



New Zealand House of Representatives
Te Whare Māngai o Aotearoa

Petitions Committee

Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Petihana

54th Parliament

August 2026

**Petition of Christopher Ingram: Require
licensed premises to display “Pregnant?
Don’t Drink” FASD warning signs**

**Petition of Christopher Ingram: References to
Government advice on alcohol to include
abstention when pregnant**

Contents

Recommendation.....	3
Requests regarding information about drinking while pregnant	3
About FASD: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder	3
Petition requesting alcohol warning signs in licensed premises	5
Comments from the petitioner	5
Evidence that informed our consideration	5
Submitters' views on the petition	6
Awareness of prenatal exposure to alcohol.....	6
Increasing FASD awareness reduces harms	7
What makes a pregnancy alcohol warning effective?	8
Other considerations to improve the effectiveness of FASD messaging	9
Effectiveness of warnings at point-of-sale	9
Point-of-sale warnings increase awareness and prevention for everyone.....	9
Point-of-sale warnings extend the reach of mandatory warnings	9
Point-of-sale warnings address problems with the current labels.....	10
Implementing the petitioner's request.....	10
Our response to the petition	11
Petition regarding government advice on responsible drinking	13
Appendix.....	14

Petitions of Christopher Ingram

Recommendation

The Petitions Committee has considered the following petitions:

- Petition of Christopher Ingram—Require licensed premises to display “Pregnant? Don’t Drink” FASD warning signs
- Petition of Christopher Ingram—References to Government advice on alcohol to include abstinence if pregnant.

We recommend that the House amend the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013 to require that warning signs about FASD be displayed in any premises for which a licence is held.

Requests regarding information about drinking while pregnant

The first petition of Christopher Ingram was signed by 1,189 people on the Parliament website and on paper. It was presented to the House by Tom Rutherford on 11 February 2025, and requests:

That the House of Representatives require holders of licensed premises to display warning signs at their entrances and within to alert pregnant women of their risk of a FASD baby if they drink alcohol.

The second petition of Christopher Ingram was signed by 57 people on the Parliament website and on paper. It was presented to the House by Tom Rutherford on 26 August 2025, and requests:

That the House of Representatives urge the Ministry of Health to state on its website that anyone republishing, reproducing or referring to its advice about low-risk standard alcohol drinks should do so in full, including that pregnant women should abstain.

About FASD: Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is a life-long disability that impairs behaviour, learning and thinking, and physical development. These conditions, ranging from mild to severe, can affect people in different ways. FASD can limit a person’s ability to live independently and can affect their wellbeing and that of their whānau. People with FASD are more likely to experience poorer health and wellbeing outcomes across their life. Research indicates that up to 50 percent of children and young people in the care of Oranga Tamariki

could be affected by FASD.¹ Also, young people with FASD are 19 times more likely to be incarcerated than those without FASD.²

FASD is caused by prenatal exposure to alcohol. Alcohol in the mother's blood can pass directly to the baby, inhibiting normal brain and organ development. This may occur at any time during pregnancy and there is no amount of alcohol that is known to be safe to drink during pregnancy.

FASD is the most common neurodevelopmental disorder in New Zealand. Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora estimates that it affects between 1 in 20 and 1 in 30 people. This suggests that around 1,800 to 3,000 babies are born with FASD in New Zealand each year. (We were told by FASD-CAN that the disorder is more common than autism spectrum disorder, Down syndrome, and cerebral palsy combined.)³ However, FASD is often termed a “hidden disability” because many people go undiagnosed or misdiagnosed.

In March 2024, the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) published a report, commissioned by the Ministry of Health | Manatū Hauora, assessing the costs of alcohol harms.⁴ NZIER estimated the total societal cost of alcohol harm in 2023 as \$9.1 billion, with over half (\$4.8 billion) due to FASD. In New Zealand, the costs are more than alcohol-related traffic accidents and alcohol-related intimate-partner violence combined.

