in practice are different stages.

At a glance

Some changes are now in force, while others remain partial, unfinished or have not been taken forward. This update assesses each of the 20 recommendations, highlights the unmet need for specialist adult survivor support, and asks Government for a public timetable, annual progress reporting and stable funding over several years.

A correction matters: it would now be inaccurate to say that no recommendation has been implemented. Recommendation 15, removing the three year limitation period for qualifying child sexual abuse personal injury claims, is now in force. There are also significant legal changes under Recommendations 9 and 20. The question is whether each change delivers the full recommendation in practice, and whether the Government is reporting that clearly.

The 20 recommendations and where they stand

The status labels below distinguish completed legal changes from partial action, work in progress and decisions not to proceed. The list reflects the final report's 20 concluding recommendations, not every recommendation IICSA made during its seven years of work.

Recommendation	Current position
1. A single set of core data relating to child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation	PARTIAL / NOT COMPLETE IICSA called on the UK and Welsh Governments to improve data collected by children’s social care and criminal justice agencies by introducing one single core data set covering England and Wales. It specified consistent, compatible data on: (a) the characteristics of child victims and alleged perpetrators, including age, sex and ethnicity; (b) factors that make victims more vulnerable to abuse or exploitation; and (c) the settings and contexts in which abuse and exploitation occur. Data should be compiled and published regularly, and be capable of collation nationally, regionally and locally. Government has reported data related work, including through the CSA Centre, but I have not found a complete, shared core data set that meets all these elements. [2, 8, 17, 34]
2. Child Protection Authorities for England and for Wales	IN DEVELOPMENT The English consultation outcome, published 7 July 2026, reported strong support. The Government says it will use the responses to shape the Authority’s powers and functions and plans to build capabilities during 2027, subject to legislation and parliamentary time. The body is not yet operating. The consultation is for England; IICSA recommended an authority in Wales too. [3, 4, 17]
3. A cabinet-level Minister for Children	NOT DELIVERED AS RECOMMENDED There is a Minister for Children and Families and ministerial oversight of child protection. I have not found a Cabinet level Minister for Children with the cross government responsibility IICSA recommended. A ministerial title or working group is not the same as the specific cabinet level accountability proposed. [8, 17]
4. A public awareness campaign	PARTIAL The Government says it supports programmes including #LookCloser, Stop It Now! and ENOUGH. These raise awareness of exploitation, offending prevention and violence more broadly. I have not found a dedicated, sustained national campaign that fully matches IICSA’s recommendation on child sexual abuse. My own #SeeItSayItSortIt work contributes to public awareness, but it cannot replace national leadership. [8, 17]
5. Prohibiting the use of pain compliance techniques	NOT IMPLEMENTED The Government has not prohibited techniques deliberately designed to cause pain in children’s custodial settings. Training, reporting and oversight may improve practice, but they do not amount to the prohibition IICSA recommended. This is also one of the issues raised in Maggie Oliver Foundation’s legal challenge. [15, 16, 17]
6. The amendment of the Children Act 1989	NOT IMPLEMENTED AS RECOMMENDED The recommended change would give courts a specific power to intervene in a local authority’s exercise of parental responsibility where a looked after child faces significant harm. I have not found that amendment in force. Guidance or other practice changes are not the statutory amendment IICSA set out. [2, 17]
7. Registration of care staff in children’s homes	NOT IMPLEMENTED IICSA called for professional registration, standards of conduct and training, and fitness to practise powers. I have found review and scoping activity, but no national professional register in operation. [2, 17]
8. Registration of staff in care roles in young offender institutions and secure training centres	NOT IMPLEMENTED I have found no professional registration system in operation for these roles. Government said it would respond to a related youth custody safeguarding review alongside this recommendation; I have not located a published response that establishes registration. [8, 17]

