

**Non-qualifying Regulatory Provisions Summary Reporting Template**

**Regulator: Security Industry Authority**

**Business Impact Target Reporting Period Covered: May 2015 – May 2017**

Excluded Category*	Summary of measure(s), including any impact data where available**
A – EU and International	<p>Under European Directive 2005/36/EC on Recognition of Professional Qualifications, if an individual is authorised in one European member state to operate or provide services, they can do so on a temporary basis in another member state without the need to undergo further checks. However, they must register with the state they wish to work in. This means that if an individual has a licence to provide private security services in another EU country, they can use that authority to provide services on a temporary basis within the UK. Where there is no such authority in their country, they can work in the UK on a temporary basis if they can show they have worked in the private security industry in another EU country for two years in the last ten years. In both cases, they will need to register with the SIA before working in the UK.</p> <p>To be registered individuals must complete a declaration form, supply evidence that they are legally established in their home member state and have no criminal convictions. Individuals must re-register every year using the same form if they wish to continue to work on a temporary basis. We have published a pdf form and pdf guidance available to download from our website.</p>

	<p>Just eight individuals have registered with the SIA to be on this list, of which, the registration of three have expired.</p> <p>There is no EU standard or any other regulation applying to the private security industry.</p>
B – Economic Regulation	Not applicable
C – Price Control	<p>The SIA does not have control to set prices for the private security industry.</p> <p>No changes to our fees for licences or ACS have been made in this reporting period.</p>
D – Civil Emergencies	<p>Counter Terrorism: The SIA works alongside others in the public and private sector to facilitate greater collaboration between the state’s counter-terrorism law enforcement community and the large numbers of private security operatives in areas such as door supervision, guarding and CCTV in particular. The SIA worked with partner organisations and security businesses to produce successful Counter Terrorism workshops in London’s City Hall and Police Scotland’s training academy in Fife during 2016.</p>
E – Fines and Penalties	<p>The SIA revokes licences where the licensing criteria are no longer met and suspend licences if there is a threat to public safety. The SIA withdraws Approved Contractor Scheme (ACS) approval for any of the reasons detailed in Section 2.3 of the <a href="#">ACS terms and conditions</a>. Our enforcement policy is also published on our website.</p> <p>As of 28 February 2017, the SIA were conducting 25 criminal investigations relating to 32 businesses and 72 individuals. The SIA usually concludes approximately 15 prosecutions per year.</p>

	<p>In November 2015, the SIA became a designated body under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002. This allows for the SIA to seek confiscation orders for gains made through criminal activity.</p> <p>The SIA has a range of sanctions available that fall short of criminal proceedings, but can be highly effective in securing compliance quickly whilst avoiding costly formal proceedings. These include the issuing of written warnings and improvement notices for non-compliance, and the revocation or suspension of licences.</p>
F – Pro-Competition	Not applicable
G – Large Infrastructure projects	Not applicable
H – Misuse of Drugs/National Minimum Wage	SIA enforcement activity involves working with partners on national minimum wage infringement.
I – Systemic Financial Risk	Not applicable
K – Industry Codes	Not applicable
L1 - Casework	<p>The SIA divides casework into three levels, depending on the severity of the allegations of illegality. Casework is generated using a risk matrix to analyse intelligence by the Intelligence and Risk Management team. As of 1 March 2017, the SIA is working on the following numbers of cases:</p> <p>Compliance Cases (lowest risk) – 37</p> <p>Intervention Cases – 142</p> <p>Criminal Investigations – 2</p>

<p>L2 – Education, communications and promotion</p>	<p>The SIA held a Stakeholder Conference in November 2015 and in March 2017 to update stakeholders on SIA activity and discuss the private security industry. The SIA hosted six industry events held nationwide in September and October 2015 to communicate the changes to regulation from the SIA Technology Platform (STeP). There were six ACS Forums held in September 2015 to discuss the approved contractor scheme and changes to regulation from SteP.</p> <p>The SIA sends out monthly e-newsletters “SIA Update” and a monthly “ACS Update” to Approved Contractors. The SIA is active on Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn as well as having an active website.</p> <p>Child Sexual Exploitation: The SIA supported Nottinghamshire Police, Nottingham City Council and Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Board in their efforts to combat Child Sexual Exploitation in the county. Together they facilitated a Child Sexual Exploitation Seminar, encouraging security companies to establish CSE Safeguarding Leads within their businesses.</p> <p>The SIA is also working with the Glasgow Child Sexual Exploitation Community Engagement Working Group, which concentrates on risks in the Night Time Economy (NTE). The group is chaired by Barnardos Scotland and aims to engage with communities to raise awareness and understanding, increase reporting and promote support services available to survivors of Child Sexual Exploitation.</p> <p>Violence Reduction: The SIA has established internal and external working groups to lead our approach to Violence Reduction. These have established action plans to promote this within the industry, and begun to gain a better insight into the problems that violence causes in the security industry.</p>
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	<p>On an operational level, the SIA has worked with partners in towns and cities around the country to promote violence reduction measures, with some notable results.</p>
<p>L3 - Activity related to policy development</p>	<p>The Home Office conducted a periodic review of the SIA during 2016-17. Policy issues examined during this review included an examination of whether the SIA should continue to regulate the private security industry, the introduction of the licensing of businesses, the introduction of licensing of private investigations, encouraging buyers of private security to buy only services that are operating legally and/or above a certain quality standard and deregulating individual licensing. The Home Office consulted the private security industry on these and other issues relating to the SIA and its functions. The SIA informed this review by providing the Home Office with information, viewpoints and suggestions. At the time of writing, this review has not yet been published by the Home Office.</p> <p>In February 2017 the SIA concluded a public consultation on two topics relating to Door Supervision. The first was on how the SIA could balance its duty to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people with its regulatory duty to protect the public. The issue at the heart of this consultation was how the SIA could assess the capability of people to be Door Supervisors while not unreasonably and unlawfully discriminating against disabled people who want to work as Door Supervisors. The second topic was how Close Protection licence holders who work as Door Supervisors could be required to get the same training on physical intervention as is required of Door Supervisors. At the time of writing the results of this consultation and possible policy options are still being considered.</p> <p>In March 2017 the SIA revised its policy on the display of SIA licences. The usual requirement is that licence holders must display their licences when</p>

	<p>engaged in licensable activity unless they are working covertly. A new policy and process was created after a police force raised concerns about harassment and intimidation of (non-covert) security guards at a fracking site. This new policy allows private security businesses to apply for a dispensation from displaying licences on specified sites if (a) they are an ACS business (b) the site is of national importance (c) there is evidence from the police that there is a risk to personal safety from displaying licences and (d) the risk to the public interest and personal safety outweighs the risk from not displaying licences. Making an application for a dispensation from displaying licences and continuing to meet the conditions of this dispensation will involve a small administrative cost for a business. This policy and process applies to exceptional situations and it is anticipated that very few applications will be made for this dispensation (there have been no such applications in this reporting year).</p>
<p>L4 – Changes to management of regulator</p>	<p>The current Chief Executive of the SIA, Alan Clamp, joined in June 2015. The SIA operates from one office site in central London, with home-based staff in other regions to maximise the efficiency of our service delivery.</p>