



Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010

2010 asp 13

PART 2

CRIMINAL LAW

Stalking

39 Offence of stalking

- (1) A person (“A”) commits an offence, to be known as the offence of stalking, where A stalks another person (“B”).
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), A stalks B where—
 - (a) A engages in a course of conduct,
 - (b) subsection (3) or (4) applies, and
 - (c) A’s course of conduct causes B to suffer fear or alarm.
- (3) This subsection applies where A engages in the course of conduct with the intention of causing B to suffer fear or alarm.
- (4) This subsection applies where A knows, or ought in all the circumstances to have known, that engaging in the course of conduct would be likely to cause B to suffer fear or alarm.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that the course of conduct—
 - (a) was authorised by virtue of any enactment or rule of law,
 - (b) was engaged in for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime, or
 - (c) was, in the particular circumstances, reasonable.
- (6) In this section—

“conduct” means—

 - (a) following B or any other person,
 - (b) contacting, or attempting to contact, B or any other person by any means,

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (c) publishing any statement or other material—
 - (i) relating or purporting to relate to B or to any other person,
 - (ii) purporting to originate from B or from any other person,
 - (d) monitoring the use by B or by any other person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication,
 - (e) entering any premises,
 - (f) loitering in any place (whether public or private),
 - (g) interfering with any property in the possession of B or of any other person,
 - (h) giving anything to B or to any other person or leaving anything where it may be found by, given to or brought to the attention of B or any other person,
 - (i) watching or spying on B or any other person,
 - (j) acting in any other way that a reasonable person would expect would cause B to suffer fear or alarm, and
- “course of conduct” involves conduct on at least two occasions.
- (7) A person convicted of the offence of stalking is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years, or to a fine, or to both,
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.
- (8) Subsection (9) applies where, in the trial of a person (“the accused”) charged with the offence of stalking, the jury or, in summary proceedings, the court—
- (a) is not satisfied that the accused committed the offence, but
 - (b) is satisfied that the accused committed an offence under section 38(1).
- (9) The jury or, as the case may be, the court may acquit the accused of the charge and, instead, find the accused guilty of an offence under section 38(1).