Recommendation	Current position
9. Greater use of the Disclosure and Barring Service barred list	CORE LEGAL CHANGE IN FORCE From 1 September 2026, removing the supervision exemption brought qualifying supervised roles with children into regulated activity, so the relevant volunteers can be checked against the children's barred list. This addresses a central gap identified by IICSA. The next accountability question is whether organisations are applying the change consistently. [5, 7, 17]
10. Improvements to compliance with statutory duties to refer concerns to the Disclosure and Barring Service	PROGRESS REPORTED; FULL COMPLIANCE NOT SHOWN The Government reports DBS outreach workshops reaching more than 12,000 safeguarding workers and referral numbers increasing by over 50% in every region since the outreach service began. That is concrete progress. It is not, by itself, evidence that every employer is complying or that the full assurance and inspection arrangements are complete. [8, 17]
11. Extending the disclosure regime to those working with children overseas	FUNCTIONAL CHANGE THROUGH THE ICPC; FULL EQUIVALENCE NEEDS CLARITY Since 18 December 2025, ACRO can include a person's barred list status on an International Child Protection Certificate for people seeking work with children overseas. The Government says this allows overseas employers to see that status. It is meaningful progress, though the Government should explain how fully this route matches IICSA's specific proposal. [8, 17]
12. Pre-screening for illegal images of children	PARTIAL; SYSTEM NOT YET FULLY OPERATIONAL The Online Safety Act gives Ofcom powers to issue technology notices where necessary and proportionate. Ofcom's February 2026 report said the notice regime was not yet active at that point; minimum accuracy standards were subsequently published in September 2026. I have not found evidence of a comprehensive mandatory pre screening system operating across services as IICSA recommended. [5, 11, 12, 17]
13. Mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse in certain circumstances	ENACTED; NOT YET IN FORCE; NARROWER THAN IICSA'S RECOMMENDATION The Crime and Policing Act 2026 creates a duty for specified people in England to report when they become aware a child is being sexually abused. The Government expects the duty to commence in 2027. Failure to report is not itself a criminal offence under the Government's model, although deliberately obstructing a report is criminalised. The duty's territory and design do not simply reproduce IICSA's recommendation for England and Wales. Before commencement, the Government should explain who will monitor compliance and effectiveness, what information will be collected, how outcomes will be assessed, and how findings will be reported publicly. [5, 9, 17]
14. Compliance with the Victims' Code	INSPECTION PROMISED; OUTCOME NOT LOCATED The Government asked the Criminal Justice Joint Inspectorates to inspect the experiences of child sexual abuse victims, including Victims' Code compliance. A January 2026 answer expected the inspection in summer 2026. I have not found a completed report by 19 October. The public needs the findings and a clear response to them. [8, 17]
15. The removal of the three-year limitation period for personal injury claims brought by victims and survivors of child sexual abuse	IMPLEMENTED IN LAW AND IN FORCE The Crime and Policing Act 2026 removed the limitation period for qualifying child sexual abuse personal injury claims in England and Wales and reversed the burden on fair trial arguments. The relevant provision came into force on 29 June 2026. The Government says it is implementing this recommendation in full. The impact on access to justice should still be monitored, including the limits and exceptions in the legislation. [6, 8, 17]

Recommendation	Current position
16. A national guarantee of specialist therapeutic support for child victims	FUNDING AND EXPANSION PLANNED; NATIONAL GUARANTEE NOT YET SHOWN The Government announced up to £50 million to expand the Child House (Barnahus) model across NHS regions in England. It is a welcome child focused, coordinated pathway, but the announced expansion is not yet proof that every child who needs specialist therapeutic support can access it. Recommendation 16 does not itself guarantee specialist support for adults. IICSA's wider findings identify substantial unmet need among adult survivors, and many were never supported through statutory services as children. I have not found a comparable national guarantee for Wales. [2, 13, 19, 29]
17. A code of practice on access to records about child sexual abuse	NOT IN FORCE In January 2026, the Government said it was preparing regulations to instruct the ICO to produce a code on retaining child sexual abuse records. I have not found that the regulations have been laid or the code published. Survivors still need clear, consistent rights and practical routes to access records. [8, 17]
18. Further changes to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	GOVERNMENT DECIDED NOT TO MAKE IICSA'S RECOMMENDED CHANGES The Government rejected the proposed CICA reforms, including changes relating to unspent convictions, the application time limit and online facilitated abuse. It says it is working to improve awareness of CICA, but awareness work is not reform of the scheme's rules. [10, 17]
19. A tiered redress scheme	NOT BEING TAKEN FORWARD In January 2026, the Government said it was not taking further steps on IICSA's proposal for a separate national redress scheme for survivors abused in state or non state institutions. It points to other forms of redress, including civil claims and CICA, but those are not the scheme IICSA recommended. [10, 17]
20. Age verification in relation to online services and social media platforms	PARTIAL; SCOPE AND EFFECTIVENESS REMAIN OPEN The Online Safety Act requires providers publishing pornography to use highly effective age assurance. That is a significant legal development. IICSA's recommendation was broader, calling for more stringent age verification measures across online services and social media platforms. I would not call the whole recommendation complete without evidence that the wider scope is addressed and the measures work in practice. [5, 17]

