



SIA licensing criteria
May 2026

Security Industry Authority

Get Licensed



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Introduction

The Security Industry Authority (SIA) is the public body that regulates the private security industry in the United Kingdom. The Private Security Industry Act 2001 (“the Act”) established the SIA and sets out how regulation of the private security industry works. Section 3 of the Act makes it a criminal offence for individuals to engage in licensable conduct unless they have a licence. The SIA is responsible for granting, renewing and revoking these licences.

Applicants and Licence Holders

The people who are applying for licences are referred to as “Applicants” in this document. They are called Applicants even if they have had a licence in the past and are applying for this licence to be renewed. The people who have active licences are called “Licence Holders” even if they do not have a security job at the moment.

The relationship that Applicants and Licence Holders have with the SIA is a relationship with a regulatory body. The decisions the SIA makes on licences obviously can make a difference to whether someone can or cannot be



lawfully employed in regulated activities. However, the SIA is not Applicants’ and Licence Holders’ employer.

Criteria

The SIA uses rules called “criteria” to decide whether or not to grant a licence. Criteria are also used when the SIA applies its powers under the Act to revoke, suspend or modify a licence. Section 7 of the Act requires the SIA to publish a document setting out these criteria and this is that document.

Section 7 also requires the SIA to get these criteria (and any changes to them) approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Office. These criteria have that approval from the Secretary of State.

Section 1 of this document sets out factors which will be taken into account by the SIA in deciding whether or not to grant or renew a licence.

Section 2 sets out criteria in relation to training and qualifications. These criteria are mandatory for Applicants for front-line licences. If they are not met, the licence will not be granted or renewed.

Section 3 sets out criteria in relation to criminal offending and criminal records checks.

Section 4 contains criteria relating to criminal offences that the SIA considers relevant when making licensing decisions. It includes descriptions of the categories of relevant criminal offences. Annex A has a full list of these relevant criminal offences.

Section 5 sets out the other information the SIA considers relevant to whether or not an Applicant or Licence Holder is fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct.

Section 6 sets out the criteria relating to when the SIA refuses an Applicant a licence.

Section 7 describes what the SIA will do to inform an Applicant of their decision on an application for a licence.

Section 8 describes the licence conditions that Licence Holders have to follow.

Section 9 sets out when the SIA will revoke a licence and how to respond when told that a licence is to be revoked.

Section 10 describes what happens when the SIA suspends a licence.

It is important to be aware that the criteria in this document are updated from time to time. The current version is always on the SIA website, and you should check this to be sure that you have the most up-to-date version.

This document does not deal with when a licence is required, the procedures for getting a licence, fees that need to be paid, appeals or other matters relevant to the licensing system. This information can be found on the SIA's website at www.gov.uk/sia.

Getting a Licence

Getting a Licence

Qualifying for a licence

To qualify for a licence to work in any front line licensable activity, an Applicant must:

- be aged 18 or over;
- pass an identity check;
- pass a criminal record check;
- have the appropriate, SIA recognised, licence-linked qualification; and
- have the right to work in the United Kingdom (UK).

To qualify for a licence to operate in a non-front line role, such as a manager or supervisor, an individual must:

- be aged 18 or over;
- pass an identity check; and
- pass a criminal record check.

An Applicant for a non-front line licence will not need SIA recognised, licence linked training. The SIA will consider whether an Applicant for a non-front line licence has a right to work in the UK. The SIA may grant a non-front line licence to an Applicant if they do not have the right to work in the UK, but they are a Director of a UK registered company or one of its parent companies.

For both front line and non-front line licences the SIA will also need to consider other relevant information when deciding whether or not to issue a licence (see below).

Being fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct

The SIA will only grant a licence to individuals who it considers fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct. In its licensing decisions the SIA will prioritise public safety and the need for Licence Holders to behave in a way that is honest and trustworthy.

In deciding whether an Applicant or Licence Holder is a fit and proper person to engage in licensable conduct, the SIA will consider, by assessing whether the information disclosed about an applicant indicates a risk to public safety through their performance of a licensable role in the private security industry. This will be assessed objectively, by asking the following question:

“Does the information indicate that the Applicant, in the performance of their duties in the private security industry, is more likely than not, to be violent; dishonest; or otherwise engage in behaviour that puts members of the public at risk?”

When answering this question, the SIA will take into account any relevant information as set out in the section of this document titled ‘Other information about whether or not someone is fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct’.

If the SIA decides that an Applicant is not a fit and proper person to engage in licensable conduct, the SIA will not grant them a licence, whether or not the Applicant otherwise meets the requirements set out in this document.

If the SIA is aware of circumstances that may indicate a Licence Holder is not a fit and proper person to engage in licensable conduct, the SIA may suspend their licence until the SIA is in a position to decide whether or not to revoke the licence.

If the SIA decides that a Licence Holder is no longer a fit and proper person to engage in licensable conduct, the SIA will revoke their licence.

Checking the right to remain and work in the UK

The SIA may seek information to confirm that an Applicant has the appropriate right to remain and to work in the UK. This does not replace the statutory responsibility of employers to ensure their employees have the appropriate right to work for their job role in this country or their responsibility to ensure employees with restricted hours visas do not work more hours than allowed. Employers should also ensure that they know if an employee’s right to work expires before their SIA licence expires. Employers should not accept the possession of an SIA licence as proof of the Licence Holder’s right to work in the UK.

Mental health

The SIA will take into account any recent mental health problems where the Applicant has been subject to compulsory detention or been subject to other compulsory measures in the five years prior to their application. The SIA will not seek out information about any mental health problems which have not been subject to compulsory measures or resulted in detention.

If an Applicant has any recent mental health problems requiring detention or other compulsory measures, they will be required to provide a current medical report outlining the condition and any ongoing treatment(s). The report must be from the treating psychiatrist, psychologist, therapist or a general practitioner who is in regular contact with the Applicant and has monitored their condition. A report from a nursing professional is not enough.

The SIA will consider the following things in assessing what difference such a report will have on an application.

- Any recommendations in the medical report.
- In line with any recommendations in the medical report, a condition may be placed on a licence that the mental health professional overseeing treatment will be asked to give the SIA a report on the individual at certain intervals.
- The SIA may also require regular reports from a mental health professional if the medical report shows that an Applicant or Licence Holder is required to take medication to maintain stable mental health. These reports to the SIA will have to be provided at least once every 12 months.
- If a Licence Holder is not required to take medication and does not need regular medical reviews, they will still need to provide an updated medical report to the SIA when they renew their licence.

The cost of providing the report will be borne by the Applicant or Licence Holder.

Further Information

The SIA may ask an Applicant or Licence Holder to give it more information if they do not give the SIA the information it needs. The SIA may check the authenticity of the information an Applicant or Licence Holder gives it with the relevant government body or with the help of the police. The SIA must be satisfied that the evidence provided is authentic, up-to-date, complete (e.g. it covers every area where an Applicant has lived and lists any offences on their record) and comes from a competent official source which the SIA can confirm.

Fee for a licence application

There is a fee for processing all licence applications, including renewals. The fee is payable whether a licence is granted or refused. No part of the licence fee is refundable. The current fee is set out on the SIA website (www.gov.uk/sia).

If an Applicant pays their own licence fee, they may be able to claim tax relief against their taxable income.

