



POLICY STATEMENT ¹

CRIMINAL CONVICTION CERTIFICATE

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. The Association of British Investigators (ABI) a not for profit professional body ², in its continuing pursuit ensuring its members achieve the highest available standards and are seen as such by those who would seek to use their services, has since 2010 taken the decisive step of requiring all active members in the private sector hold a current (not older than 3 years) Criminal Conviction Certificate clear of criminal activity outside a tolerable level.
- b. This requirement, introduced from membership renewals on 01 January 2010, has been implemented as a condition of membership with the following Bye-law (as amended): -

3(k) All applications for Full, Associate, Provisional including 'Student', Consociate and Affiliate Members must provide a Certificate of Criminal Convictions at the minimum Basic Disclosure level and thereafter on being admitted as a Member in any of the said categories do submit an up to date Certificate not less than every 3 years.

- c. This paper explains:
 - i. The lawful basis on which the ABI relies to meet the principles under the Data Protection Act 2018,
 - ii. The retention and erasure of criminal data, and
 - iii. Defines the degree of tolerance applicable to any entry appearing in a member or prospective member's Basic Disclosure, which when brought to the attention of the Secretariat will be referred to the appointed ABI Officer.

¹ This document must be read in conjunction with the ABI [Data Protection Notice & Consents](#)..

² Within the meaning of paragraph 31, Schedule 1 Data Protection Act 2018, Part 3

³ Basic Disclosure meaning a "Criminal Conviction Certificate" as termed in Part V of The Police Act 1997.

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2. LAWFUL BASIS

- a. The very nature of an investigator in the private sector's work poses potential risks to the public, if not regulated. This view led to Parliament passing **The Private Security Industry Act 2001** in which 'Private Investigation' activity was included for regulation by the Security Industry Authority (SIA).
- b. The vision for the SIA was described at the time by The Home Office as:
 - i. Enhanced protection of the public through increased public trust and confidence in the private security industry by reducing criminality, setting and maintaining standards of probity, and improving the professionalism of all who work in the industry,
 - ii. Businesses in the private security industry improving their standards through the creation of a framework for developing, promoting and spreading best practice,
 - iii. Contribution to The Home Office extended police family policy by encouraging and supporting further engagement of the private security industry.
 - iv. Recognition by all our stakeholders, of the SIA as a model of good practice.
- c. However, the Act has not been implemented for the investigation sector notwithstanding repeated assurances by politicians that it will be. Were it to be implemented the SIA would apply a test of criminality supported by Standard Disclosure.
- d. The Act defines the investigative activities as:

.... to any surveillance, inquiries or investigations that are carried out for the purpose of:

obtaining information about a particular person or about the activities or whereabouts of a particular person; or

obtaining information about the circumstances in which or means by which property has been lost or damaged.

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- e. Until such time as the Act is implemented as regard investigations the term 'Private Investigator' remains unprotected but more importantly the activity continues to be outside the exempt occupations for the purposes of the rehabilitation of offenders regulations. This means that Standard or Enhanced Disclosure is largely unavailable to the sector.
- f. Basic Disclosure as provided by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) shows any unspent convictions and conditional cautions. It is this level of Disclosure that the ABI requires be produced by its members and applicants for membership and which the ABI processes in accordance with the ABI [Data Protection Notice and Consents](#).
- g. Following a number of high profile newspaper cases two Government sponsored Inquiries were commissioned in 2011, (1) The Leveson Inquiry, chaired by Lord Justice Leveson, and (2) The Parliamentary Home Affairs Select Committee, chaired by The Right Hon Keith Vaz MP (PHASC). The Inquiries were predominantly concerned with the practices and culture within the media (journalism); however, the Private Investigation (PI) sector was also considered in some detail, particularly by the PHASC. Both Inquiries found in favour of PI licensing recognising the risks to the public posed by unregulated elements carrying out investigations without accountability or having undergone any vetting.
- h. The ABI provides a self-regulated regime by professional investigators who submit to vetting and accountability to the ABI thus affording the public consumers and professional clients alike the safeguards and quality assurance that is otherwise absent in the United Kingdom.
- i. The requirement for Basic Disclosure is an integral part of the ABI vetting and good practice policy, outlined below, and in line with the government findings, the Data Protection Act 2018 ⁴ and policies forms the lawful basis on which the ABI relies to justify the ABI processing the data contained within Basic Disclosure. The inspection and only when necessary (as described below for the adjudication of any issue raised in a Disclosure) retention of the voluntarily produced Basic Disclosure is the only processing of criminal data carried out by the ABI.

⁴ Relying on Conditions 29 (Consent) and 31 (processing by a not for profit body) of Schedule 1 Data Protection Act 2018, Part 3



3. RETENTION & ERASURE

- a. The ABI relies on the production of Basic Disclosure by applicants and members, which meet the contractual obligations with the ABI as set out in its Bye-laws thus meeting the conditions of the Data Protection Act 2018 as the lawful basis on which it processes criminal data of its members and applicants for membership. By this and other due diligence the ABI in effect seeks to meet its commitment to its partners and the public to offer in its membership a choice of vetted and accountable investigative service providers.
- b. The ABI requires applicants for membership to produce Basic Disclosure no older than 12 months as a condition of membership, thereafter each member is required to provide Basic Disclosure every three years.
- c. The Disclosure produced by an applicant for membership is viewed by the ABI through its duly contracted data processor, limited to no more than three individuals employed at the time by ABI Secretariat Limited and only where necessary (to consider any issue raised in the Disclosure) the Membership Selection Chairman and/or three-member Membership Selection Committee designated by the ABI Governing Council from the ABI Membership List of Full Members and where appropriate thereafter the ABI Governing Council in the event of an Appeal.
- d. The Disclosure produced every three years by the ABI member is viewed by the ABI Secretariat Limited, as described above or such person appointed by the ABI Governing Council from within the membership to fulfil the Secretariat duties, unless only where necessary (to consider any issue raised in the Disclosure) the Membership Selection Chairman and/or three-member Membership Selection Committee designated by the ABI Governing Council from the ABI Membership List of Full Members and where appropriate thereafter the ABI Governing Council in the event of an Appeal.
- e. The date of the Disclosure produced by the applicant or member is recorded in the database of members retained securely in the protected admin area of the ABI website where after the Disclosure produced is disposed of securely.

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- f. Any adverse data shown on a Disclosure produced by an applicant or member will be drawn to the attention of the Governing Council appointed Membership Chairman for adjudication, if necessary, as to whether such data fails the ABI criminality test as set out herein.
- g. The ABI retains records for its members for the duration of the membership and for a period of two years thereafter. An unsuccessful applicant's records are retained for two years. Thereafter records are deleted and disposed off securely.

4. MEMBERS WITH CONVICTIONS OR CAUTIONS

- a. Any convictions or cautions recorded on a member or prospective member's Disclosure will not necessarily act as a bar to membership of the ABI. Basic Disclosure will only reveal any unspent convictions and conditional cautions and takes full account of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974.
- b. Certain unspent offences if shown on a Basic Disclosure may be ignored.
- c. Due consideration will be applied to the perceived effect and Disclosure issue has on the wider sector, its relevance and recency in particular the effect on the credibility of the ABI and its obligations to its partners.
- d. Appeal Process – Membership Application
 - i. In the first instance, an issue raised in a Basic Disclosure for an applicant for membership will be referred to by the Secretariat to the duly appointed ABI Officer for adjudication.
 - ii. In the event of membership being denied solely on the Basic Disclosure issue, the applicant will be at liberty to Appeal to the Governing Council by writing to the Secretariat within 14 days of the date of notification, in which he may request a hearing before the Governing Council. The Governing Council will consider the issue at a hearing, if so requested, at its next convened meeting or within 28 days, if no hearing requested, after receipt of the written Appeal.

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e. Appeal Process – Membership Renewal

- i. In the first instance, an issue raised in a Basic Disclosure for a member when seeking membership renewal will be referred to the duly appointed ABI Officer by the Secretariat for adjudication.
- ii. In the event of membership renewal being denied solely on the Basic Disclosure issue, the member will be at liberty to Appeal to the Governing Council by writing to the Secretariat within 14 days of the date of notification, in which he may request a hearing before the Governing Council. The Governing Council will consider the issue within 14 days after receipt of the written Appeal and if it decides there exist prime facie grounds to deny membership renewal, will give the Appeal further consideration at a hearing, if so requested, the hearing to take place at its next convened meeting.
- iii. In the event of membership renewal being denied solely on the Basic Disclosure issue the membership will be suspended until if and when the Governing Council so directs otherwise.