In April 2024, the Government announced initiatives to strengthen the health workforce's ability to assess, diagnose, refer, and support people with FASD and their families.⁵ The five new initiatives being progressed are:

- publishing new FASD diagnostic guidelines
- providing FASD training for health professionals
- establishing a FASD pilot programme to provide support to whānau and caregivers
- promoting a national FASD prevention campaign
- revitalising the existing FASD Action Plan.⁶

¹ Smith L, Lau C, Rogers M (2024). Research to inform the FASD Action Plan Phase 2: Research on the whole-of-system response to young people aged 11–18 years with diagnosed and suspected Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) in Aotearoa New Zealand.

² Popova S, Lange S, Bekmuradov D et al (2011). Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder prevalence estimates in correctional systems: a systematic literature review, Canadian Journal of Public Health.

³ Based on Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora's estimates about the prevalence of FASD.

⁴ NZIER (2024). Costs of alcohol harms in New Zealand: Updating the evidence with recent research.

⁵ Taking action on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder | Beehive.govt.nz.

⁶ Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Action Plan 2025–2028, September 2025.

Petition requesting alcohol warning signs in licensed premises

Comments from the petitioner

The petitioner, Christopher Ingram, is a retired periodontist and self-described advocate for New Zealand's health. He became aware of the challenges associated with FASD when friends of his adopted a baby with the condition.

His petition requests that all licensed premises should be required to display signs at their entrances and within the premises that say, "Pregnant? Don't drink". The petitioner considers that the signs will alert people to the risks of FASD and encourage a culture that normalises pregnant women abstaining from alcohol. This will reduce the prevalence of FASD cases and the associated harms. The petitioner said his request fits well with the Government's initiatives, which recognise that FASD is preventable.

The FASD warning signs to be displayed by licensees would complement the mandatory pregnancy warning labels already required on packaged alcohol, said the petitioner. He considers that licensees could print and display an approved warning sign very easily, cheaply, and at no cost to the Government.

The petitioner told us about other jurisdictions that legally require licensed premises to display warning signs about FASD. In Ontario, Canada, "Sandy's Law" requires all premises where alcohol is sold to display a sign cautioning that consuming liquor during pregnancy is the cause of FASD. We heard that 24 out of the 50 US states also require FASD warning signs to be displayed where alcohol is sold.

Evidence that informed our consideration

Alongside the petitioner's submission, evidence from the following agencies and groups also informed our consideration of this petition:

- The Ministry of Health: lead advisor to the Government on health priorities and policy.
- The Ministry of Justice: the agency that administers the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Care Action Network (FASD-CAN): a charity formed to unite caregivers, strengthen families, support individuals, and educate communities about FASD.
- Communities Against Alcohol Harm (CAAH): a charity that works to minimise alcohol-related harm through advocacy, community action, fostering networks, education, and training.
- Alcohol Healthwatch: a charity that seeks to reduce and prevent alcohol-related harms and inequities in New Zealand.
- Hospitality New Zealand (Hospitality NZ): a membership organisation dedicated to championing hospitality across New Zealand; its members include restaurants, bars, nightclubs, commercial accommodation, and off-licences.

Submitters' views on the petition

Most of the submissions we received supported the petitioner's request.

CAAH and Alcohol Healthwatch said they commend the petitioner's request to require signs warning against FASD in licensed premises and fully support its implementation. FASD-CAN also supports the petitioner's request and considers it would help protect the wellbeing of unborn children and their families and whānau, and significantly reduce the level of alcohol harm in New Zealand. Likewise, the Ministry of Health said it supports targeted FASD prevention messaging. It supports any efforts that contribute to New Zealand being a society where families are supported to nurture alcohol-free pregnancies, the risks of drinking during pregnancy are well understood, and there is no stigma associated with FASD.

Hospitality NZ did not support the petition. It believes there is already a level of awareness around the risks of drinking alcohol while pregnant. It said this is driven by the pregnancy alcohol warning labels that are mandatory on packaged alcohol, and by the efforts of agencies like Health New Zealand to develop awareness campaigns and training to support the public. In its oral submission, Hospitality NZ observed that the newly-published Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Action Plan 2025–2028 recommends a targeted approach to FASD intervention. For these reasons, Hospitality NZ does not believe that imposing a requirement for all licensees to display signs is necessary.