Training and Qualifications

Training and Qualifications

Applicants will need to get a recognised qualification by taking a training course and passing the assessments in order to get a front line licence in the following sectors:

- Cash and Valuables in Transit
- Close Protection
- Door Supervision
- Public Space Surveillance (CCTV)
- Security Guard
- Vehicle Immobilisers (only in Northern Ireland).

To meet the criteria needed for a front line licence:

- the Applicant must have a relevant first aid qualification (if required)
- the Applicant must have full certification (i.e. fully passed the qualification);
- the certification must be from one of the listed qualifications;
- the qualification must have been offered by an endorsed awarding organisation; and
- the qualification must have been achieved no more than three years before the licence application.

Where an individual's licence has expired, but he or she wants to apply for a new one, then we will accept that person's qualification as long as there has been three years or less between the previous licence expiring and the application being made for the new one. For example, the SIA would accept a qualification for a licence application in January 2025 if that qualification was achieved in January 2020, a licence was granted in February 2020, and the licence expired in February 2023. This is because there is three years or less between the old licence expiring and the new being applied for.

Licence Applicants must complete any relevant first aid or refresher training requirement before they can apply to renew their licence.

There are no qualification requirements for a non-front line licence.

Since 1 October 2021 some Licence Holders have needed to take top-up training to renew a licence. These arrangements are explained below.

From 1 April 2025, some Licence Holders will need to complete refresher training to renew their licence. These requirements are set out in the sections below.

The SIA's role

The SIA does not deliver training courses, award qualifications, or provide funding for training. The SIA sets what training needs to cover in the "knowledge and skills specifications" which can be found on the SIA website. It also endorses awarding organisations so that they can develop qualifications, approve training providers, oversee the standard of assessment and award qualifications that the SIA recognises for licensing.

Finding SIA recognised qualifications

If an Applicant needs to attend a training course that will lead to an SIA recognised qualification, they will need to contact an awarding organisation who will provide them with details of approved training providers that offer the course they need. Alternatively, the SIA website provides a list of training providers approved by the awarding organisations.

It may take a while to organise training, attend the training course, complete the assessments and wait for the result. An Applicant will need to do this before they can apply for a licence.

Qualifications across the UK

Training and qualifications have been developed by SIA endorsed awarding organisations. These awarding organisations are accredited by the relevant national regulators. In Scotland accreditation is by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA). In England accreditation is by the Office of the Qualifications and Examinations Regulator (Ofqual). In Wales accreditation is by Qualifications Wales. In Northern Ireland accreditation is by the Council for Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA).

All the qualifications that the SIA recognises are equivalent and accepted as part of a licence application. This is regardless of the applicant's location or whether the qualification is specific to Scotland or England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Changes to the SIA learning specifications are made only where necessary and to reflect the legal differences between Scotland and England, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Licence Holders may sometimes work on assignment or at a location that is in a different part of the UK from where they got their qualification (e.g. a Licence Holder who did their qualification with a training provider in London, but is now working on assignment in Edinburgh). If this happens, the SIA advises employers to give these Licence Holders any additional training they may need to do their job while on assignment or at a different location.

Recognising other training

Where an Applicant has obtained a qualification which they believe meets the core training and assessment requirements, but is not currently recognised by the SIA, this can be put forward to the SIA to consider whether it can be accepted as a substitute for a recognised qualification. This applies to both qualifications issued within the UK and outside the UK.

In reviewing a qualification, the SIA will consider whether the standard is equivalent to a currently recognised qualification and whether the qualification can be accepted as a substitute for any of the core training and assessment requirements. The SIA will consider whether the qualification is nationally or internationally accredited and if it has industry, sector, trade body or other recognised body recognition. The SIA will also consider how long ago the Applicant studied for the qualification, in order to determine the how current the qualification content is. The qualification must have been achieved within three years of an applicant requesting for recognition. Once this assessment has been made, the Applicant will have to undertake training and assessment to cover any aspects of the knowledge and skills specifications that are not covered by the qualification.

Where qualifications are awarded by an organisation outside of the UK, the Applicant must provide certified translation of training materials and

certificates if they are in a language other than English. As a minimum, all Applicants with qualifications from overseas will have to undertake the knowledge assessment to ensure they are up to date with UK law.

Further details on the process for training exemptions for Close Protection Applicants are on page 20 of this document.

The SIA does not charge an additional fee for considering qualifications for recognition. However, the Applicant remains responsible for the costs of any additional training identified.

First Aid

All Applicants (both first-time and renewals) who are about to take a licence-linked qualification which allows them to apply for a Door Supervision, Security Guarding or Close Protection licence will need to provide evidence to confirm that they are competent in Emergency First Aid or First Aid. For Door Supervision or Security Guarding Licence Applicants, this means an Emergency First Aid at Work award that follows the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) requirement. For Close Protection Licence Applicants, this means a Level 3 First Aid at Work (FAW), First Person On Scene (FPOS), First Response Emergency Care (FREC) award or equivalent.

An Emergency First Aid at Work award will not be accepted for an Applicant applying for a Close Protection licence.

Close Protection Applicants may use significant experience of First Aid towards achievement of the FPOS 3 (First Person On Scene) certificate. Some training providers will assess this experience against the requirements of the FPOS certificate which may lead to the individual needing to take less training.

All First Aid qualifications must be in date i.e. have a minimum of 12 months validity prior to its expiry date.

The award must be presented to the training provider before the Applicant starts the training. If they do not have a recognised award, they will need to get one before they can be trained and apply for a licence.

Licence switching

Door Supervision Licence Holders can choose one of the following options when they renew their licence.

1. Take the Door Supervision refresher training and apply to renew their Door Supervision licence.
2. Take the Security Guard refresher training (instead of Door Supervision refresher training) and apply for a Security Guarding licence. This is known as licence switching.

For both options a Licence Holder must have the appropriate First Aid qualification (see page 12) before they can take refresher training.



This allows Door Supervision Licence Holders the flexibility to get a licence in the sector that best reflects the activities they do.

Door Supervision Licence Holders that switch to a Security Guarding licence in this way will no longer be able to lawfully perform the activities covered by a Door Supervision licence.

Door Supervision Licence Holders who have obtained a Security Guarding licence through licence switching will not be able to get a Door Supervision licence again without further training. If it is more than three years since a



Door Supervision licence was held, then the Licence Holder must obtain a new Door Supervision qualification. If it is less than three years since a Door Supervision licence was held, then the relevant refresher training to any valid Door Supervision qualification must be obtained.

Close Protection Licence Holders can choose one of the following options when they renew their licence.

1. Take the Close Protection refresher training and apply to renew their Close Protection licence.
2. Take the Door Supervision refresher training and apply for a Door Supervision licence.

Licence Holders who switch from Close Protection to a Door Supervision licence will not need to obtain the full Door Supervision training.

For both of the options above a Licence Holder must have the appropriate First Aid qualification before they can take their top-up training (see page 12).

Close Protection Licence Holders who switch to a Door Supervision licence will no longer be able to lawfully perform the activities covered by a Close Protection licence.

Close Protection Licence Holders who have obtained a Door Supervision licence through licence switching will not be able to get a Close Protection licence again without further training.

If it is more than three years since a Close Protection licence was held, then the Licence Holder must obtain a new Close Protection qualification. If it is less than three years since a Close Protection licence was held, then the relevant top-up or refresher training to any valid Close Protection qualification must be obtained.