Separate issue: Della's Law and registered offenders' name changes

Controls on registered sex offenders changing their names are separate from IICSA Recommendation 1. Since 2020, Sarah Champion MP has campaigned with survivors, Della Wright and the Safeguarding Alliance for Della's Law: a prohibition on registered sex offenders changing their names while subject to notification requirements, to reduce the risk of offenders concealing their identity and evading detection. Champion raised the issue in Parliament and secured Government acceptance of an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill in May 2024. The Bill fell when Parliament dissolved on 30 May 2024; it did not complete its passage and the amendment did not become law in that Bill. It was not defeated in a final vote. [35, 36, 37]

Sarah Champion also proposed a separate, more proactive safeguard. In Parliament she called for mandatory electronic markers on the files held by HM Passport Office and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency for every registered sex offender. The aim was for an application in a new name to alert police, so they could connect identities and prevent a person obtaining a "clean" DBS check simply by

using a different name. This was a marker on identity records to alert police, not a literal mark on the DBS certificate itself, and Champion acknowledged that it would flag an attempted change rather than ban it. In a separate amendment to the Victims and Prisoners Bill, she sought a duty for criminal justice bodies to identify and record perpetrator name changes and inform the relevant victim. These proposals should not be confused with the later measures in the Crime and Policing Act 2026. [38, 39]

The Government later brought forward different measures. The Crime and Policing Act 2026 builds on the previous duty to notify police within three days after using a new name. It now requires registered sex offenders to notify police at least seven days before using a new name, or as far in advance as reasonably practicable if seven days is not practicable. It also allows police to serve a notice requiring prior approval before a person changes their name on specified identity documents: a UK passport, driving licence or immigration document. This is a targeted restriction, not a universal ban on changing names. The advance notification duty still depends on the offender telling police; approval controls apply only where police have served a notice. [30]

That distinction matters for safeguarding. A name change can make it harder for agencies and employers to connect records and identify risk; a name change alone is not evidence of offending. The Act is a step forward, but campaigners continue to seek stronger safeguards because it does not prevent every registered offender from changing their name and cannot, by itself, guarantee that further harm or offending will be prevented. Advance notice helps police respond, and a notice based on assessed risk can block changes on specified official documents for some offenders, but neither closes every route to changing identity nor guarantees that former and current identities are linked in practice. Government should publish how police will identify people who need approval notices, how compliance will be checked, and how identities will remain linked across police, probation, DBS and safeguarding records. [30, 35, 37]

Adult survivors need specialist support too

The recommendations are rightly about preventing abuse and responding to children at risk today. But IICSA also heard about adults aged 18 and over living with the consequences of abuse experienced in childhood: people who could not disclose earlier, were never identified or supported through statutory services as children, or need help again later in life. In its Support Services Research Project, 43% of adult survivors who took part said they had an unmet need for support. IICSA described fragmented and complex commissioning and said provision must match identified need, backed by a funding model that lasts over time. [19]

