



## POLICY STATEMENT

### CRIMINAL CONVICTION CERTIFICATE

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

a. The Association of British Investigators (ABI), 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 that 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 <sup>1</sup>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 and
- ii. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Basic Disclosure meaning a "Criminal Conviction Certificate" as termed in Part V of The Police Act 1997.



## 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 unavailable to the sector.
- f. Basic Disclosure as provided by the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) is available for any workplace role and which shows 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](#).
- 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 whilst statutory licensing remains unimplemented.
- 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 and policies forms the lawful basis on which the ABI relies to justify the ABI processing the data contained within Basic Disclosure.



### 3. 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.
- 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

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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.

### 4. 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.

### 5. 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 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.

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- 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/cr](http://www.sia.homeoffice.gov.uk/cr).**

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,<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 sentence<sup>2</sup> – 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Service<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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	Detention and Training Order	Section 90/91 / youth offender imprisonment	
Time since sentence restrictions ended	0 to ≤12 mths	Grant	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	Refuse	
	>12 to ≤24 mths	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	CAF	CAF	Refuse	Refuse	
	>24 mths to ≤4 yrs	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	CAF	CAF	Refuse	
	>4 yrs to ≤7 yrs	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	Grant	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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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