The units

First-time Applicants need to achieve the relevant units for the regulated activity in which they want to work and which they need to get a licence for.

Licence	Common Unit	Specialist Unit(s)	Conflict Management Unit	Physical Intervention Skills Unit
Cash and Valuables in Transit	No	Principles of Cash and Valuables in Transit (CVIT) in the private security industry Principles of working as a Cash and Valuables in Transit (CVIT) operative in the Private Security Industry	No	No
Close Protection	No	Principles of Working as a Close Protection operative in the Private Security Industry Working as a Close Protection Operative in the Private Security Industry Principles of Working as a Door Supervisor for Close Protection Operatives in the Private Security Industry Principles of Terror Threat Awareness in the Private Security Industry	Application of Conflict Management in the Private Security Industry	Application of Physical Intervention Skills in the Private Security Industry Application of Physical Intervention Skills for Close Protection Operatives in the Private Security Industry
Door Supervision	Principles of Working in the Private Security Industry	Principles of Working as a Door Supervisor in the Private Security Industry	Application of Conflict Management in the Private Security Industry	Application of Physical Intervention Skills in the Private Security Industry

Licence	Common Unit	Specialist Unit(s)	Conflict Management Unit	Physical Intervention Skills Unit
Public Space Surveillance (CCTV)	Principles of Working in the Private Security Industry	Principles and Practices of Working as a CCTV Operator in the Private Security Industry	No	No
Security Guarding	Principles of Working in the Private Security Industry	Principles of Working as a Security Officer in the Private Security Industry	Application of Conflict Management in the Private Security Industry	No
Vehicle Immobiliser	Principles of Working in the Private Security Industry	Principles of Working as a Vehicle Immobiliser in the Private Security Industry	Application of Conflict Management in the Private Security Industry	No

The Top-up units

Licence	Terror Threat Awareness	Specialist Unit(s)	Physical Intervention Skills Unit
Close Protection	Principles of Terror Threat Awareness in the Private Security Industry	Principles of Working as a Door Supervisor for Close Protection Operatives in the Private Security Industry	Application of Physical Intervention Skills in the Private Security Industry Application of Physical Intervention Skills for Close Protection Operatives in the Private Security Industry

The Refresher units

Licence	Specialist Unit(s)	Physical Intervention Skills Unit
Close Protection	Principles of Working as a Door Supervisor in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)	Application of Physical Intervention Skills in the Private Security Industry (Refresher) Application of Physical Intervention Skills for Close Protection Operatives in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)
Door Supervision	Principles of Working as a Door Supervisor in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)	Application of Physical Intervention Skills in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)
Security Guarding	Principles of Working as a Security Officer in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)	

Qualifications for a Cash and Valuables in Transit licence

The following awarding organisation provides the Cash and Valuables in Transit qualification required for a Cash and Valuables in Transit licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/ Northern Ireland/ Wales
Level 2 Award for Cash and Valuables in Transit Operatives in the Private Security Industry	Laser Learning Awards	Yes

Qualifications for a Close Protection licence

The following awarding organisations provide the Close Protection qualification required for a Close Protection licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/Northern Ireland/Wales
Level 3 Certificate for Close Protection Operatives Working in the Private Security Industry	Highfield Qualifications	Yes
	Pearson	Yes
	Qualification Networks (QNUK)	Yes
	SFJ Awards	Yes

The Top-up Qualifications

The following awarding organisations provide the Close Protection Top-up qualification required for a Close Protection renewal. An applicant needs one of the following qualifications to re-apply for a Close Protection licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/Northern Ireland/Wales
Level 2 Award for Close Protection Operatives (Top-up)	Highfield Qualifications	Yes
	Pearson	Yes
	Qualification Networks (QNUK)	Yes
	SFJ Awards	Yes



Refresher training for Close Protection Operatives

Refresher training was introduced on 1 October 2025.

It became mandatory for all operatives wishing to renew a Close Protection licence from 1 April 2026.

The Close Protection Refresher Qualifications

The following awarding organisations provide the Close Protection qualification required for a Close Protection renewal. An Applicant must have one of the following qualifications to re-apply for a front-line Close Protection licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/Northern Ireland/Wales
Level 2 Award for Close Protection Operatives (Refresher)	Highfield Qualifications	Yes
	Pearson	Yes
	Qualification Networks (QNUK)	Yes
	SFJ Awards	Yes

Recognising other Close Protection training

If an Applicant holds a previous Close Protection qualification or has relevant experience, they may not need to take all of the training required for a licence.

If an Applicant has previously achieved formal Close Protection training and is currently employed in an operational close protection role, they should take evidence of the training they have received to an approved training provider. Depending on the date and content of the training they have taken, they will be directed to take either the full 194 hours Close Protection course, or any additional training as directed by their trainer. This may include the Close Protection top-up training.

The SIA recognises that some Applicants may have completed formal Close Protection training from a military or police organisation and will have been working recently in an operational Close Protection role. Whilst this training and experience is likely to be sufficient to meet most of the Close Protection training and assessment requirements, the applicant may need to take additional training and assessment to meet the new Close Protection knowledge and skill requirements.

It is important to ensure that training remains current. Therefore, any training that is submitted by an Applicant to an approved training provider and considered as meeting the close protection training must be no more than three years old. All Applicants must take the knowledge test and practical skills assessment.

Applicants will need to demonstrate their practical skills as a close protection operative in two ways – (a) by presenting a portfolio of evidence of skills acquired during the training (b) by undergoing practical skills assessment during the training period and completing the examinations.



Qualifications for a Door Supervisor licence

The following awarding organisations provide the Door Supervisor qualification required for a Door Supervisor licence. An Applicant only needs one of the following qualifications to apply for a front line Door Supervisor licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/ Northern Ireland/Wales	Scotland
Level 2 Award for Door Supervisors in the Private Security Industry	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIAB)	Yes	
	Highfield Qualifications	Yes	
	Laser Learning Awards	Yes	
	Pearson	Yes	
	Qualification Networks (QNUK)	Yes	
	SFJ Awards	Yes	
Award for Door Supervisors in the Private Security Industry (Scotland) at SCQF Level 6	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIAB)		Yes
	Highfield Qualifications		Yes

Refresher training for Door Supervisors

Refresher training is mandatory for all operatives wishing to renew a Door Supervision licence. The training was introduced on 1 October 2024 and became mandatory on 1 April 2025.

The Refresher Qualifications

The following awarding organisations provide the Door Supervisor qualification required for a Door Supervision renewal. An Applicant must have one of the following qualifications to re-apply for a front line Door Supervision licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/ Northern Ireland/Wales	Scotland
Level 2 Award for Door Supervisors in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIAB)	Yes	
	Highfield Qualifications	Yes	
	Laser Learning Awards	Yes	
	Pearson	Yes	
	Qualification Networks (QNUK)	Yes	
	SFJ Awards	Yes	
Award for Door Supervisors in the Private Security Industry at SCQF (Refresher)	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIAB)		Yes
	Highfield Qualifications		Yes

Qualifications for a Public Space Surveillance (CCTV) licence

The following awarding organisations provide the Public Space Surveillance CCTV qualification required for SIA licensing. An Applicant only needs one of the following qualifications to apply for a front line CCTV licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/ Northern Ireland/Wales	Scotland
Level 2 Award for CCTV Operators (Public Space Surveillance) in the Private Security Industry	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIAB)	Yes	
	Highfield Qualifications	Yes	
	Laser Learning Awards	Yes	
	Pearson	Yes	
	Qualifications Network (QNUK)	Yes	
	SFJ Awards	Yes	
Award for CCTV Operators (Public Space Surveillance) in the Private Security Industry (Scotland) at SCQF Level 6	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIAB)		Yes
	Highfield Qualifications		Yes

Prior learning arrangements

An Applicant may be exempt from some or all of the practical skills element of the SIA licence-linked training and assessment if they:

- have worked in a public space surveillance CCTV control room within the last three years, and/or;
- hold a certificate for completion of formal CCTV training that has been issued in the last three years.