There have been funding announcements, and they matter. In 2025 the Government said it would support the CSA Centre to develop a framework for more coordinated support for adult survivors and double Home Office funding for national services supporting adult survivors of child sexual abuse in 2025/26. That national funding should be reported separately from local and regional commissioning; it does not show that local provision is adequately funded. The separate up to £50 million expansion is for the Child House (Barnahus) model of specialist, trauma informed support for children and young people in England. That can offer an important coordinated pathway for children, but it does not meet the needs of adults now aged 18+ who were never identified or supported as children. The broader £550 million victim support commitment covers services for many types of victim; it includes PCC commissioned support and grants to more than 60 specialist organisations through the Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Fund (RASASF). RASASF provides a contribution towards costs, not full cost recovery. It supports people of all ages affected by rape or sexual abuse, but it is not a dedicated national fund for adult survivors of childhood sexual abuse. [2, 13, 22, 29]

The Ministry of Justice confirmed that PCC and RASASF grants would be extended for two years, to March 2028, with an annual uplift of 2%. Funding after March 2028 has not yet been confirmed. The Survivors' Trust and other sector organisations had called for at least a 15% uplift and funding certainty over several years. The service gap is also visible in closures: the CSA Centre's 2025 mapping found that 23 of the 468 services mapped previously had closed in the intervening 18 months. Eight had supported adult survivors, including three focused solely on adults. The Centre did not establish why most had closed; one service cited public funding ending. In July 2025, Rape Crisis England & Wales reported 14,000 survivors on its centres' waiting lists, some waiting over a year, and said three centres had closed in the previous year. Those figures describe rape crisis services overall at that time, not only adults who survived abuse in childhood. In May 2026, North Yorkshire charity Survive said its waiting list for referrals without dedicated funding filled again within two weeks of reopening; its £340,000 MoJ grant covered about one quarter of its costs over two years. These are dated findings and local examples, not a current national waiting list figure. They show why funding extensions matter, but cannot by themselves prove that survivors can access the specialist help they need. [22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28]

We also need to look beyond the cases recorded by agencies. The CSA Centre's 2026 review estimates that at least 500,000 children experience child sexual abuse involving physical contact each year in England and Wales; that estimate excludes online abuse and other contexts, and the Centre says the true scale is greater. The Child House (Barnahus) expansion could help children access coordinated care, but no single model can meet every need, and it does not repair the lack of support experienced by adults who were missed as children. The Government's economic study estimated £10.1 billion in lifetime social and economic costs for the cohort of children who began or continued to experience contact abuse in the year to March 2019. That is a lifetime estimate for that cohort, not an annual cost or a bill paid by one department. It includes monetised harm as well as public service costs. The figures underline the scale of the impact and the need to prevent abuse and support survivors earlier and over time. [20, 21, 29]

Child sexual abuse is a public health concern as well as a safeguarding and justice issue. Many adults now seeking support were never identified, listened to or helped by statutory services when they were children. Some do not trust those systems because they feel they were failed. At Survivors Of aBuse, I see why support cannot depend on a survivor being ready to speak at one particular moment or fit one narrow pathway. People may need therapy that recognises the effects of trauma, peer or group support, advocacy, practical help, or a combination at different stages. Children who need support now and adults living with childhood abuse both deserve a properly planned response. [19, 23, 27]

Government should publish a plan spanning several years for adult survivor support: establish need and gaps, including waiting times and people unable to access help; and set out the roles of the NHS, local commissioners and specialist voluntary organisations. The plan should distinguish grants from commissioned services and tendered contracts. Grants for specialist provision should run for three to five years where possible. Specialist sexual violence and abuse services delivered through commissioning or tendering should be provided by organisations with independently assessed accreditation. Generic services should not be treated as equivalent to accredited specialist provision. The plan should provide stable funding for a range of specialist services, including services led by survivors and report each year on who is being reached and what remains unmet. Short term grants can keep a service open for now. They cannot by themselves build the lasting provision IICSA said was needed. [19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28]

The Child Protection Authority consultation

The consultation result is real progress: respondents showed strong support for a Child Protection Authority in England. The Government says it will use the responses to shape the Authority's role, functions and powers. But the CPA does not yet exist as an operating body, and its independence, authority and resources will determine whether it can deliver the change IICSA intended. The Government should explain who will assess the Authority's effectiveness, what outcomes will be measured, and how the findings will be reported publicly. Wales needs its own answer, because IICSA recommended authorities for both nations. [3, 4, 17]

A consultation, a government response and a commitment to legislate are not the same as an independent Authority inspecting institutions, holding agencies to account and publishing annual progress on the 20 recommendations. Survivors should be involved in designing that body and in checking its work.