Awareness of prenatal exposure to alcohol

Abstinence from alcohol during pregnancy is advocated by many health professional groups, including the Ministry of Health and the Health Promotion Agency, due to the risk of FASD and other harms that can be caused by exposure to alcohol during pregnancy.

However, women often receive either little or inconsistent advice about consuming alcohol in pregnancy. In a national study conducted in 2009, 32 percent of women received no advice to abstain from alcohol during pregnancy.⁷ In that same year, another study found that 23 percent of women reported drinking alcohol during pregnancy, with 13 percent continuing to drink after the first trimester.⁸ Statistics in 2012/13 were not much better: only 49 percent of women could recall being advised by their general practitioner to have an alcohol-free pregnancy.⁹

In 2011, an independent review of Food Labelling Law and Policy for Australia and New Zealand recommended that warnings about drinking alcohol while pregnant should be mandated on labels on packaged alcohol. It was agreed that the alcohol industry could trial voluntary labelling, which it did until 2018. A 2016 survey found that pregnancy alcohol warning labelling seemed to be raising awareness.¹⁰ When prompted, around half of survey respondents could recall the pregnancy alcohol warning labels. About 50 percent of

⁷ Rossen F et al (2018). Alcohol consumption in New Zealand women before and during pregnancy: findings from the *Growing Up in New Zealand* study, The New Zealand Medical Journal.

⁸ As above

⁹ As above.

¹⁰ Rout J, Hannan T. Consumer awareness and understanding of alcohol pregnancy warning labels, Health Promotion Agency.

respondents also stated they “knew a fair amount” about the risks and harms of drinking alcohol while pregnant, with another 26 percent stating that they “knew a lot”.

From August 2023, it became mandatory for any packaged drink in Australia and New Zealand containing more than 1.15 percent alcohol by volume to display an approved pregnancy warning label. The label, featuring a pictogram of a pregnant woman holding a glass of wine with a line through it and the words, “PREGNANCY WARNING”, alerts consumers that “Alcohol can cause lifelong harm to your baby”.

Increasing FASD awareness reduces harms

The Ministry of Health confirmed that FASD is entirely preventable with the right supports and community conditions. It said that by raising awareness, supporting prevention, and providing the right support at the right time, FASD cases can be significantly reduced and life trajectories altered.

A 2016 research report on consumer awareness and understanding of alcohol pregnancy warning labels highlighted the importance of alcohol warning labelling in raising awareness of the risks and harms of drinking alcohol while pregnant. It concluded, “overall, those who recall the labelling have a clear understanding of what they mean and many have been prompted by the labels to consider the risks of drinking while pregnant and, for some, discuss these risks with family and friends.”¹¹

Another USA-based study found that there was a statistically significant reduction in prenatal alcohol use in the 23 states (and Washington DC) that are required by law to post alcohol warning signs about the risks of drinking during pregnancy.¹² FASD-CAN told us that the laws in these states apply to both on- and off-licence holders. Typically, the sign design is prescribed and required to be posted near where alcohol is displayed, next to the register or main entrance, and in the women’s restrooms.

In its engagement with the FASD community, the Ministry of Health stressed the importance of prevention messaging: lack of awareness of FASD across all facets of society is a major barrier to prevention. We heard similar feedback from the FASD community in the oral submission of FASD-CAN. A young man with FASD told us about Tītoki, a support group for rangatahi living with FASD. In March 2025, aided by a facilitator, the group developed a manifesto of eight key messages to help them advocate for FASD with policy-makers. One of the key messages is the importance of raising public awareness of prenatal alcohol exposure.¹³

The 2016 research report noted that pregnancy alcohol warnings by themselves may not necessarily change a person’s choice to drink during pregnancy. However, they can increase awareness of the risks, promote conversations, and contribute to a shift in drinking

¹¹ Rout J, Hannan T. Consumer awareness and understanding of alcohol pregnancy warning labels, Health Promotion Agency.

¹² Cil, G (2017). Effects of posted point-of-sale warnings on alcohol consumption during pregnancy and on birth outcomes, Journal of Health Economics.

¹³ Tītoki: Join Us! - FASD-CAN

culture. Having a clear and unambiguous warning on alcohol also reinforces messaging from health professionals.