They will still need to take the knowledge-based exam to achieve the licence-linked qualification.

It is recommended that an Applicant in this position does a minimum of six hours refresher training before taking the exam.

In all cases, an Applicant must still apply to an approved training centre to register for, and obtain, one of the qualifications linked to public space surveillance (CCTV) licensing.

Qualifications for a Security Guarding licence

The following awarding organisations provide the Security Guarding qualifications required for a Security Guarding licence. An Applicant only needs one of the following qualifications to apply for a frontline Security Guarding licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/ Northern Ireland/Wales	Scotland
Level 2 Award for Security Officers in the Private Security Industry	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIIBAB)	Yes	
	Highfield Qualifications	Yes	
	Laser Learning Awards	Yes	
	Pearson	Yes	
	Qualifications Network (QNUK)	Yes	
	SFJ Awards	Yes	
Award for Security Officers in the Private Security Industry (Scotland) at SCQF Level 6	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIIBAB)		Yes
	Highfield Qualifications		Yes

Refresher training for Security Guards

Refresher training is mandatory for all operatives wishing to renew a Security Guarding licence. The training was introduced on 1 October 2024 and became mandatory on 1 April 2025.

The Refresher Qualifications

The following awarding organisations provide the Security Guarding qualification required for a Security Guarding renewal. An Applicant needs one of the following qualifications to re-apply for a front line Security Guarding licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	England/ Northern Ireland/Wales	Scotland
Level 2 Award for Security Officers in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)	Highfield Qualifications		Yes
	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIIAB)	Yes	
	Highfield Qualifications	Yes	
	Laser Learning Awards	Yes	
	Pearson	Yes	
	Qualifications Network (QNUK)	Yes	
Award for Security Officers in the Private Security Industry (Refresher)	British Institute of Innkeeping Awarding Body (BIIAB)		Yes
	Highfield Qualifications		Yes

Qualifications for a Vehicle Immobiliser licence

It is illegal to immobilise vehicles in England, Wales and Scotland. Vehicle immobilisation is legal in Northern Ireland; however, there is a legal requirement for individuals to be licensed to do it.

The following awarding organisation provides the Vehicle Immobiliser qualification required for a Vehicle Immobiliser licence.

Qualification	Awarding Organisation	Northern Ireland
Level 2 Award in Vehicle Immobilisation in the Private Security Industry	Pearson	Yes

Qualification for a Key Holding licence

There are no training and qualifications required for a Key Holding licence.

Criminal Records Checks

Criminal Records Checks

The SIA will always check the criminal record of anyone who applies for a licence.

The SIA considers certain offences relevant for the purposes of SIA licensing. These offences are outlined on pages 49 – 53 and listed in full in Annex A on pages 76 – 132.

Where a criminal records check discloses a conviction or other disposal (such as a caution, warning, community resolution, absolute or conditional discharge, or admonition) for a relevant offence, the SIA will take that offending into account in deciding whether to grant or refuse a licence.

The SIA considers that sexual offences and child abuse offences (including child neglect offences) raise particular public protection concerns in the context of SIA licensing. This is because SIA Licence Holders are in a position of trust and may have unsupervised access to and influence over members of the public, including children and people who are vulnerable, or are in a vulnerable situation.

In this document, these offences are marked with an asterisk on pages 104 – 110.

The SIA also considers that convictions for a relevant offence which have resulted in a long custodial sentence are likely to require particular consideration of public protection risks in the context of SIA licensing. This is because such sentences are indicative of a finding by a court of serious offending, which may indicate potentially significant public protection risks if the individual is in a position of trust.

If an Applicant or Licence Holder has any conviction or other disposal (such as a caution, warning, community resolution, absolute or conditional discharge, or admonition) for a relevant offence, the process the SIA follows to decide whether to grant or refuse a licence will depend on the offence, as follows:

1. If the relevant offence is a sexual offence or a child abuse offence marked with an asterisk on pages 104 – 110, or an offence for which the Applicant or Licence Holder received a sentence of more than 48 months,

then the SIA will notify the applicant that it intends to refuse a licence on the grounds of public protection. In certain defined circumstances the SIA's refusal will be absolute. The SIA will not consider any further representations from the Applicant in these cases, except evidence of any factual errors in the SIA's decision-making as set out under the 'Automatic Refusal' heading in 'Refusing a Licence' on page 59.

2. In other cases where the relevant offence is marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132 the SIA will consider any evidence the Applicant or Licence Holder may provide of exceptional circumstances showing compelling reasons why they would not be a current public protection risk if granted a licence. The SIA's approach to licensing decisions involving these offences is set out under the heading 'Licensing decisions involving convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences' (page 33 onwards).
3. If the relevant offence is not marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132 and did not result in a sentence of more than 48 months, the SIA will make its decision according to the sentence or disposal given for the offence, and how recently sentence restrictions ended. The SIA's approach is set out under the heading "Licensing decisions involving other convictions and disposals for relevant offences" below (page 33 onwards).

In addition, the SIA may also decide to refuse a licence on the basis of

any other relevant information about whether someone is fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct, including information about criminal activity, as set out on pages 53 – 56 below.

The remainder of this overview sets out information about the SIA's approach to licensing and criminal records checks that is common to both the decision processes outlined above.

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 some spent convictions and cautions, subject to filtering rules.

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.services.sia.homeoffice.gov.uk/Pages/licensing-cri.aspx.

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, admonitions and convictions they may have. The SIA does not view or retain information entered into the criminal records indicator by Applicants.

The result is based on the information that they have entered and is an indication only. It does not guarantee the outcome of the SIA's criminal record check.

Ongoing investigations and charges awaiting trial

The Applicant must declare to the SIA if:

- there are outstanding charges against them for a relevant offence; or
- they are aware of an ongoing police or public or professional body investigation(s) into potential relevant offences or any form of misconduct.

In such circumstances, the SIA may wait until the public or professional body has concluded their investigation, or the courts have decided the outcome of the charges, before making a decision on the application.

Where the relevant offence is a sexual offence or child abuse (including child neglect) offence for which a conviction would result in 'intention to refuse a licence', the SIA will not make its final

decision until the outcome of the charges or investigation is confirmed.

Potential Applicants are therefore advised not to apply for a licence in these circumstances until the outcome is known.

Applicants should provide the SIA with any documentary evidence they hold indicating when the matter will be resolved, e.g. a letter from a solicitor, the police / public body, or a court setting out the stages of the investigation or when the matter will be heard in court. This will help the SIA assess the relevance of any potential / alleged offending, and when to next review the application.