5. OFFENCES

- a. Using the guidance published by the SIA Licensing Criteria the ABI will consider in the same way the impact certain convictions would have upon both the membership and the ABI's responsibility and duty of care to the public.
- b. Annexed hereto are the relevant extracts of the SIA Licensing Criteria published March 2018, dealing with the criminality test on which the ABI will base its decision when considering any Disclosure issue.

6. DECISIONS

When making decisions about an applicant's eligibility for membership or member's continued membership, the ABI will consider the following:

- i. A single caution, warning, absolute or conditional discharge or admonishment will be considered more leniently than other

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convictions if the member or prospective member has an otherwise clean record as this does not indicate a pattern of criminality and could be considered out of character.

- ii. The greater the number of cautions, warnings, absolute or conditional discharges and admonishments on a member's record, the more likely it will be that the ABI will refuse membership.
- iii. The principles applied to rehabilitation will be taken into account when considering a recent caution where other criminality exists.
- iv. Any mitigation in writing accompanying the application for, or renewal of membership.
- v. The ABI will consider additional factors where a member or prospective member has two or more cautions, warnings, absolute or conditional discharges or admonishments for offences in the past five years.
- vi. Higher numbers of cautions, warnings absolute or conditional discharges or admonishments for offences will increase the likelihood that membership will be refused or withdrawn.



Security Industry Authority

Get Licensed

SIA licensing criteria

March 2018



Criminal Record Checks

The SIA will always obtain a criminal record check on anyone who applies for a licence.

Having a criminal record does not necessarily mean that an Applicant will not get a licence.

However, any convictions, warnings, cautions, community resolutions, absolute/conditional discharges, admonishments or charges awaiting trial for offences will be considered by the SIA.

The SIA will make its decision on whether to give a licence to an Applicant with a criminal record according to:

- whether the offences are relevant, as outlined on pages 35 to 37;
- the actual sentence or disposal given to the Applicant for the offence; and
- how recent the offences were.*

* The assessment grid on page 23 gives an overview of how the SIA will decide whether to grant or refuse a licence to an Applicant with a criminal record for a relevant offence. The grid shows how the SIA will take into account (1) the type of sentence or disposal and (2) the time that has elapsed "*since sentence restrictions ended*".

How the "*time since sentence restrictions ended*" period is calculated for different sentences or disposals is explained on pages 23 to 28.

Where reference is made in this booklet to '*in the past xx years*', the date the SIA uses for the calculation is the date on which it makes the decision to grant or refuse a licence application, **not** the date the applicant originally submitted their application.

Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974

Access to a person's criminal record is restricted under the provisions of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. However, some roles and activities, including the provision of an SIA licence, are exempt from this. As such, the SIA is able to see unspent and spent convictions. What is disclosed in the criminal records check is, however, subject to legal provisions about protected convictions and cautions. This enables certain minor offences to be removed or "filtered" from the criminal records check.

How to check if an Applicant is eligible

If an Applicant has a criminal record, they might want to check that it will not prevent them from getting a licence before committing themselves to training and submitting their application and payment to the SIA – particularly as the payment is non-refundable. **Applicants can do this using the SIA's online criminal records indicator available on the SIA's website at www.sia.homeoffice.gov.uk/cri.**

The criminal records indicator gives Applicants an indication of whether they meet the SIA's criminality criteria to obtain a licence. The Applicant will be asked to enter information about all cautions, warnings, community resolutions, absolute/conditional discharges, admonishments and convictions they may have. All the information that is entered will be kept anonymous.

The result is based on the information that they have entered and is an indication only. It is not a guaranteed outcome of the actual criminal check that the SIA will conduct with the appropriate criminal records body.

What the SIA takes into account in assessing criminality

Offences

The types of offences the SIA considers relevant to licensing are outlined on pages 35 to 37 and listed in full in Annex A on pages 48 to 71.

Assessment of seriousness

When the SIA classifies offences so that it can make a decision about an application for a licence it assesses:

1. whether the offence is relevant to the work of a security operative; and
2. the actual sentence or disposal given to the Applicant for each offence/conviction.

Sentences and Disposals

The actual sentence/disposal an Applicant received for an offence is important as it affects the time the Applicant will need to be free of the sentence restrictions of a conviction, caution, warning, community resolution, absolute/conditional discharge or admonishment. It is this sentence/disposal which the SIA will use in the assessment grids below to assess whether an Applicant will be granted a licence. There are limited exceptions to this assessment and these are described on pages 23 to 28 in the sections on community disposals, fines and other disposals, on the rules for multiple convictions/disposals and the rules for multiple sentences.

The starting point for the calculation is described in the table as '*Time since sentence restrictions ended*'. The meaning of this in relation to each type of sentence/disposal is outlined below.

Assessment grid

The following grid gives an overview of how having a criminal record affects the SIA's decision on a licence application. It shows how a single offence that is relevant to licensing is assessed by the SIA. This assessment is on the basis of the length of time since the sentence restrictions ended and the type of caution, warning, fine, discharge or sentence the Applicant received. More information on how the SIA assesses offences when it makes decisions on licensing (e.g. when an Applicant has committed more than one offence) is over the next few pages.

The SIA will consider a sentence/disposal in line with Sentencing Guidelines and assess it in line with sentences/disposals of a similar nature if:

1. a sentence type is not listed here or in any other assessment table; or
2. where a new sentence type is introduced after this document is published.

| | | Actual sentence/disposal | | | |
|--|------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Caution, warning, community resolution, absolute/conditional discharge, admonishment | Fine, Community disposal | Suspended sentence | Prison |
| Time since sentence restrictions ended | 0 to ≤12mths | CAF | Refuse | Refuse | Refuse |
| | >12mths to ≤2yrs | Grant* | CAF | Refuse | Refuse |
| | >2yrs to ≤4yrs | Grant* | Grant* | CAF | Refuse |
| | >4yrs to ≤7yrs | Grant* | Grant* | CAF | CAF |
| | >7yrs | Grant* | Grant* | Grant* | Grant* |

CAF = Consider Additional Factors

≤ = Less than or Equal to

> = Greater than

***HOWEVER**, please note that if an Applicant or Licence Holder has ever received a conviction resulting in imprisonment of longer than 48 months, or life imprisonment, they will ALWAYS fall into the CAF category.

Imprisonment

Where an Applicant has received a prison sentence, the time since sentencing restrictions ended will be the number of months or years which have passed from the end of the sentence. It is not from the date when the Applicant was sentenced or when the offence, or offences, were committed.

For example, if the Applicant has been convicted of an offence and was sentenced to two years imprisonment, the time since sentencing restrictions ended will be calculated from the day after the two year period. Even if the Applicant was released early, the SIA will still regard the offence as relevant up until, and including, the final date when the sentence restrictions would have ended had the full term been served (i.e. the sentence expiry date). However, time spent on remand will be taken into account. There is further information about this on pages 26 to 28.

Where an Applicant has been sentenced to a prison sentence of longer than 48 months (including life imprisonment), the SIA will not automatically grant a licence no matter how much time has elapsed since the end of the sentence. In these cases, the SIA will Consider Additional Factors in deciding whether to grant the licence (see pages 30 and 39 to 40).

Suspended sentences

In the case of suspended sentences, the Applicant will be deemed to be *free of sentence restrictions* from the end of the sentence period, not the period of suspension. For example, a six month sentence suspended for two years would mean that the Applicant would be considered *free from sentence restrictions* after six months from the date of conviction, not after the whole two year suspension.

Community disposals

In the case of community orders, community disposals and other similar sentences undertaken in the community, the Applicant is considered free of sentence restrictions at the end of the period of the order. If no date is given on the criminal records check, the Applicant will be considered free of sentence restrictions 12 months after the date of sentence. If the Applicant can provide the SIA with evidence from an independent, verifiable source that the community disposal was discharged by the responsible body at an earlier date, the SIA will treat that earlier date as the date the Applicant was free from sentence restrictions.

Fines and other disposals

For fines, one day detention, cautions, warnings,¹ community resolutions, absolute/conditional discharges, and admonishments, the Applicant will be considered free of sentence restrictions from the day after the sentence or disposal was imposed.