Lack of awareness and misconceptions about the causes and effects of FASD can also be stigmatising and isolating. The Ministry of Health said this means people may be reluctant to seek support. Agreeing with the ministry, Alcohol Healthwatch said that the stigma of FASD can prevent women from seeking support to stop drinking during pregnancy and be a barrier for families in accessing support for an affected family member.

The stigma around FASD can also prevent health and social professionals from discussing FASD with their clients, said Alcohol Healthwatch. It observed that while FASD is the leading form of neurodevelopmental disability in New Zealand, it remains largely excluded from Disability Support Services funding, preventing families from receiving much-needed support.

What makes a pregnancy alcohol warning effective?

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) conducted an analysis of the voluntary pregnancy alcohol warning labels which the alcohol industry had been trialling since 2011. In a 2018 report, FSANZ concluded that the voluntary scheme was inadequate, and that “based on the evidence, a mandatory labelling standard for pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages should be developed.”¹⁴

Criticisms of the voluntary alcohol health warning labels included that they had vague wording, were small and unnoticeable, and did not adequately communicate risks of alcohol harm.¹⁵

In informing the design and content of the mandatory pregnancy alcohol warning, FSANZ undertook a literature review of evidence in 2020. It examined five key elements that contribute to the effectiveness of such warnings: noticeability, comprehension, recall, understanding, and compliance. The literature review determined several key features that would make the mandatory pregnancy alcohol label effective:¹⁶

- A high contrast label with prescribed colours is important for legibility and noticeability.
- Using the colour red increases the speed of identification and level of attention the warning receives.
- Red signal words paired with a graphic will immediately alert consumers to the warning and make the label stand out against a sea of other visual cues on the packaging.
- A minimum label size will optimise the warning’s effectiveness.
- Signal words help enhance the credibility and likelihood of complying with the health warning.

¹⁴ Food Standards Australia New Zealand, Proposal P1050: Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages, 2020.

¹⁵ Tinawi G et al (2018). Highly deficient alcohol health warning labels in a high-income country with a voluntary system, Drug and Alcohol Review.

¹⁶ Food Standards Australia New Zealand Proposal P1050: Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages, 2020.

FSANZ concluded that the evidence-based mandatory label “balances the cost to industry against the public health imperative of reducing the prevalence and severity of FASD, and ensures that as part of a suite of measures, it can contribute to that outcome.”¹⁷ FASD-CAN noted that the petitioner’s request to mandate warning signs at liquor outlets would be an important component of this “suite”.

The Ministry of Health considers that any new pregnancy alcohol warning, as the petitioner is requesting, should incorporate the evidence-based design features highlighted by the FSANZ analysis and used to develop the mandatory pregnancy alcohol warning.

Other considerations to improve the effectiveness of FASD messaging

The Ministry of Health engaged extensively with the FASD community in 2024 as part of the Government’s renewed focus on addressing FASD. It detailed several key insights that should be considered for any future FASD messaging, such as the petitioner is requesting:

- FASD messaging should not centre responsibility solely on pregnant women. This can be stigmatising and isolating, particularly in contexts where women may need to seek extra support, such as for alcohol addiction, trauma, or unplanned pregnancy.
- FASD messaging should recognise the role of partners, families, and communities in supporting alcohol-free pregnancies.
- FASD messaging should be strengths-based and incorporate manaakitanga (respect and support) for affected families.

Effectiveness of warnings at point-of-sale

Point-of-sale warnings increase awareness and prevention for everyone

A United States-based study suggested that point-of-sale warning signs led to an 11 percent decrease in alcohol use during pregnancy. The same study found that point-of-sale warnings were also associated with a reduction in other alcohol-related prenatal harms, including very low birth weights and preterm births.¹⁸

CAAH noted that point-of-sale warnings also increase FASD awareness for everybody; not just for pregnant women. This is important, said CAAH, because it raises the understanding of everyone in the community, helping develop a culture and society that supports alcohol-free pregnancies. The petitioner said that displaying the signs normalises this health information for everybody, including partners and families, so they can support pregnant women in not drinking.