The SIA will review an application that is placed on hold every 3 months, or earlier if an Applicant or a partner organisation advises the SIA that progress has been made in the matter. If the matter has not been resolved one year after the application was made, then the application will be withdrawn by the SIA.

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 ten 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 ten 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 ten years has been satisfactorily verified by the SIA.

If the Applicant does not know how to get a criminal record check for a particular country, they can contact its Embassy, High Commission or Consulate in the UK for advice on how to do this. The Applicant may also contact the appropriate disclosure body in the country in which they lived for further information. The UK Government has published guidance on overseas criminal

record checks to provide to employers - [Criminal records checks for overseas applicants - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/criminal-records-checks-for-overseas-applicants)

Official sources not available to provide criminal record checks

In some exceptional cases official sources for criminal records do not exist or 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.

1. An oath sworn in front of a lawyer authorised to administer 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 admonitions) or will set out past offences, cautions, warnings, community resolutions, admonitions 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.

- medical doctor, nurse, optometrist, pharmacist)
- commissioner for oaths
- councillor, for example local or county
- civil servant (permanent)
- engineer with professional qualifications
- authorised financial services intermediary, for example a stockbroker or insurance broker
- fire service official
- Justice of the Peace
- legal secretary (fellow or associate member of the Institute of Legal Secretaries and PAs)
- local government officer
- Member of Parliament
- Merchant Navy officer
- minister of a recognised religion (including Christian Science)
- officer of the armed services
- regulated paralegal
- social worker
- surveyor
- teacher or lecturer
- Warrant Officer or Chief Petty Officer

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 professional person registered with a professional regulatory body, a retired professional, or a person of equivalent standing in the opinion of the SIA, who knew the Applicant personally during the specified period. The types of professionals who can provide this character reference include but are not limited to:
 - accountants
 - bank or building society officials
 - authorised lawyers (including barrister, solicitor, authorised legal executive)
 - regulated healthcare professional (including chiropodist, dentist,

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 ten years; and/or
- there is reason to believe that more information is needed to make a decision about a case.

Licensing decisions involving convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences, and convictions resulting in sentences of more than 48 months

As set out above, the SIA considers that sexual offences and child abuse (including child neglect) offences raise particular public protection concerns in the context of SIA licensing. This is because SIA Licence Holders are in a position of trust and may have unsupervised access to and influence over members of the public, including children and people who are vulnerable, or are in a vulnerable situation.

These offences are marked with an asterisk on pages 104 – 110.

The SIA also considers that convictions for a relevant offence which have resulted in a long custodial sentence are likely to require particular consideration of public protection risks in the context of SIA licensing. This is because such

sentences are indicative of a finding by a court of serious offending, which indicates potentially significant public protection risks if the individual is in a position of trust.

Where an Applicant's criminal record includes:

- a conviction or other disposal relating to an offence marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132, or
- an offence for which the Applicant or Licence Holder received a sentence of more than 48 months

then the SIA will normally refuse a licence on the grounds the conviction is for an offence that raises particularly significant public protection concerns. This is irrespective of when the offence occurred.

Absolute refusal of a licence

The SIA will not grant a licence to an Applicant:

- who is currently subject to the notification requirements for sex offenders in Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 or equivalent requirements in Scotland or Northern Ireland
- who is subject to a sexual harm prevention order or sexual risk order in the UK or to equivalent measures elsewhere of which the SIA is aware
- who has more than one adult conviction or other criminal disposal relating to an offence marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132
- who has a conviction for any sexual offence committed during their

employment as a Licence Holder or in a role in which the Applicant occupied a position of trust or responsibility.

If the SIA refuses a licence for any of these reasons, the SIA will notify the Applicant that:

- the SIA will not consider any further representations from the Applicant, except evidence of factual errors in the SIA’s decision-making as set out under the ‘Automatic Refusal’ heading in ‘Refusing a Licence’ on page 59
- the Applicant has 21 days from the date of the SIA’s notification to provide any evidence of factual errors.

After that 21 day period has expired, the SIA will notify the Applicant that they have a further 21 days to appeal to a magistrates’ or sheriff court if they want to.

Where one or more of these factors applies to a current Licence Holder, the SIA will consider that fact to indicate that revocation of their licence is called for. Before deciding whether or not to revoke their licence, the SIA will consider all the circumstances bearing on the question of whether they are a public protection risk. This will include consideration of the Licence Holder’s track record as a Licence Holder and any evidence submitted by them as to why they are not a public protection risk under the ‘Intention to refuse a licence’ process set out below. However, if the Applicant or Licence Holder is subject to any of the notification requirements or control measures described above, then the SIA will revoke their licence and they will have the same limited right to appeal

the decision as a new Applicant would under the ‘absolute refusal of a licence’ process.

Existing Licence Holders who apply to renew their licence will always be considered under the ‘intention to refuse a licence’ process set out below, unless they are subject to any of the notification requirements or control measures described above, in which case their application will be refused under the ‘absolute refusal of a licence’ process.”

Intention to refuse a licence

In other cases the SIA will write to the Applicant advising that:

- it intends to refuse a licence
- if the Applicant provides evidence of exceptional circumstances showing compelling reasons why they would not be a current public protection risk if granted a licence, within 21 days of the date of the SIA’s letter, the SIA will consider this evidence before confirming its decision to refuse a licence.

If the Applicant does not provide evidence within 21 days of the SIA’s letter, the SIA will write to the Applicant confirming that it is refusing the licence application. If an Applicant will have genuine difficulty in providing evidence within 21 days of the SIA’s letter, they should notify the SIA of this before the 21 day deadline expires. Applicants may be assisted in providing evidence, for example by a friend, relative or adviser.



If the Applicant provides evidence in response to the SIA's letter, the SIA will consider whether or not that evidence demonstrates that the Applicant would not pose a public protection risk if engaged in licensable conduct, taking into account the factors set out below. The SIA will then write to the Applicant setting out its decision.

If the SIA's decision is to refuse a licence, the Applicant will then have 21 days from the date of the decision letter to appeal to a magistrates' or sheriff court.

Factors the SIA may take into account if the Applicant provides evidence

The SIA will only decide to grant a licence in these circumstances if the Applicant provides compelling evidence that they do not pose a public protection risk. Factors that the SIA may take into account when making its decision include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- credible independent evidence about the factual circumstances of the offence
- how long ago the offence occurred
- the Applicant's age at the time the offence occurred, and in particular whether or not the Applicant was a juvenile at that time (see also

- 'offences committed as a juvenile' below)
- whether or not the victim of the offence was a child, a juvenile, a vulnerable adult or in a vulnerable situation
 - the disposal the Applicant received for the offence, reflecting the judicial system's view of the seriousness and circumstances of the offending
 - whether or not the Applicant has been convicted of further criminal offences since the conviction in question (see also 'multiple offences' below)
 - whether or not the Applicant has provided credible character references from people in a position of responsibility who know the Applicant personally and are familiar with their employment history, confirming that in their view the Applicant does not pose a public protection risk. The SIA will consider a character reference to be more credible where it is clear that the referee is aware of the nature of the applicant's past criminality.
 - whether the information on which the SIA is relying contains factual errors.

In cases where the Applicant has previously been granted an SIA licence, the SIA will also take into account whether or not the Applicant has a track record of engaging in licensable conduct without concerns being raised.