¹ References to cautions and warnings in this booklet refer to Police cautions and warnings unless specifically otherwise identified.

Rules for multiple sentences

The SIA will consider an Applicant's criminality as described in the Assessment Grid section above where:

1. an Applicant has more than one conviction/disposal on their record; but
2. where the sentence/disposal is such that each conviction/disposal, *when considered on its own* against the assessment tables would result in an automatic grant or Consider Additional Factors (CAF).

In a situation in which an Applicant has more than one sentence for a single conviction/disposal, the SIA will:

1. consider the impact of all the sentences; and
2. not treat this as multiple convictions/disposals; but
3. consider how recent the sentence/disposal was in terms of the 'greater' penalty according to the assessment grid on page 23.

For example, if the Applicant has received a fine and a suspended sentence of six months over two years for one conviction, sentence restrictions would end after six months, as applicable to the suspended sentence part of the conviction.

Rules for multiple convictions/disposals

Situations in which an Applicant has multiple convictions/disposals are treated differently. The SIA will *automatically refuse* an application if the Applicant has **any combination** of:

- Three or more convictions – where all of the sentence restrictions have ended in the past seven years for relevant offences, where the disposal for each offence would have resulted in CAF.
- Two or more convictions - where all of the sentence restrictions have ended within the past four years for relevant offences.
- A custodial sentence² – where all of the sentence restrictions have ended within the seven years before the criminality is assessed, **plus** any conviction, caution, warning, community resolution, absolute/conditional discharge or admonishment – where sentence restrictions ended within the past four years for relevant offences.

² Includes suspended sentence orders and intermittent custody orders.

If an Applicant is automatically refused under the rules above, they will only be invited to submit evidence of factual errors in the SIA's assessment.

An Applicant will not be automatically refused for any conviction(s) relating to the period of conflict in Northern Ireland (from its commencement in 1969 to the coming into force of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998). Those convictions will be treated under the CAF.

Subject to the rules on automatic refusal, the SIA will Consider Additional Factors (CAF) where the Applicant has **any combination** of:

- Three or more convictions – where sentence restrictions ended in the past seven years for relevant offences, where the disposal for each offence would have resulted in the granting of a licence.
- Two or more cautions, warnings, community resolutions, absolute/conditional discharges or admonishments – where sentence restrictions ended within the past four years for relevant offences.
- A single conviction and one or more caution, warning, community resolution, absolute/conditional discharge or admonishment where sentence restrictions ended within the past four years for relevant offences.

In these criteria on multiple convictions/disposals, the term “relevant date” means the date that an Applicant is free from sentence restrictions as described on page 20.

Remand time

If an Applicant believes that remand time they served before a relevant custodial sentence will affect the SIA's proposed decision (e.g. where it will affect the time the Applicant has been free from sentence restrictions so as to change a refusal to a CAF), then they should submit evidence on this to the SIA.

An Applicant should try to submit the required evidence with their application and not wait until the SIA writes to them asking for information on any factual error or mitigation.

If the SIA writes to an Applicant advising that the SIA are *minded to refuse* a licence, then the Applicant will be invited to send the SIA details of any factual error made by the SIA. This includes evidence of remand time, where relevant.

The SIA will take into account remand time defined as 'relevant' under Prison Service³ Order number 6650 (Sentence Calculation) or subsequent updates. This is:

- any period during which the Applicant was in police detention for the offence for which s/he was later sentenced; or
- any period during which the Applicant was remanded in custody by a court for any proceedings connected to the sentence being considered by the SIA.
- This includes where an Applicant was originally remanded for another offence. For example, where a charge on an indictment such as GBH is reduced to AOBH (Assault Occasioning Bodily Harm), periods of custody in relation to GBH would be taken into account.
- It also includes where the Applicant was remanded for an offence which was not taken forward, but where he is sentenced for another offence in relation to the same incident. For example, where a prisoner is remanded for burglary and on sentence this matter is not proceeded with but he is sentenced for handling the same stolen goods on the day in question; or
- days in which the Applicant was remanded into the care of certain types of local authority accommodation.

Documentary evidence that the SIA will accept as proof of remand time is:

- the 'section 40' note which includes details of the Sentence Expiry Date (SED), if the Applicant was sentenced to a custodial sentence of less than 12 months;
- the 'licence' issued to the Applicant for either the 'at risk' period (up to the three-quarter point of the total sentence while on parole), or the unsupervised period up to the SED. In either case, the Applicant will have been issued with, (and required to have signed) their licence conditions, which include details of the SED if they were sentenced to a custodial sentence of greater than 12 months.

If the Applicant no longer has the documentation, they should contact the Ministry of Justice to obtain certified copies.

Remand time in Scotland is normally automatically taken into consideration at the time of sentencing.

³ Prison Service in England and Wales.

Where the provisions in Northern Ireland mirror those in England and Wales or in Scotland, this will be taken into account in the same way as they are in those jurisdictions.

Charges awaiting trial

The Applicant must declare to the SIA if there are outstanding charges against them for relevant offences. The SIA will wait until the courts have decided the outcome of the charges before making a decision on the application. To help the SIA assess the relevance of the offences and when to next review the application, the Applicant should provide the SIA with documentary evidence such as a solicitor's letter or court document confirming all of the offences that the Applicant has been charged with and when the case is due to be heard in court.

If the charges against the Applicant have not been resolved one year after the application was made, then the application will be withdrawn by the SIA.

Ex-juvenile offenders

Relevant offences which an Applicant committed as a juvenile will be taken into account using the same process as relevant adult offences, with the exception that the rules on multiple convictions/disposals described above do not apply to juvenile offences.

Criminal records gained between the ages of 10 and 12 are considered not relevant unless they relate to relevant offence(s) that were **originally** considered serious by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

Relevant offence(s) in categories 1, 2, 5, 6, 8 and 14 in Annex A that were put on record between the ages of 12 and 15 will be subject to the assessment grid below. Relevant offence(s) on record for 16 and 17 year olds will also be subject to this assessment grid.

Single Juvenile Offence

| | | Actual sentence/disposal | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | Cautions, Warnings, Absolute/Conditional Discharges, Admonishments | Fine Reparation/ Referral Order Attendance Centre Order Curfew Order Drug Treatment and Testing Order | Action Plan Community Punishment Order Community rehabilitation Order | Supervision Order | Community Rehabilitation and Punishment Order | Detention and Training Order 4 mths ≤ 12 mths | Detention and Training Order > 12 mths ≤ 24 mths | Section 90/ 91 / youth offender imprisonment |
| Time since sentence restrictions ended | 0 to ≤ 12 mths | Grant | Refuse | Refuse | Refuse | Refuse | Refuse | Refuse | Refuse |
| | > 12 to ≤ 24 mths | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | CAF | CAF | Refuse | Refuse |
| | > 24 mths to ≤ 4 yrs | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | CAF | CAF | Refuse |
| | > 4 yrs to ≤ 7 yrs | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant | Grant |

The SIA will consider an Applicant's single juvenile sentences/disposals according to the assessment grid above.

Offences under Section 90/91 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 can be anywhere up to the adult maximum for the same offence (including life) and will be considered in the same manner as adult sentences.

The SIA will consider a juvenile sentence/disposal in line with Sentencing Guidelines and assess it in line with sentences of a similar nature when:

- the sentence is not listed in this assessment grid; or
- where a new sentence is introduced after Get Licensed is published.

Consider Additional Factors

When the SIA assesses that it needs to Consider Additional Factors (CAF) it means that the SIA will seek further information in order to make a decision on an application.

If what is on an Applicant's criminal record means that the SIA needs to Consider Additional Factors, the Applicant will be invited to submit mitigation. Mitigation is information that the Applicant believes shows that their criminal record is not as bad as it might seem, or that shows that they have rehabilitated themselves so that, despite their criminal record, they are fit and proper persons to hold the licence applied for. Examples of mitigation are set out on pages 39 to 40. Mitigation may include evidence of other influencing factors, and character references. The SIA will then assess this mitigation and will -

- Look at the total record of all relevant offences. A criminal record showing that there has been a pattern of offending over a number of years will be treated more seriously than a single episode of offending.
- For the most recent offence, look at (a) whether the Applicant has received a warning, caution, community resolution, absolute/conditional discharge or admonishment or (b) where there has been a conviction, look at the nature of the sentence and the length of time from when the sentence ended beyond the minimum sentence.

The SIA will think about the implication for public protection from crime and the fear of crime when it is assessing an Applicant's mitigation.