Point-of-sale warnings extend the reach of mandatory warnings

The Ministry of Health observed that point-of-sale warning signs would alert people to pregnancy alcohol risks where they are consuming alcohol that is not packaged. While New Zealand now has pregnancy alcohol warning labels on packaged alcohol, gaps remain in

¹⁷ Food Standards Australia New Zealand Proposal P1050: Pregnancy warning labels on alcoholic beverages, 2020.

¹⁸ Cil G, (2017). Effects of posted point-of-sale warnings on alcohol consumption during pregnancy and on birth outcomes, Journal of Health Economics.

effectively alerting people to the risks of consuming alcohol during pregnancy, such as alcohol served by the glass in on-licence premises.

Even where consumers are drinking packaged alcohol products, the mandatory warnings can be difficult to notice. CAAH observed that some alcohol companies display the warning in a way that makes it easy to ignore or dismiss. Both CAAH and Alcohol Healthwatch considered that pregnancy warning signs at point-of-sale at licensed premises is a low-cost and effective way to extend the visibility of mandatory pregnancy warnings.

When speaking to us, the petitioner also noted that the mandatory pregnancy alcohol warnings are typically only visible when the alcohol is in the hand and the purchase decision has been made. Mandating signs for licence-holders, he said, would ensure that the pregnant woman is informed before the decision to purchase is made. FASD-CAN, which told us that around 50 percent of pregnancies are unplanned, also noted that a pregnancy alcohol warning at point of sale might prompt a woman to consider whether she might be pregnant, before any alcohol is purchased.

Point-of-sale warnings address problems with the current labels

Alcohol Healthwatch told us that mandatory pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcohol are often subverted by alcohol industry groups so that consumers are not discouraged from drinking their products. We heard that a recent audit by Alcohol Healthwatch found that around 44 percent of alcohol products from off-licences were either missing the pregnancy warning label or had it located at the base or bottom of packaging where consumers are less likely to see it.

The impact of the pregnancy warning label was often reduced because it was situated next to an industry-designed label encouraging consumers to “drink responsibly”. This reinforces the common consumer misconception that there is a “responsible” way to drink during pregnancy, and that low levels of alcohol are safe to drink during pregnancy.

Alcohol Healthwatch considered that the petitioner’s request to have licensees display signs would help to mitigate ineffective use of pregnancy warning labels.

Implementing the petitioner’s request

The Ministry of Justice said that it would be possible to implement the petitioner’s request to require licence holders to display signs warning pregnant women of the dangers of FASD. It is worth noting that there are four types of alcohol licence holders: on-licence (such as pubs and restaurants), off-licence (bottle stores and supermarkets), club licences (like sports clubs and RSA), and special licences (such as for concerts and festivals).

The ministry could enact this requirement by amending either the primary legislation (the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012) or the regulations (the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013). It recommended amending the regulations as the most appropriate way to implement the petitioner’s request. Section 401(b) of the Act already allows for regulations to be made requiring licensees to display information about the potential harmful effects of consuming alcohol.

Amending the regulations, rather than the Act, would also allow greater flexibility to provide and adjust the necessary operational detail as needed.

CAAH observed that there could be other pathways to implementing the petitioner's request. For example, the Act allows territorial authorities to develop local alcohol policies, the conditions of which could require licence-holders to display the pregnancy alcohol warning signs. District licensing committees could also impose conditions, or issue practice notes that set standards for approving an alcohol licence application. Considering these pathways to implementation, CAAH agreed with the ministry that amending the regulations would be the preferred way to ensure the effective and universal implementation of the petitioner's request.

The Ministry of Health said that any new pregnancy alcohol warning signs could consider the evidence that informed the design of the current mandatory labelling. CAAH agreed, recommending that the existing approved pregnancy warning label be reformatted into an A4 sign for licensed premises to display. Consistency between the two pregnancy alcohol warnings would communicate a clear and unambiguous message. It would also be a reasonable, low-cost, and non-onerous way to implement the petitioner's request.

Observing that the current pregnancy alcohol warning labels were vulnerable to being subverted for commercial interests, Alcohol Healthwatch recommended that the sign's design, size, and placement all be mandated, so that its message remains clear and effective to consumers.