Consideration of multiple offences

As set out above, the SIA will automatically refuse a licence to an Applicant who has a conviction or other disposal relating to more than one of the offences marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132.

Where an Applicant has one conviction or disposal for one of the offences marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132, and one or more further convictions or disposals for other criminal offences (whether or not the offences are relevant offences as defined in this document), the SIA will take the other offences into account when considering any evidence submitted by the Applicant about whether or not they are a public protection risk.

Consideration of offences committed as a juvenile

As set out above, if an Applicant with a conviction or disposal for one of the offences marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132 submits evidence about whether they are a public protection risk, the factors the SIA may take into account include whether or not the Applicant was a juvenile at the time of the offence. In considering this the SIA will bear in mind that there may be a greater prospect for the rehabilitation of such an individual than is the case in relation to adults committing the same offence.

Licensing decisions involving other convictions and disposals for relevant offences

Where an Applicant's criminal record includes a conviction or other disposal relating to a relevant offence which:

- is not a sexual offence or a child abuse or neglect offence marked with an asterisk on pages 104 – 110, and
- has not resulted in a sentence of more than 48 months

The SIA will make its decision according to the sentence or disposal given for the offence, and how recently sentence restrictions ended. The way in which the SIA makes these decisions is set out below.

In addition, the SIA may also decide to refuse a licence on the basis of any other relevant information about whether or not someone is fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct, including information about criminal activity, as set out on pages 55 – 56 below.

What the SIA takes into account in assessing criminality

Having a criminal record does not necessarily mean that an Applicant will not get a licence. However, the SIA will take into account any convictions, warnings, cautions, community resolutions, absolute or conditional

discharges, admonitions or charges awaiting trial for offences.

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

- whether the offence is relevant, as set out on pages 49 – 53
- the actual sentence or disposal given to the Applicant for the offence, and
- how recently any sentence restrictions imposed on the Applicant ended.

The assessment grid on page 39 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 36 – 43.

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.

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 admonition. 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 40 – 42 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. Applications are first considered under the process set out under the heading 'Licensing decisions involving convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences, and convictions resulting in prison sentences of more than 48 months' where applicable. Applications where the length of time since the sentence restrictions ended means that the application is a refusal, as set out in the assessment grid below, will still be an automatic refusal.

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 set out below.

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

* Except for cases that involve convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences which will be considered as set out at page 33 above or the different approaches to certain custodial sentences described in the section below.

Custodial sentences

Where an Applicant has received a custodial 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 42 to 43.

Where an Applicant has been sentenced to a prison sentence of more than 12 months, they will either be an automatic refusal or will fall into the CAF category, depending on how long it has been since sentence restrictions passed.

Where the prison sentence was 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 use the 'intention to refuse a licence' approach set out at page 34 above.

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 or revoked by the responsible body at an earlier date, the SIA will treat that earlier date as the date the Applicant was free from sentence restrictions.

Fines and other disposals

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

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

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 39.

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.

Where one or more of the convictions or disposals is for a sexual offence or a child abuse offence marked with an asterisk on pages 104 – 110, or a conviction for a relevant offence which resulted in a sentence of more than 48 months, the SIA will consider the application under the process set out above under the heading 'Licensing decisions involving convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences, and convictions resulting in sentences of more than 48 months'.

The SIA will take all the Applicant's convictions and disposals into account under that process.

Where none of the convictions or disposals are for an offence which is marked with an asterisk on pages 76 – 132, the SIA will automatically refuse an application if the Applicant has any combination of:

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

² Includes suspended sentence orders and intermittent custody orders.

- where sentence restrictions ended within the past four years for relevant offences.

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 rules.

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 admonitions – 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 admonition 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 37.

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

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

This is:

- any period during which the Applicant was in police detention for the offence for which s/he was later sentenced; or

- any period during which the Applicant was remanded in custody by a court for any proceedings connected to the sentence being considered by the SIA. This includes where an Applicant was originally remanded for another offence. For example, where a charge on an indictment such as GBH is reduced to Actual 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.

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.



Offences committed as a juvenile

Relevant offences for which an Applicant is convicted 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 except where the 'intention to refuse a licence' approach as set out on page 34 above applies.

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.

Any convictions or other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences, and convictions resulting in sentences of more than 48 months will be considered under the process set out on pages 58 – 61.

Single Juvenile Offence

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

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

Sentencing of offences under section 250, 252A or 259 of the Sentencing Act 2020 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 60 – 61. 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 admonition 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 58 – 61. This includes information on what type of mitigation the SIA will consider.

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.

Relevant Offences for all Applicants

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 was published in May 2026. 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. Where these offences involve convictions and other disposals related to sexual and child abuse offences they will be treated as asterisked offences. 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 44 – 46.

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

Category 1 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

Category 15 Animal Welfare Offence

Including, but not limited to, offences relating to animal fighting and administering poisons to animals.

Category 16 Armed Forces Offences

Offences from the Armed Forces Act 2006.

Category 17 Breaches of Court Orders and Regulatory Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences relating to breaching court orders, providing false or misleading information to a regulator, and failing to fulfil regulatory requirements.

Category 18 Company Law Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences from the Insolvency Act 1986, the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986, the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002, the Companies Act 2006, the National Minimum Wage Act 1998, and the Seafarers Wages Act 2023.

Category 19 Criminal Attempts, Encouragement and Assistance Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences from the Criminal Attempts Act 1981 and the Serious Crime Act 2007.

Category 20 Immigration Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences from the Immigration Act 1971.

Category 21 Prison Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences from the Prisons Act 1952 and the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016.

Category 22 Public Order Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences from the Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007, Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022, Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, Abortion Services (Safe Access Zones) Act (Northern Ireland) 2023, National Security Act 2023, and the Public Order Act 2023.

Category 23 Safeguarding Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences from the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007, Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Stalking Protection Act 2019, Protection from Stalking Act (Northern

Ireland) Act 2022, Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020, and the Coronavirus Act 2020.

Category 24 Smuggling and Other Customs Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences to the import and/or exports of weapons and other prohibited items.

Category 25 Tax Evasion Offences

Including, but not limited to, offences relating to the evasion of income tax, VAT, and other taxes and duties.

**Other information
about whether
or not someone
is fit and proper
to engage in
licensable conduct**

Other information about whether or not someone is fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct

As set out in 'Getting a Licence' above, the SIA will only grant a licence to those it considers fit and proper persons to engage in licensable conduct.

The SIA will take into account any information about an Applicant or Licence Holder that it considers relevant to whether or not they are a fit and proper person to engage in licensable conduct. This may include information that:

- is provided to the SIA by another organisation such as the police, HM Revenue and Customs, another regulator, a local authority, or a private security company;
- the SIA holds or obtains from its own sources, such as SIA warnings, County Court judgements, civil prosecutions, CCTV footage, social media, news reports, medical reports, ancillary orders (such as a sexual offences

prevention order), fixed penalty notices, penalty notices for disorder, reports from Crimestoppers, and reports from members of the public.