Child sexual exploitation by groups: ethnicity and institutional failure

When examining child sexual exploitation carried out by groups, often called grooming gang abuse, ethnicity must be considered openly and accurately. Baroness Casey's 2025 national audit found that robust national data on offenders' ethnicity were still lacking. In local data from three police forces, it found clear overrepresentation among suspects of Asian and Pakistani heritage men. It also identified examples of organisations avoiding the subject for fear of appearing racist or raising community tensions. These findings describe limited local data, not a complete national picture, and they do not show that ethnicity alone explains this offending. [32, 33]

Institutional hesitation and failure to act on evidence left children exposed and survivors carrying the consequences. The lesson is to investigate credible evidence consistently, record ethnicity and other relevant information reliably, identify victims, and hold perpetrators and institutions to account, without making assumptions about any individual because of their ethnicity. [32, 33]

Maggie Oliver Foundation's High Court challenge

On 5 March 2026, the High Court gave the Maggie Oliver Foundation permission to proceed with a full judicial review concerning the Government's response to IICSA. The permission decision allows the case to be heard; it is not a final ruling that the Government acted unlawfully or an order requiring all 20 recommendations to be implemented. The Foundation says the case will proceed to a substantive hearing. I have not located a later public judgment by 19 October 2026. [15, 16]

The case matters because survivors have heard repeated commitments to act and are still asking for a clear timetable. The court will consider the legal arguments in this case; it has not already decided that every inquiry recommendation is binding. More generally, recommendations are not automatically made law just because an inquiry was established under the Inquiries Act. That makes transparent government responses, timetables and public monitoring essential. This explains why the Foundation is testing the Government's commitments through the courts. [15, 16, 18]

What survivors are entitled to ask

I welcome changes that have been made. Removing the limitation barrier for qualifying civil claims is important. Bringing qualifying supervised roles within checks against the barred list matters. The

overseas certificate change, the planned Child House expansion and work to improve DBS referrals deserve to be described accurately.

At the same time, a commitment is not completion; a bill is not an operating duty; and a law is not proof that children everywhere are safer. Several recommendations remain outstanding, some have been narrowed, and two recommendations, CICA reform and a separate redress scheme, are not being taken forward. We should be able to say both things without overstating progress or dismissing it.

IICSA's recommendations were designed to work together: better data, leadership, prevention, safer recruitment, reporting, justice, support and redress. Implementing them would help move us toward the cultural shift in how we recognise and protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. That work must also be matched by accessible, specialist support for adults who survived abuse as children. These responsibilities reinforce each other; neither should be left behind.

MPs from different parties have raised the need to implement IICSA's recommendations, and Ministers have publicly assured Parliament that they are being taken forward or will be implemented in full. At Prime Minister's Questions on 30 April 2025, the Prime Minister said the recommendations were being implemented; in a Commons exchange on 16 June 2025, the Home Secretary reaffirmed that the IICSA recommendations relevant to the Home Office would be implemented in full. These assurances matter. But without a clear public account of what is in force and working, they can leave people with the impression that the recommendations have already been delivered. This update checks those claims against each recommendation. [40, 41]

I wish there were a named Government team responsible for keeping this public record current and reporting progress. Instead, survivors and specialist organisations in the sexual abuse and sexual violence sector are spending their own time researching, checking and explaining what has changed and what has not changed, alongside their support and campaigning work. Survivors should not have to keep reconstructing the Government's progress for the public to know whether promises have been met.

Accurate data also matters to the Government's stated ambition to halve violence against women and girls in a decade. Biological sex should be recorded and reported where relevant to identify patterns linked to biological sex and evaluate prevention and support, alongside other relevant characteristics and survivors' experiences. Safeguarding decisions should be based on evidence about individual conduct and risk; gender identity alone is not evidence of offending or risk. [31] For registered offenders, records should also remain linked when a person changes their name or recorded sex/gender marker, so that earlier identities and conviction history are not lost. That is a record keeping safeguard; risk assessments should remain based on individual conduct and evidence. [30, 35, 37]

Four years on, I am asking Government to publish a current timetable for every recommendation; name the department and minister accountable for each outstanding action; report publicly at least annually; and involve survivors and specialist organisations led by survivors in implementation and scrutiny. I am also asking for a properly funded plan, with stable funding over several years, for adult survivors who continue to live with the impact of childhood abuse. This is not an attack on individual civil servants. It is a reasonable demand for transparency about commitments made in the public's name.