If the SIA asks an Applicant for mitigation and does not receive this mitigation, then the SIA will make its decision on the application on the disclosures and other information it has available.

Further information on CAF is in the Refusing a Licence section on pages 38 to 40. This includes information on what type of mitigation the SIA will consider.

SIA Warnings

The SIA can issue warnings to Licence Holders if they do not comply with the Private Security Industry Act 2001. Having an SIA warning may contribute towards the SIA deciding to refuse a licence or revoke a licence. Refusing a licence like this may happen either when someone first applies for a licence or when they apply to renew a licence.

Use of other information

The SIA will not normally look for information about an Applicant or Licence Holder that may be held by organisations the SIA works with (e.g. the police and local authorities). However, if such information is offered to the SIA, then the SIA will consider this information even if the Applicant would otherwise have been granted a licence under the rest of the criteria. The SIA will also consider such information if the SIA gets this information from its own sources (e.g. SIA Warnings, County Court judgements, CCTV or other video footage, ancillary orders).

“Information” will normally mean evidence which shows, on the balance of probabilities:

- relevant criminal activity (as defined in the section on Offences);
- anti-social behaviour;
- criminal association;
- activity that is likely to bring the industry into disrepute; or
- indicates that the Applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

The SIA may also carry out some further investigation once information has been received. This investigation would be to confirm or refute the information received. If the SIA does this, the Applicant or Licence Holder will be able to comment on the information before any decision is made to refuse or revoke a licence. Such comments can be explanations of what happened or be evidence of mitigation.

The SIA reserves the right to take into account, on a case-by-case basis, any relevant information. This includes information from any time period and which the SIA received from any source.

Fixed Penalty Notices/ Penalty Notices for Disorder

If the SIA has information concerning Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) or Penalty Notices for Disorder (PND) which relate to any relevant offences, they will be taken into account as described above.

If an Applicant has lived or worked overseas

This section will apply if the Applicant has lived overseas (including the Republic of Ireland, British overseas territories and former colonies) in the last five years. It relates to both front line and non-front line licence applications.

If the Applicant has lived overseas for six continuous months or more during the last five years, they must produce evidence of a criminal record check covering the time that they lived overseas. This criminal record check must be from an official source from the country they have lived in and be a criminal record check which the SIA can verify. If this criminal record check is in a language other than English, then the Applicant must send the SIA a translation provided by a professionally accredited translator of this criminal record check. An official source will normally mean the government body that issues criminal record certificates.

Any evidence of criminality identified through an overseas criminal records check will be judged against the criteria and offences in this booklet. The SIA will compare any overseas offences and disposals against the nearest, similar listed offence and disposal to assess the relevance.

Overseas records should ideally be provided when the Applicant applies for a licence. However, applications can be submitted while an Applicant waits to receive their overseas criminality check. However, a licence cannot be granted until the check which covers at least the previous five years has been satisfactorily verified by the SIA.

See the SIA website for information about where an Applicant can apply for a criminal record certificate from the country concerned. If the SIA does not have the information, go to the Embassy or High Commission of the country concerned for advice. The Applicant may also contact the appropriate disclosure body in the country in which they lived for further information.

Armed forces records certificates

If an Applicant has been in military service they may give the SIA an extract from their service records as evidence of whether or not they meet the criteria to hold a licence. This extract must expressly disclose all convictions and their conduct during their time in the service. This disclosure should cover all periods spent overseas in the last five years, regardless of how long was spent overseas.

Licences issued in other countries

If an Applicant currently holds a licence to work in private security abroad and it is a condition of that licence that they have a criminal record check, the applicant may send this to the SIA as

evidence of their good character. They must inform the SIA about the validity and conditions of their licence, for example, what sector it allows the Applicant to work in and when it expires. If the SIA is not familiar with that licence, it will seek confirmation of the validity and conditions from the issuing authority in the other country. The SIA reserves the right to request further verification of such licences from the Applicant.

Official sources not available to provide criminal record checks

In some exceptional cases official sources for criminal record do not exist. In other exceptional cases, criminal records do exist, but official sources are unable to supply an Applicant with a criminal record check. This could be, for example, because the government in a country has collapsed to a point where there are no credible official sources of information or there is a risk to an Applicant's personal safety if they make contact with official sources in their country of residence or former country of residence.

The SIA will conduct thorough investigations in these cases to make sure that official sources really cannot be used for a criminal record check. If the SIA then agrees that official sources are unavailable to provide a criminal records check, the SIA can let the Applicant provide the following two documents instead. The SIA will only decide to carry out this process on a case-by-case basis.

- I. An oath sworn in front of an EU registered solicitor or Commissioner for Oaths attesting to lack of criminal convictions for the period that the Applicant was in another country. The following should be present in the sworn oath:-
 - a) A statement of the period of time and country it covers.
 - b) The Applicant's name and address.
 - c) A statement regarding the Applicant's criminal record. This statement will either be clear (with no outstanding charges, cautions, warnings, community resolutions or admonishments) or will set out past offences, cautions, warnings, community resolutions, admonishments or outstanding charges (with full dates and details of the offence or sentence).
 - d) A declaration to the SIA that the information in the sworn oath is true.
 - e) The Applicant's signature and date.
 - f) The signature of the solicitor or Commissioner for Oaths. It should also have the stamp or address of the solicitor or Commissioner for Oaths.

In addition, the solicitor or Commissioner for Oaths should write a letter on their headed paper confirming the authenticity of the sworn oath.

2. A character reference from a fully qualified professional who knew the Applicant personally during the specified period. The types of professionals who can provide this character reference are:-

- Accountant
- Barrister
- Chairman / Director of a Limited Company
- Commissioner of Oaths
- Councillor
- Dentist
- General Practitioner
- Justice of the Peace
- Member of Parliament
- Officer of the Armed Services (active or retired)
- Warrant Officer or Chief Petty Officer
- Police Officer
- Solicitor / Lawyer
- Teacher / Lecturer

A Refugee support worker/Asylum caseworker/Social worker can provide character references for Applicants with refugee status for the period spent in the country from where the Applicant has sought refuge.

The reference must include a full explanation of the reasons for the belief that the Applicant does not have any criminal convictions for the specified period outside of the UK .

All character references will be thoroughly checked for authenticity by the SIA before they are accepted. The SIA may ask an Applicant to provide further information if:

- there are multiple gaps in the oath and/or character reference, e.g. several periods of four months overseas in the last five years; and/or
- there is reason to believe that more information is needed to make a decision about a case.

Relevant Offences for all Applicants

Offences in the following categories will be deemed relevant for the purposes of SIA licensing. The descriptions included below each category are not intended to be exhaustive, but simply to give an illustration of the types of offences that would typically fall into the category. A full list of relevant offences is in Annex A. This list is accurate as of April 2013. The SIA will periodically update this full list.

The SIA acknowledges that offences that are relevant to the SIA's licensing criteria may exist that are not described below and not listed in Annex A. This is because offences may be created, changed or repealed after the SIA has updated the categories and list of relevant offences and before the SIA has had a chance to update these categories and list again. In exceptional cases, the SIA reserves the right to deem any such offences as relevant where, in the SIA's view, they affect a person's suitability to hold an SIA licence.

If an individual is charged with an attempt, aiding, abetting counsel or procuring the commission of the offence, they will be treated as if their offence was the substantial offence. If an individual is convicted of inciting or conspiring to commit a crime or if a person has participated (is party to the offence/jointly involved) in the commission of an offence, the SIA will treat this as a conviction for that offence under its criteria. These apply whether or not the crime is statutory or at common law.

Juvenile offences are taken in account in the way listed on pages 28 to 30.

Offences committed overseas which fall into these categories will also be taken into consideration.

Category I – Violent/Abusive Behaviour

(including, but not limited to, violent/abusive offences and stalking/harassment offences)

Category 2 – Espionage/Terrorism

(including, but not limited to, offences in the Aviation Security Act 1982, Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 and the Terrorism Act 2000).