The SIA will usually consider information relevant to whether or not someone is fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct if that information shows it is more likely than not that any of the following are true:

1. they have been materially involved in:
 - relevant criminal activity (as defined in the section on Offences), other than the bare fact of a conviction that the SIA has considered under 'Criminal Records Checks' above;
 - anti-social behaviour;
 - predatory or otherwise abusive sexual behaviour;
 - domestic violence or abuse;
 - stalking;

- criminal association;
 - failure to comply with the Private Security Industry Act 2001;
 - knowingly or recklessly misleading a government body;
 - activity that is likely to bring the industry into disrepute; or
 - any other activity which indicates that the Applicant or Licence Holder is not a fit and proper person to hold a licence.
2. they have been, or are currently, subject to misconduct or other disciplinary proceedings or restrictions imposed by a public or professional body which the SIA considers relevant to whether they are fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct.
 3. they have otherwise behaved in a way that the SIA considers to fall significantly below the standards and expectations set out in SIA licence linked training or in Annex B to this document, in a way that indicates they are not fit and proper to engage in licensable conduct.

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.

Where possible an Applicant or Licence Holder will be invited to comment on any relevant information the SIA intends to take into account before any decision is made to refuse or revoke a licence. Such comments can be explanations of what happened or be evidence of mitigation. If the SIA is considering refusing or revoking a licence, the Applicant or Licence Holder will then have an opportunity to provide further information before a decision is made, as set out in the 'Refusing a licence' and 'Revoking a licence' sections of this document.

Refusing a Licence

Refusing a Licence

Refusing a licence under the ‘Licensing decisions involving convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences, and convictions resulting in sentences of more than 48 months’ process

The process set out in the ‘Criminal Records Checks’ section above under the heading ‘Licensing decisions involving convictions and other disposals for sexual and child abuse offences, and convictions resulting in sentences of more than 48 months’ provides for two decision routes, under the headings ‘Absolute refusal of a licence’ and ‘Intention to refuse a licence’.

If the SIA refuses a licence under the ‘Absolute refusal of a licence’ decision route, the SIA will notify the Applicant that:

- the SIA will not consider any further representations from the Applicant, except evidence of factual errors in the SIA’s decision-making as set out under the ‘Automatic Refusal’ heading below
- the Applicant has 21 days from the date of the SIA’s notification to provide any evidence of factual errors.

After that 21 day period has expired, the SIA will notify the Applicant that they have a further 21 days to appeal to a magistrates’ or sheriff court if they want to.

If the SIA refuses a licence under the ‘Intention to refuse a licence’ decision route, it will write to the Applicant to confirm its decision as set out in that section.

In these circumstances the Applicant will have no further right of appeal to the SIA about the decision. This is because the ‘intention to refuse’ process allows the Applicant to provide evidence as to

why they are not a public protection risk, including any evidence of factual errors by the SIA, before the SIA makes a final decision.

The Applicant will then have 21 days from the date of the SIA's decision letter to appeal to a magistrates' or sheriff court if they want to. Once a decision is made, the SIA has no power to revisit that decision without the direction of a court, unless the decision was based on a fundamental mistake of fact.

Refusing a licence in other cases

In all other cases, if the SIA decides that it is likely that it will refuse a licence application, it will write to the Applicant concerned notifying them of this. This letter will say what the basis is for the SIA thinking it is likely to refuse a licence and will invite the Applicant to supply further information.

The Applicant will have 21 days from the date of the SIA's letter to provide a response. If the SIA does not receive a response within those 21 days, the licence application will be refused.

If an Applicant does send in a response within the 21 days, the SIA will consider what the Applicant has to say and will write to the Applicant to tell them of its decision. If the SIA decides it is necessary to refuse a licence, the Applicant will then have 21 days from the date of this decision letter to appeal to a magistrates' or sheriff court if they want to.

Once a decision to refuse is made, the SIA has no power to revisit that decision without the direction of a court, unless the decision was based on a fundamental mistake of fact.

If an Applicant is having genuine difficulty submitting their evidence to the SIA within the 21 days, they should write to the SIA (within the 21 days) to let it know.

Licence Dispensation Notices

If an Applicant works for an approved contractor under the SIA Approved Contractor Scheme and has been working under a Licence Dispensation Notice, they can no longer work legally in any licensable sector following receipt of a refusal letter from the SIA. The refusal letter is the letter that is sent by the SIA following receipt of further information from the Applicant or when the SIA does not receive a response from the Applicant.

Automatic Refusal

Sometimes the SIA will automatically refuse an application, or a potential Applicant will use the SIA's Criminal Record Indicator and the Indicator will say that an application would be automatically refused. An Applicant can challenge such an automatic refusal by sending evidence to the SIA. However, the SIA will only be able to consider evidence of factual errors in the SIA's decision-making.

Evidence of factual errors may include:

- an error in identity;
- an error in assessing criminality;
- proof of remand time which impacts on the time the Applicant has been free from sentence restrictions so as to change the decision from an automatic refusal to a CAF (there is further information on remand time above); or
- proof that a Community Order was discharged early, and which impacts on recency sufficiently to change the decision from an automatic refusal to a CAF.

Consider Additional Factors

Sometimes the SIA will tell an Applicant that their application is a CAF case, or a potential Applicant will find out that an application might be a CAF case by using the SIA's Criminal Records Indicator. An Applicant can then send additional evidence of factual errors by the SIA or mitigation to the SIA to help the SIA reach a decision on the case.

The type of mitigation the SIA will consider:

- character references that are signed, dated and include a contact number (more detailed information on character references is below);
- evidence of rehabilitation since an offence (for example, proof that an individual has undertaken voluntary training in relation to the original offence or taken part in other community activities); or

- mitigation concerning any offence(s) on an Applicant's record which the Applicant feels may affect the SIA's decision.

What to include in character references

Any character references an Applicant submits must:

- include the name and contact details of the person writing the reference, including a daytime telephone number;
- be signed and dated by the referee;
- explain the referee's position and type of employment;
- describe their relationship to the Applicant and length of relationship;
- be aware of the specific offences which are relevant to the application;
- describe any observations about the Applicant, around the time of offending, which may have been out of character or details of events that may have influenced the Applicant's actions;
- describe any observations about the Applicant's character since the offence(s) was/were committed; and
- describe any evidence of how the Applicant has shown rehabilitation since the offence.

An Applicant's references will carry more weight if they are from independent and verifiable people who have no vested interest in the licensing decision and are unlikely to be personally affected by the SIA's decision. This could include previous employers or people of standing in the community.

References from family, friends and current employers are considered to have vested interests and will therefore carry little weight.

Although the SIA wants the Applicant to send as many references as the Applicant can, the number of references sent to the SIA will not necessarily affect the decision made, it is the content of the information that the Applicant provides which is important and will be considered.

Information which is not relevant, and will not be considered, in the licensing decision includes:

- the Applicant's financial situation;
- whether the Applicant holds or held a private security industry licence previously under other licensing schemes (e.g. those run by local authorities or police);
- whether the Applicant holds a firearms licence;
- other SIA licensing decisions which the Applicant thinks are similar to their case; and
- emotional circumstances and arguments other than character references.

The SIA will not normally seek out information about an Applicant that may be held by others or organisations the SIA works with (such as the police and local authorities) when considering mitigation. However, if this information is offered to the SIA, or the SIA already has this information, the SIA may take this information into consideration.

Notifying Applicants of the SIA's Conclusions

Notifying Applicants of the SIA's Conclusions



If an application for a licence is successful, an Applicant will receive a letter from the SIA informing them of this decision and enclosing their licence.