Survivors shared their experiences because we believed those experiences could help protect children. The recommendations are there. The test now is whether Government will finish the work and show the public, openly, what has changed.

Sources and further reading

- [1. IICSA final report and concluding recommendations](#)
- [2. Government Tackling Child Sexual Abuse progress update, 9 April 2025](#)
- [3. Government response to the Child Protection Authority consultation, 7 July 2026](#)
- [4. The Survivors' Trust response to CPA consultation, 9 July 2026](#)
- [5. Crime and Policing Act 2026 IICSA recommendations factsheet, updated 30 September 2026](#)
- [6. Government factsheet on the child sexual abuse civil claims reform](#)

Sources and further reading (continued)

- [7. DBS guidance on removal of the supervision exemption from 1 September 2026](#)
- [8. Parliamentary written answer on IICSA implementation, 21 January 2026](#)
- [9. Mandatory reporting factsheet and commencement details](#)
- [10. Parliamentary answer on CICA and the redress scheme, 21 January 2026](#)
- [11. Ofcom annual report on technology notices, published 26 February 2026](#)
- [12. Minimum standards for detecting terrorism and CSEA content, September 2026](#)
- [13. Government announcement of up to £50m for Child House expansion](#)
- [14. The Survivors' Trust ACT on IICSA tracker update, 2 February 2026](#)
- [15. The Survivors' Trust statement on judicial review, 6 March 2026](#)
- [16. Maggie Oliver Foundation High Court permission announcement](#)
- [17. IICSA final report, Part K: conclusions and recommendations](#)
- [18. House of Commons Library, How could public inquiries be reformed?](#)
- [19. IICSA final report, Part H.3: Improving support services](#)

Sources and further reading (continued)

- [20. CSA Centre, Scale and nature of child sexual abuse: 2026 review](#)
- [21. Home Office, The economic and social cost of contact child sexual abuse](#)
- [22. Parliamentary written answer on victim-services funding, 22 December 2025](#)
- [23. CSA Centre guides for funding and commissioning specialist adult-survivor support, 8 May 2026](#)
- [24. Joint sector letter calling for multi-year RASASF funding, August 2025](#)
- [25. CSA Centre, Support Matters 2025: child sexual abuse support services in England and Wales](#)
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- [27. Survive, waiting list closed again after two weeks, 11 May 2026](#)
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- [29. Government, Freedom from violence and abuse strategy: Child House \(Barnahus\) expansion](#)
- [30. Home Office, Crime and Policing Act 2026: management of offenders factsheet](#)
- [31. Home Office, Freedom from violence and abuse: a cross-government strategy, including the evidence summary](#)

- [32. Baroness Casey, National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, June 2025](#)
- [33. Government statement on Baroness Casey’s audit of group-based child sexual exploitation and abuse, 16 June 2025](#)
- [34. IICSA final report, Part B: Child sexual abuse, Recommendation 1: A single core data set](#)
- [35. House of Commons Library, Changes of name by registered sex offenders, 1 March 2023](#)
- [36. UK Parliament, Criminal Justice Bill 2023–24: bill history and dissolution notice, 30 May 2024](#)
- [37. Sarah Champion MP, response on name-change measures and the Criminal Justice Bill, 25 February 2025](#)
- [38. House of Commons Hansard, “Change of Name by Registered Sex Offenders”, 2 March 2023](#)
- [39. House of Commons Hansard, Victims and Prisoners Bill Committee, amendment on recording perpetrator name changes, 29 June 2023](#)
- [40. House of Commons Hansard, Prime Minister’s Questions, 30 April 2025](#)
- [41. House of Commons Hansard, Child Sexual Exploitation: Casey Report, 16 June 2025](#)