Category 3 – Offensive Weapons

(including, but not limited to, offences relating to the possession, use or sale of offensive weapons such as knives, blades, crossbows and chemical/biological weapons)

Category 4 – Firearms Offences

(including, but not limited to, offences relating to the acquisition, possession, certification, carrying and use of firearms)

Category 5 – Dishonesty (Theft and Fraud)

(including, but not limited to, offences relating to theft, burglary, robbery, handling stolen goods, blackmail, attempting to pervert the course of justice, perjury, breach of bail conditions, conveyance of prohibited items into or out of prison, counterfeiting and forgery, fraud, deception, dishonesty and unauthorised modification of computer material)

Category 6 – Proceeds of Crime

(including, but not limited to, offences in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002)

Category 7 – Abuse or Neglect of Children

(including, but not limited to, cruelty to children, indecent photography of children, child abduction, child begging and prostitution)

Category 8 – Sexual Offences

(including, but not limited to, all offences in the Sexual Offences Act 2003, Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009, Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008)

Category 9 – Drug Offences

(including, but not limited to, trafficking, importation, production, supply, cultivation, or possession of controlled drugs)

Category 10 – Criminal Damage

(including, but not limited to, the destruction or damaging of property, racially or religiously aggravated offences, threats to damage or destroy property and vandalism)

Category 11 – Social Security Offences

(including, but not limited to, breaches of social security regulations, false representations for obtaining a benefit, the making of statements known to be false and fraud and negligence in relation to statutory maternity pay and sick pay)

Category 12 – Private Security Industry Offences

(including, but not limited to, engaging in conduct prohibited without a licence, providing false information, contravening licence conditions, using unlicensed operatives and misuse of approved status)

Category 13 – Licensing Act 2003

(including, but not limited to, offences under the Licensing Act 2003 and equivalent instruments in Scotland and Northern Ireland)

Category 14 – Driving Offences

(including, but not limited to, offences relating to causing death or serious injury by careless or dangerous driving)

Annex A:

List of relevant offences for all Applicants

The following offences will be deemed relevant for the purposes of SIA licensing. For ease of reference, similar Scottish and Northern Ireland offences have been grouped with their equivalent English offence. If an offence is listed for one jurisdiction and an equivalent offence to that exists in another part of the UK, we may regard that equivalent offence in the same way as the first offence.

This list is intended to be exhaustive. However, offences change and new offences are created on a regular basis. The SIA will endeavour to keep this list up to date, but acknowledges that offences not listed here may exist that would be relevant to the SIA's licensing criteria. In exceptional cases, the SIA reserves the right to deem any such offences as relevant where, in the SIA's view, they affect a person's suitability to hold an SIA licence. This list is accurate as of April 2013.

The SIA also acknowledge that new offences or other offences can exist that are clearly relevant to these criteria, especially in relation to violent/abusive behaviour, sexual offences, terrorism and dishonesty. In exceptional cases the SIA reserves the right to count convictions for those offences as serious under our legislation. This is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Offences committed overseas which fall under the headings of this list will also be taken into consideration.

Category I – Violent/Abusive Behaviour

| | |
|---|--|
| Abduction and extortion | Common Law |
| Administering chloroform | s22 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |
| Administering poison so as to endanger life | s23 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |
| Administering poison | s24 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |
| Affray | s3 – Public Order Act 1986 |
| | Common Law |
| Aggravated burglary | s10 – Theft Act 1968 |
| | s10 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Aggravated Trespass | s68 – Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 |
| | Vagrancy Act 1824 |
| Arson | s1(3) Criminal Damage Act 1971 |
| | Art.3 – Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 |
| Assault | Common Law |
| | s96 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Assault/aggravated assault | Common Law |
| Assault/criminal threats | Common Law |
| Assault occasioning bodily harm | s47 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |
| Assault on constables | s89(1) – Police Act 1996 |
| | s41 – Police (Scotland) Act 1967 |
| | s66 – Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 |
| Assault with intent to commit felony or on peace officers, etc. | s38 – Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 |
| Assault with intent to rob | s8(2) – Theft Act 1968 |
| | S8(2) – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Assaulting a prison officer whilst possessing firearm | s90 – Criminal Justice Act 1991 |
| Assisting prisoners to escape | s39 – Prison Act 1952 |
| | s30 Prison Act (Northern Ireland) 1953 |
| Assisting suicide of another | s13 – Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 |
| Attempt to cause explosion, making or keeping explosive | s3 and s4 – Explosive Substances Act 1883 |
| Attempt to pervert the course of justice | Common Law |
| Attempted assault/aggravated assault | Common Law |
| Attempted murder | Common Law |
| | s1 Criminal Attempts Act 1981 |
| | Art.5 – Criminal Attempts and Conspiracy (Northern Ireland) Order 1983 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Attempted murder/assault/aggravated assault | Common Law |
| Attempting to choke or strangle | s21 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |
| Battery | Common Law |
| Breach conditions of an injunction against harassment | s3(6) – Protection from Harassment Act 1997 Art 5(6) – Protection from Harassment (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 |
| Breach of a 'non-harassment' order | s234A – Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Breach of anti-social behaviour order | s1 – Crime and Disorder Act 1988 s9 – Antisocial Behaviour Etc (Scotland) Act 2004 Art.7 – Anti-social Behaviour (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Breach of non-molestation order | s42A – Family Law Act 1996 |
| Breach of restraining order | s5 – Protection from Harassment Act 1997 Art. 7(5) – Protection from Harassment (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 |
| Breach of the peace | Common Law (Scotland only) |
| Broadcasting or including programme intended to incite religious hatred | s29F – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Broadcasting programme to incite hatred or arouse fear | Art.12 – Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |
| Bomb hoax | s51 – Criminal Law Act 1977 Art.3 – Criminal Law (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 |
| Burglary | s9 – Theft Act 1968 |
| Causing bodily injury by explosives | s28 – Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 |
| Causing explosion likely to endanger life or property | s2 – Explosive Substances Act 1883 s14 – Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 s11 and s14 – Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 |
| Causing gunpowder to explode or sending to any person an explosive substance or throwing corrosive fluid on a person with intent to do grievous bodily harm | s29 – Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 |
| Causing or allowing the death of vulnerable child or adult | s5 – Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 |
| Child abduction by a person connected with a child | s6 – Child Abduction Act 1984 Art.3 – Child Abduction (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 |
| Child abduction by parent | s1 – Child Abduction Act 1984 Art.3 – Child Abduction (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 |
| Child Abduction by other person | s2 – Child Abduction Act 1984 Art.4 – Child Abduction (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 |
| Common assault and battery | s39 – Criminal Justice Act 1988 s47 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |

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|---|---|
| Conspiracy to commit murder | s1, s1(A) and s3 Criminal Law Act 1977 Art.11 Criminal Attempts and Conspiracy (Northern Ireland) Order 1983 |
| Criminal threats | Common Law |
| Culpable and reckless endangerment or assault | Common Law |
| Culpable and reckless injury/culpable and reckless conduct/culpable and reckless endangerment | Common Law |
| Culpable homicide | Common Law |
| Distributing showing or playing a recording to incite hatred or arouse fear | Art.11 – Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |
| Distributing showing or playing a recording intending to stir up religious hatred | s29E – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Escaping from lawful custody | Common Law |
| Failure to comply with conditions imposed on public assembly | s14 – Public Order Act 1986 s7(6) – Public Processions (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 |
| Failure to comply with conditions imposed on public procession | s12 – Public Order Act 1986 s6(7), 7(6) & 8(7)(B) – Public Processions (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 |
| False imprisonment | Common Law |
| False statements | s318 – Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Fear or provocation of violence | s4 – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Fire-raising | Common Law |
| Harassment | s2 – Protection from Harassment Act 1997 s8 – Protection from Harassment Act 1997 |
| Harassment, alarm or distress | s5 – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Housebreaking with intent to steal | Common Law |
| Ill-treatment and wilful neglect of mentally disordered person | Mental Health Act 1983 |
| Ill treatment of persons of unsound mind | s127 – Mental Health Act 1983 Art.121 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 |
| Improper use of public electronic communications network | s127 – Communications Act 2003 |
| Inflicting grievous bodily harm | s20 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |
| Infanticide | Common Law |
| Intentionally causing harassment, alarm or distress | s4A – Public Order Act 1996 |
| Intimidating a witness or a juror | s51 – Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Art.47 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |

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|---|--|
| Kidnapping | Common Law |
| Manslaughter | Common Law s5, 6 & 14 – Criminal Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1966 |
| Mobbing and rioting | Common Law |
| Mobbing and rioting or breach of the peace | s96 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Mobbing and rioting or breach of the peace | Common Law |
| Murder | Common Law |
| Murder or culpable homicide | Common Law |
| Offences against designated and accredited persons | s46 – Police Reform Act 2002 |
| Offences in connection with trespassory assemblies and arrest thereof | s14B – Public Order Act 1996 |
| Organising or taking part in prohibited procession | s11(8) – Public Processions (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 |
| Placing explosives with intent to cause bodily injury | s30 – Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 |
| Possession of inflammatory material to incite religious hatred | s29G – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Possession of matter to stir up hatred or incite fear | Art.13 – Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |
| Prison mutiny | s1 – Prison Security Act 1992 |
| Publishing or distributing written material | s19 – Public Order Act 1986 Art.10 – Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |
| Publishing or distributing written material intended to stir religious hatred | s29C – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Putting people in fear of violence | s4 – Protection from Harassment Act 1997 Art 6 – Protection from Harassment (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 |
| Racially aggravated assaults | s29 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Racially aggravated conduct causing alarm or distress | s96 – Crime and Disorder Act 1988 s50A – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Racially aggravated harassment | s50A – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Racially or religiously motivated public order offence | s31 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Racially or religiously aggravated harassment | s32 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Resist, obstruct, assault of constables | s89(2) – Police Act 1996 s41 – Police (Scotland) Act 1967 s66 – Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998 |
| Religiously or racially aggravated public order offences | s31 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Riot | s1 – Public Order Act 1986 Common Law |
| Riot, rout and affray | Common Law |
| Riotous and disorderly behaviour | Art.18 – Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |

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|---|--|
| Robbery | Common Law |
| | s8 – Theft Act 1968 |
| | s8 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Setting spring guns etc. with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm | Criminal Justice Act 2003 |
| Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety | s1 – Malicious Communications Act 1988 |
| Shining a light at an aircraft in flight etc | Art.222 - Air Navigation Order 2009 |
| Stalking | s2A - Protection from Harassment Act 1997 |
| Stalking involving fear of violence etc | s4A - Protection from Harassment Act 1997 |
| Theft by housebreaking | Common Law |
| Threatening or abusive behaviour | s38 – Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 |
| Threats to kill | s16 – Offences Against the Persons Act 1861 |
| Torture | s134 – Criminal Justice Act 1988 |
| Unlawful detention or abduction | Common Law |
| Unlawful eviction and harassment of occupier | s1 – Protection from Eviction Act 1977 |
| | s2 – Tumultuous Risings (Ireland) Act 1831 |
| Unlawful eviction and harassment of occupier | s22 – Rent (Scotland) Act 1984 |
| Use of words or behaviour or display of written material intended to stir up religious hatred | s29B – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Use of words, behaviour or written material to stir up hatred or arouse fear | Art.9 – Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |
| Using violence to enter premises | s6 – Criminal Law Act 1977 |
| Violent disorder | s2 – Public Order Act 1986 |
| Wilful obstruct or resist | s90(2) – Criminal Justice Act 1991 |
| Wounding, shooting, attempting to shoot with intent to do grievous bodily harm | s18 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861 |

Category 2 – Espionage/Terrorism

All Offences in the following acts are regarded as relevant offences

- Aviation Security Act 1982
- Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001
- Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005
- Terrorism Act 2000

Category 3 – Offensive Weapons

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| Contravene a notice issued under s4, s6 and s7 | Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Carrying of offensive weapon in public place | Art.22 Public Order (Northern Ireland) Order 1987 |
| Disclosure of information | s32 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Having an article with a blade or point in a public place | s49 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Having an article with a blade or point in a public place | s139 – Criminal Justice Act 1988 |
| Information for the purposes of the Act (failure to comply) | s21(2) – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Information for the purposes of the Act (false or misleading) | s21(3) – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Offences in connection with dangerous weapons | s1 – Restriction of Offensive Weapons Act 1959 |
| Offences in connection with inspections | s26 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Offence of having an article with a blade or point (or offensive weapon) on school premises | s139A – Criminal Justice Act 1988 s49A – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Offences relating to destruction | s9 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Offences relating to destruction (relating to s12) | s17 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Offensive weapons | s141 – Criminal Justice Act 1988 |
| Possession | s3 – Crossbows Act 1987 Art.5 – Crossbows (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 |
| Possession of an offensive weapon | s1 – Prevention of Crime Act 1953 |
| Possession of an offensive weapon in a public place | s47 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Premises or equipment for producing chemical weapons | s11 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Purchasing and hiring | s2 – Crossbows Act 1987 Art.4 – Crossbows (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 |
| Restriction on development etc of certain biological agents and toxins and of biological weapons | s1 – Biological Weapons Act 1974 |
| Restriction on use etc | s19 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 s20(6) – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |
| Sale and letting on hire | s1 – Crossbows Act 1987 Art.3 – Crossbows (Northern Ireland) Order 1988 |
| Sale etc of offensive weapons | s141 – Criminal Justice Act 1988 |
| Sale of knives and certain articles with blade or point to persons under 16 | s141A – Criminal Justice Act 1988 |
| Trespassing with a weapon of offence | s8 Criminal Law Act 1977 Vagrancy Act 1824 |
| Use etc of chemical weapons | s2 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996 |

Category 4 – Firearms Offences

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| Acquisition and possession of firearms by minors | s22 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Business and other transactions with firearms penalties | s3 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.24 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| | Art.37 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Carriers, auctioneers etc | s9 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Carrying a firearm in a public place | s19 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.61 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Carrying a firearm with criminal intent | s18 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.60 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Certificates supplementary | s28A – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.73 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Compulsory register of transactions in firearms | s40 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Conversion of weapons | s4 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.67 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Equipment for ships and aircrafts | s13 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Exceptions from s22(4) | s23 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| False Statement to procure grant or variation of certificate | Art.73 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Forfeiture | s52 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.72 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Having a small calibre pistol outside of licensed pistol clubs | s19A – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Information as to transactions under visitor's permits | s42A – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.15 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Obstructing Constable or Civilian officer in exercise of search powers | s46 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.53 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Offences in connection with registration | s39 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.30 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Partial revocation of firearms' certificates | s32B – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.21 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Police permit | s7 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Police powers in relation to arms traffic | s49 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.56 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime | s21 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.63 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Possession of firearm with intent to cause fear of violence | s16A – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.58 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |

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| Possession of firearm with intent to injure | s16 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.58 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Possession of firearm while committing offence | s17(2) – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.59(2) – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Power to prohibit movement of arms and ammunition | s6 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.48 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Powers of constables to stop and search | s47 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.53 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Production of certificates | s48 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.55 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Reckless discharge of a firearm | Common Law |
| Removal from register of dealer's name or place of business | s38 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.30 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Requirement of a certificate for possession of shot guns | s2 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Requirement of a firearms certificate | s1 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.3 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Supplying firearm to person drunk or insane | s25 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.66 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Supplying firearms to minors | s24 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| Trespassing with a firearm | s20 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.62 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Use of firearm to resist arrest | s17(1) – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.59(1) – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Variation, endorsement etc of European documents | s32C – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.23 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Variation of firearms certificate | s29 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.73 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Weapons subject to general prohibition | s5 – Firearms Act 1968 |
| | Art.45 – Firearms (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |

Category 5 – Dishonesty (Theft and Fraud)

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| Acknowledging recognizance, bail, cognovit, etc in the name of another | s34 – Forgery Act 1861 |
| Aggravated burglary | s10 – Theft Act 1968 s10 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Aggravated vehicle taking | s12A – Theft Act 1968 Art.5 Criminal Justice (No.2) (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 |
| Aiders, abettors, suborners etc | s7 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| Apparatus designed or adapted for the making of false identification documents | s5 – Identity Documents Act 2010 |
| Assisting a prisoner to escape | s39 – Prison Act 1952 |
| Attempt to pervert the course of justice | Common Law |
| Blackmail | s21 – Theft Act 1968 s20 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Breach of bail conditions | s27– Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Burglary | s9 – Theft Act 1968 s9 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Copying of a false statement | s2 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Conspiracy to defraud | s12 – Criminal Justice Act 1987 Common Law |
| Contempt of Court | Common Law |
| Conveyance etc of List A articles into or out of prison | s40B– Prison Act 1952 |
| Conveyance etc of List B or C articles into or out of prison | s40C– Prison Act 1952 |
| Convicted thief in possession of tools etc for purposes of theft | s58 – Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 |
| Counterfeiting documents | s168 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 |
| Counterfeiting etc of dies and marks | s6 – Hallmarking Act 1973 |
| Custody or control of false instrument | s5(2) – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Custody or control of false instrument inducing to accept as genuine | s5(1) – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Custody or control of machine or implement | s5(3) – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Custody or control of machine, implement, paper or material without lawful excuse | s5(4) – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Dishonestly retaining wrongful credit | s24A – Theft Act 1968 s23A – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Embracery | Common Law |