Our response to the petition

We thank Mr Ingram for bringing this issue to our attention. It is clear from the evidence presented to us that fetal alcohol spectrum disorder is a widely prevalent neurodevelopmental disorder and the leading form of alcohol-related harm in New Zealand. Increasing awareness of FASD will not only aid prevention, but can also encourage conversations with family and health professionals, reduce stigma, increase access to support, and encourage shifts in drinking culture where families feel more supported to have alcohol-free pregnancies.

In September 2025, the Ministry of Health published the updated Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Action Plan 2025–2028. The first of its three strategic priorities is “Growing awareness and preventing harm”.¹⁹ The priority lists a number of key actions that include developing and implementing alcohol screening, establishing FASD support groups and platforms, and determining FASD prevalence. The petitioner's request echoes the thinking behind the mandatory pregnancy alcohol warning labelling, and promotes the Government's stated objective of raising FASD awareness and prevention.

We agree with the petitioner that licensed premises should be required to display warning signs at their entrances and within the premises to alert people to the risk of FASD if alcohol is consumed when pregnant.

¹⁹ See [FASD-action-plan-2025–2028](#). The other priorities are: supporting individuals and families across the life course, and building an informed and capable workforce.

We recommend that the Government amend the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Regulations 2013 to require that warning signs about FASD be displayed in any premises for which a licence is held.

We consider that the size, placement, and design of the sign should be mandated in the amended regulations. It seems appropriate to us that the sign replicate the existing mandatory pregnancy alcohol warning design and be displayed at point-of-sale, entrances, and restrooms of all licence-holders.

Petition regarding government advice on responsible drinking

The Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora website provides advice on drinking responsibly.²⁰ The petitioner requests that the website state that media references to this advice should refer to the advice in full. He expressed concern that some media coverage referring to this advice has not included information that pregnant women should abstain from drinking.

Alongside the petitioner's submission, evidence from the following organisations also informed our consideration of this petition:

- Ministry of Health
- New Zealand Alcohol Beverages Council.

The Ministry of Health told us that it has no role in determining how information about alcohol harm is presented by private organisations or individuals, including media and industry bodies. Government agencies are responsible for providing accurate advice, but we do not think their responsibility extends to controlling or monitoring how that advice is represented in the media.

We encourage the petitioner to raise any concerns he has about the accuracy of specific media stories with the appropriate publisher or broadcaster, or to use the complaints processes of the Broadcasting Standards Authority or Media Council. We have no further comments on this petition to bring to the attention of the House.

²⁰ [Drinking responsibly](#), Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora website.

Appendix

Committee procedure

The petition of Christopher Ingram regarding alcohol warning signs in licensed premises was signed by 1,189 people on the Parliament website and on paper. It was presented to the House by Tom Rutherford on 11 February 2025 and referred to us. We met between 15 May 2025 and 20 August 2026 to consider it. We received written submissions from the petitioner, Communities Against Alcohol Harm, the Ministry of Justice, Alcohol Healthwatch, Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Care Action Network (FASD-CAN), Hospitality New Zealand, and the Ministry of Health. On 16 October 2025, we heard oral evidence from the petitioner, the Ministry of Justice, Hospitality New Zealand, and FASD-CAN. We received advice from the Parliamentary Library.

The petition of Christopher Ingram regarding government advice on responsible drinking was signed by 57 people on the Parliament website and on paper. It was presented to the House by Tom Rutherford on 26 August 2025. We met between 11 December 2025 and 20 August 2026 to consider it. We received written submissions from the petitioner, the Ministry of Health, and the New Zealand Alcohol Beverages Council.

Committee members

Greg O'Connor (Chairperson)
Hon Andrew Bayly (from 1 July 2026)
Kahurangi Carter (until 11 February 2026)
Greg Fleming
Paulo Garcia (until 1 July 2026)
Celia Wade-Brown (from 11 February 2026)

Related resources

The documents we received as evidence in relation to these petitions are available on [the Parliament website](#).

A recording of our hearing can be accessed online on [the Parliament website](#).