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|---|--|
| Evasion of liability by deception | s2 – Theft Act 1968 |
| Extortion | Common Law |
| Fabrication of evidence with intent to mislead a tribunal | Common Law |
| Failure to Disclose | s330 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| False accounting | s17 – Theft Act 1968 |
| | s17 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| False declarations etc to obtain registration etc for carrying on a vocation | s6 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| False or misleading statements | s75 – Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 |
| False statements | s39 – Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act 1995 |
| False statements and withholding material information | s174 – Road Traffic Act 1988 |
| False statements by company directors etc. | s18 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| False statements in connection with forgery of or fraudulent use of documents | Art.174 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981 |
| False statements in declaration providing service etc | s107 – Magistrates Courts Act 1980 |
| | s44 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| False statements on oath made otherwise than in a judicial proceeding | s2 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| | s44 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| False statements tendered in evidence | s106 – Magistrates Courts Act 1980 |
| False statements, etc as to births or deaths | s4 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| | s53 – Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 |
| False statements, etc with reference to marriage | s3 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| | s24 – Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977 |
| False statutory declarations and other false statements | s5 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| | s44, s45 and s46 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| False un-sworn statement | s1A – Perjury Act 1911 |
| | s44 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| False written statements tended in evidence | s89 – Criminal Justice Act 1967 |
| Falsehood, fraud and wilful imposition | Common Law |
| Falsehood, fraud and wilful imposition, or embezzlement | Common Law |
| Forgery | s1 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Forgery and fraud | s44 – Vehicle Excise and Registration Act 1994 |
| Forgery and misuse of documents | s65 – Public Passenger Vehicles Act 1981 |
| Forgery and uttering | Common Law |
| Forgery of documents | s173 – Road Traffic Act 1988 |

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| Forgery of documents etc | s38 – Goods Vehicles (Licensing of Operators) Act 1995 |
| Forgery, false statements etc | s126 – Mental Health Act 1983 |
| Forgery of passport | s36 – Criminal Justice Act 1925 |
| Fraud | s1 Fraud Act 2006 Common Law |
| Fraud by false representation | s2 Fraud Act 2006 |
| Fraud by failing to disclose information | s3 Fraud Act 2006 |
| Fraud by abuse of position | s4 – Fraud Act 2006 |
| Giving false evidence or contempt of court | Common Law |
| Going equipped for stealing | s25 – Theft Act 1968 s24 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Handling stolen goods | s22 – Theft Act 1968 s21 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Housebreaking with intent to steal | Common Law |
| Interfering with the mail: general | s84 – Postal Services Act 2000 |
| Interfering with the mail: postal operators | s83 – Postal Services Act 2000 |
| Impersonation | s43 – Police (Scotland) Act 1967 |
| Impersonation etc | s90 – Police Act 1996 |
| Importation or causes importation of concealed goods | s50 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 |
| Issue of false documents [falsification of documents] | s175 – Road Traffic Act 1988 |
| Making off without payment | s3 – Theft Act 1978 s3 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Making or supplying articles for use in frauds | s7 Fraud Act 2006 |
| Misconduct in Judicial or Public Office | Common Law |
| Mishandling or falsifying parking documents | s115 – Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 |
| Obtaining a money transfer by deception | s5A – Theft Act 1968 s15A – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception | s16 – Theft Act 1968 s16 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Obtaining property by deception | s15 – Theft Act 1968 s15 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Obtaining services dishonestly | s1 & s11 Fraud Act 2006 s1 Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Obstruction of authorised officers | s29 – Trade Descriptions Act 1968 |
| Obstruction of officers | s18 – Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 |
| Offence committed in connection with | s20 Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Offence of absconding by person released on bail | s6 – Bail Act 1976 Art.5 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 |

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| Offence of reproducing British currency notes | s18 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Offences involving custody or control of counterfeit notes and coins | s17 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Offences involving custody or control of counterfeit notes and/or coins | s16 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Offences: acting as a gangmaster, being in possession of false documents etc | s12 – Gangmasters (Licensing) Act 2004 |
| Offences of counterfeiting notes and/or coins | s14 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Offences of making (etc) imitation British coins | s19 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Offences of passing etc. counterfeit notes and/or coins | s15 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Participating in fraudulent business carried on by a sole trader etc | s9 – Fraud Act 2006 |
| Penalties for assisting offenders | s4 – Criminal Law Act 1967 |
| | s4 – Criminal Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 |
| Penalties for concealing offences or giving false information | s5 – Criminal Law Act 1967 |
| | s4 – Criminal Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 |
| Penalty for fraudulent evasion of duty | s170 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 |
| Penalty for improper importation | s50 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 |
| Perjury | s1 – Perjury Act 1911 |
| | Common Law |
| Personation of Jurors | Common Law |
| Pervert the course of justice/personation | Common Law |
| Possession etc of articles for use in frauds | s6 – Fraud Act 2006 |
| Possession of false identification documents etc | s4, & s6 – Identity Documents Act 2010 |
| Prejudicing an investigation | s36 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Removal of articles from places open to the public | s11 – Theft Act 1968 |
| | s11 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Reset | Common Law |
| Robbery | s8 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Subornation of perjury | Common Law |
| Suppression etc. of documents | s19 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Taking motor vehicle or other conveyance without authority | s12(1) – Theft Act 1968 |
| | s12 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Taking a motor vehicle without consent | s178 – Road Traffic Act 1978 |
| Taking a motor vehicle without authority | s178 – Road Traffic Act 1988 |
| Theft | s1 & s7 – Theft Act 1968 |
| | Common Law |
| | s1 & s7 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969 |
| Theft by housebreaking | Common Law |

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| Theft by opening lockfast places/Opening lockfast places with intent to steal | Common Law |
| Unauthorised modification of computer material | s3 – Computer Misuse Act 1990 |
| Unlawful obtaining etc of personal data | s55 – Data Protection Act 1998 |
| Unlawful possession of pension documents | s36 – Criminal Justice Act 1925 |
| Using a copy of a false instrument | s4 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |
| Using a false instrument | s3 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981 |

Category 6 – Proceeds of Crime

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| Acquisition, use and possession | s329 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Arrangements | s328 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Concealing etc | s327 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Failure to disclose: other nominated officers | s332 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Failure to disclose: nominated officers in the regulated sector | s331 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Tipping off | s333A – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |

Category 7 – Abuse or neglect of Children

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| Allowing child to be in brothel | s12 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| | s24 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Allowing persons under 16 to be in brothels | s3 – Children and Young Persons Act 1933 |
| Causing or allowing persons under 16 to be used for begging | s4 – Children and Young Persons Act 1933 |
| | s15 – Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 |
| | s24 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Causing or encouraging seduction or prostitution of a girl under seventeen | s21 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Child abduction by other person | s2 – Child Abduction Act 1984 |
| Cruelty to persons under 16 | s1 – Children and Young Persons Act 1933 |
| | s20 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Cruelty to children under 16 | s12 – Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 |
| Exposing children under 12 to risk of burning | s11 – Children and Young Persons Act 1933 |
| | s22 – Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 |
| | s29 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Failing to provide for safety of children at entertainments | s12 – Children and Young Persons Act 1933 |
| | s23 – Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 |
| | s30 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Giving intoxicating liquor to a child under 5 | s5 – Children and Young Persons Act 1933 |
| | s16 – Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 |
| | s25 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Indecent photographs of children | s1 – Protection of Children Act 1978 |
| | s160 Criminal Justice Act 1988 |
| | s52 – Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 |
| | Art.3 – Protection of Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 |

Category 8 – Sexual Offences

All Offences in the following acts are regarded as relevant offences

- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Sexual Offences (Scotland Act) 2009
- Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008

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| Aiding, abetting, counselling, procuring or inciting the commission of a s311(1) offence | s311(7) – Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Arranging or facilitating child prostitution or pornography | s12 – Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 |
| Assault/indecent assault (oral penetration) | Common Law |
| Assault/indecent assault | Common Law |
| Assault of a child under 13 – re actual intercourse | s5(1) Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Assault of a child under 13 – re attempted intercourse | s5(2) Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Assault/indecent assault, lewd, indecent or libidinous practices re children aged 12 to 16 | s6 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Assault/indecent assault/sodomy | Common Law |
| Assault with intent to commit buggery | Art.20 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 |
| Assault with intent to commit rape | s2 – Attempted Rape etc. Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 |
| Bestiality | Common Law |
| Buggery | Art.19 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2003 |
| Care workers: causing a person with a mental disorder to watch a sexual act | s10 – Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 |
| Care workers: causing or inciting sexual activity | s313 – Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Care workers: sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder | s313 – Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – re attempted intercourse | s5(2) – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity – lewd, indecent or libidinous practices re children aged 12 to 16 | s6 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Controlling a child prostitute or a child involved in pornography | s11 – Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 |
| Homosexual offences | s13 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Incest | s1 – Punishment of Incest Act 1908 s2 – Punishment of Incest Act 1908 Common Law |
| Incest – re-intercourse with family members | s1 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Inciting girl under 16 to have incestuous sexual intercourse | Art.9 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1980 |

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| Indecent conduct towards child | s22 – Children and Young Persons Act (Northern Ireland) 1968 |
| Intercourse of person in position of trust with child under 16 | s3 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Intercourse with girl under 16 | s5 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Intercourse with step-child | s2 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 – re intercourse with family members |
| Indecent assault/assault/criminal threats/exposure | Common Law |
| Keeping a brothel | s33 – Sexual Offences Act 1956 |
| Keeping a brothel used for prostitution | s33A – Sexual Offences Act 1956 |
| Landlord letting premises for use as a brothel | s34 – Sexual Offences Act 1956 s35 – Sexual Offences Act 1956 |
| Lewd, indecent and libidinous practices | Common Law |
| Lewd, indecent and libidinous practices/public indecency | Common Law |
| Meeting a child following certain preliminary contact | s1 – Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 |
| Outraging public decency | Common Law |
| Paying for sexual services of a child | s9 – Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005 |
| Protection of patients | Art.123 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order |
| Protection of women suffering mental handicap | Art.122 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 |
| Procuring | s7 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Rape | Common Law |
| Rape – vaginal penetration only | Common Law |
| Sexual activity with a child – re actual intercourse | s5(1) – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Sexual activity with a child – re attempted intercourse | s5(2) – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Sexual activity with a child – lewd, indecent or libidinous practices re children aged 12 to 16 | s6 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice | s311 – Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Sexual intercourse with woman with mental handicap | Art.122 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 |
| Sexual intercourse with patient | Art.123 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 |
| Sodomy – anal penetration only | Common Law |
| Tenant permitting premises to be used for prostitution | s36 – Sexual Offences Act 1956 |
| Trading in prostitution and brothel-keeping | s11 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Trafficking into the UK for sexual exploitation | s22 – Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 14 | s4 – Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1885 |
| Unlawful sexual intercourse with girl under 17 | s5 – Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1885 |

Category 9 – Drug Offences

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| Acquisition, use and possession | s329 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Arrangements | s328 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Assisting in or inducing commission outside United Kingdom | s20 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Attempts to commit offences | s19 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Concealing | s327 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |
| Contravention directions prohibiting prescribing supply etc of controlled drugs by practitioners in other cases | s13(3) – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Cultivation of cannabis plant | s6 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Directions prohibiting prescribing, supply etc of controlled drugs by practitioners etc convicted of certain offences | s12 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Forgery or use of false prescription in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (category 5) | |
| Fraudulent evasion of duty etc | s170 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 |
| Improper Importation of goods – ‘Class A drugs’ | s50 – Customs and Excise Management 1979 |
| Manufacture and supply of scheduled substances | s12 – Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 |
| Miscellaneous offences | s18 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Occupiers etc of premises to be punishable for permitting certain activities to take place thereon | s8 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc or concealing books, drugs, etc | s23(4) – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Penalty for interfering with revenue vessels | s85 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 |
| Prejudicing an investigation | s58 – Drug Trafficking Act 1994 |
| Prohibition of certain activities etc relating to opium | s9 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Prohibition of supply of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs | s9A – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Power to direct special precautions for safe custody of controlled drugs to be taken at certain premises | s11 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Power to obtain information from Doctors, Pharmacists etc in certain circumstances | s17 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Restriction of importation and exportation of controlled drugs | s3 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |
| Restriction of production and supply of controlled drugs | s4 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 |

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| Restriction of possession of controlled drugs (Class A and B drugs) | s5 – Misuse of Drugs 1971 |
| Restriction of possession of controlled drugs (Class C drugs) | s5– Misuse of Drugs 1971 |
| Ships used for illicit traffic | s19 – Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 |
| Supply of potentially noxious substances Scotland only | Common Law |
| Tipping off | s333 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 |

Category 10 – Criminal Damage

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| Destroying or damaging property | s1 – Criminal Damage Act 1971 |
| | Art.3 – Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977 |
| Malicious mischief | Common Law |
| Racially aggravated harassment and conduct | s50 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Racially aggravated offences | s74 – Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003 |
| Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage | s30 – Crime and Disorder Act 1998 |
| Threats to destroy or damage property | s2 – Criminal Damage Act 1971 |
| Vandalism | s52 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 |
| Violation of sepulchres | Common Law |

Category II – Social Security Offences

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| Breach of regulations | s113 Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Delay, obstruction etc of inspection | s111 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Dishonest representations for obtaining benefit etc | s111A – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Failure to maintain – general | s105 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| False representations for obtaining a benefit etc | s112 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Impersonation of officers | s181 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Illegal possession of documents | s182 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Information offences | s14A – Child Support Act 1991 |
| Making a statement or representation known to be false | s34 – Jobseekers Act 1995 |
| Offences in relation to contributions | s114 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Powers of investigation – failure to comply with a requirement | s139B – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Statutory sick pay and statutory maternity pay: breach of regulations | s113 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Statutory sick pay and statutory maternity pay: fraud and negligence | s113B – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |
| Unauthorised disclosure of information relating to particular persons | s123 – Social Security Administration Act 1992 |

Category 12 – Private Security Industry Offences

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| Conduct prohibited without a licence | s3 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 Para.4 Sch.6 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 |
| False information | s22 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 Para.8(3) Sch.6 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 |
| Imposition of requirements for approval (contravention of) | s17 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 |
| Licence conditions (contravention of) | s9 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 |
| Offence of using unlicensed operative | s5 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 Para.6 Sch.6 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 |
| Offence of using unlicensed wheel clampers | s6 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 |
| Powers of entry and inspections | s19 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 Para.20 Sch.6 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007 |
| Right to use approved status (misuse of) | s16 – Private Security Industry Act 2001 |

Category 13 – Licensing Act 2003

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| Allowing disorderly conduct on licensed premises etc | s140 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| | s78(1) – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| | Art.61 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| Allowing the sale of alcohol to children | s147 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Consumption of alcohol by children | s150 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| | s16 – Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 |
| Delivering alcohol to children | s151 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Exposing alcohol for unauthorised sale | s137 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Failure to leave licensed premises etc | s143 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| False statements made for the purposes of this Act | s158 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Keeping alcohol on premises for unauthorised sale etc | s38 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Keeping of smuggled goods | s144 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Licensee or employee or agent drunk on licensed premises | s77 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| | s142 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| | s75 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| Obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk | Art.62 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| | Art.3 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| | Art.3 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| Prohibition on sale of intoxicating liquor without a licence | Art.3 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| Prohibition of unsupervised sales by children | s151 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Prostitutes, criminals and stolen goods | s80 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| Purchase of alcohol by or on behalf of children | s149 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| | s68(2) – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| | Art.60 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| Sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk | s141 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| | s76 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| | Art.61 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| Sale of alcohol to children | s146 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| | s68(1) – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| | Art.60 – Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 |
| Sale of liqueur confectionary to children under 16 | s148 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Sending a child to obtain alcohol | s152 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Trafficking or bartering without a licence or hawking of liquor | s90 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |
| Unaccompanied children prohibited from certain premises | s145 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Unauthorised licensable activities | s136 – Licensing Act 2003 |
| Under 14's prohibited from the bar area of licensed premises | s69 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 |

Category 14 – Driving Offences

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| Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs | s3A – Road Traffic Act 1988 |
| | Art.14 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 |
| Causing death by dangerous driving | s1 – Road Traffic Act 1988 |
| | Art.9 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 |
| Causing serious injury by dangerous driving | s143 – Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 |
| Culpable homicide | Common Law |