If an application for a licence is unsuccessful, an Applicant will receive a letter from the SIA informing them of this decision and advising them of their options.

Conditions of a Licence

Conditions of a Licence

SIA licences are issued subject to certain conditions, which Licence Holders must agree to and abide by. If they do not the SIA may:

- issue a written warning, which can be taken into account in future decisions on a licence.
- revoke or suspend a licence.
- prosecute a Licence Holder. Not following licence conditions is a criminal offence under Section 9 of the Act. The maximum penalty for not following licence conditions is six months in prison and/or a fine up to the statutory maximum.

Holders of front line licences must:

- wear the licence where it can be seen at all times when engaging in designated licensable activity (unless the Licence Holder has reported the licence lost or stolen, or the SIA has the licence);*
- tell the SIA and the police if their licence is lost or stolen;
- tell the SIA of any convictions, cautions or warnings, or charges for relevant offences. This applies whether committed in the UK or another country;

- tell the SIA of any open public body investigations into relevant offences;
- tell the SIA of any changes to name or address;
- not deface or change the licence in any way. If a licence is damaged, the Licence Holder should tell the SIA and ask for a replacement;
- not wear a licence that has been defaced or altered in any way;
- show their licence if a Police Officer or other person authorised by the SIA asks to inspect it;
- return the licence to the SIA if they are asked to do so; and
- tell the SIA of any change to the Licence Holder's right to remain or work in the UK.

***Covert Activity:** A Licence Holder does not have to wear their licence where it can be seen if they can show that the work they are doing on that occasion requires that they should not be immediately identifiable as someone doing such security work.

On such occasions, the Licence Holder must have their licence on them and be able to show the licence if someone asks for it. This allows store detectives or close protection operatives to perform licensable activities without it being obvious that they are a store detective or a close protection operative. This exemption does not apply to vehicle immobilisers.

Non-front line staff and people with a key holding licence must:

- tell the SIA and the police if their licence is lost or stolen;
- tell the SIA of any convictions, cautions or warnings, or charges for relevant offences. This applies whether committed in the UK or abroad;
- tell the SIA of any open public body investigation into relevant offences
- tell the SIA of any changes to their name or address;
- show their licence if a Police Officer, any member or employee of the SIA or other person authorised by the SIA asks to inspect it;

- return the licence to the SIA if they are asked to do so;
- not deface or alter the licence in any way. They must also not display a defaced or altered licence; and
- tell the SIA of any change to their right to remain or work in the UK.

Both front line and non-front line Licence Holders need to tell the SIA within 2 calendar days:

- of any convictions, cautions or warnings, or charges for relevant offences whether committed in the UK or abroad;
- of any open public body investigation into relevant offences;
- if their licence has been lost or stolen; or
- if there has been any change to their right to remain or work in the UK.

If a Licence Holder does not tell the SIA by this deadline, then they will have failed to meet the conditions of their licence. If a Licence Holder fails to inform the SIA of the above within 2 calendar days because they are in police custody or held on remand, then they should inform the SIA at the earliest opportunity and tell the SIA why they were unable to do this sooner.

Both front line and non-front line Licence Holders need to tell the SIA of any changes to their name or address within 1 week (7 days) from the date of the change. If a Licence Holder does not tell the SIA by this deadline, then they will have failed to meet the conditions of their licence.



Overseas licences and/or qualifications

Where an SIA licence has been granted to any extent based on an existing licence or qualification from another country, a Licence Holder must:

- tell the SIA of any changes to the validity of that qualification or licence;
- tell the SIA of any disciplinary action taken, or proposed to be taken, against the Licence Holder in connection with that qualification or licence.

Licence Holders need to inform the SIA within 2 calendar days of such changes.

Further conditions for Vehicle Immobiliser licences

When carrying out front line vehicle immobilisation duties the following conditions must be followed.

A vehicle must not be clamped/blocked/towed if:

- a valid disabled badge is displayed on the vehicle; or
- it is an emergency service vehicle which is in use as such.

If a Licence Holder collects a release fee, they must provide a receipt. This receipt must include the following:

- the location where the vehicle was clamped, blocked or towed;
- the Licence Holder's own name and signature;
- the licence number of the Licence Holder; and
- the date on which the vehicle was clamped, blocked or towed.

Revoking a Licence

Revoking a Licence

A Licence Holder's licence will be revoked if:

- it has been obtained using fraudulent documents and/or fraudulent identity, or if the licence has been used by someone other than the Licence Holder to engage in licensable conduct;
- they do not have the training qualifications that they claimed on application;
- they receive a sentence or disposal for a relevant offence and the date their sentence restrictions end indicates they fall into the automatic refusal category; or
- they have been working with an SIA licence without the appropriate right to work or the SIA has been informed by the relevant authorities that they do not have the appropriate right to work or are in the UK illegally.
- they have died; or
- they have become a serving Police Officer

A Licence Holder's licence may also be revoked if:

- they breach any of the licence conditions set out in Get Licensed;
- they breach any of the conditions upon which the licence was issued;
- they breach any additional conditions placed upon the licence by the SIA;
- they are convicted (or have previously been convicted) or sentenced for a matter that falls to be considered under the 'intention to refuse a licence' provisions set out at pages 34 – 35 above, and the SIA then decides to revoke a licence in accordance with those provisions
- they receive a sentence or disposal for a relevant offence and the date their sentence restrictions ends indicates they fall into the consider additional factors category; or
- the SIA holds information which indicates that they are not a fit and proper person to hold a licence in accordance with the 'Other information about whether someone is fit and proper' provisions set out at pages 55 – 56 above

Revoking a licence under the ‘intention to refuse a licence’ provisions

If the SIA considers revoking a licence under the ‘Intention to refuse a licence’ provisions set out in the Criminal Record Checks section, it will follow the process set out at pages 34 – 35. This will include advising the Licence Holder that the SIA will revoke the licence unless the Licence Holder can provide evidence of exceptional circumstances meaning that they would not be a public protection risk if they retain the licence, within 21 days of the date of the SIA’s letter.

If the SIA subsequently decides to revoke the licence, the Licence Holder will have no further right of appeal to the SIA about the decision. The Licence Holder will then have 21 days from the date of the SIA’s decision letter to appeal to a magistrates’ or sheriff court if they want to. Once a decision is made, the SIA has no power to revisit that decision without the direction of a court, unless the decision was based on a fundamental mistake of fact.

Revoking a licence in other cases

If the SIA judges it necessary to revoke a licence it will write to tell the Licence Holder. This letter will set out the basis for its assessment and invite the Licence Holder to supply further information. The

Licence Holder will then have 21 days to respond to this revocation letter.

The Licence Holder’s response to the revocation may include any factual errors they believe exist in the SIA’s assessment (for example, an error concerning identity or an error in assessing criminal history). However, the SIA will only invite the Licence Holder to provide mitigation (as explained on pages 60 – 61) if the Licence Holder’s criminality does not place them in the automatic refusal category. The SIA will then consider what the Licence Holder has submitted to the SIA in reaching its decision.

If the individual does not send in a response within the 21 days, the decision to revoke their licence will take immediate effect 21 days after the date of the revocation letter. When the decision to revoke their licence takes effect, they will have a further 21 days in which to exercise a right of appeal to a Magistrates’ or Sheriff Court.

If the individual does send in a response within the 21 days, the SIA will give it due consideration and will write to the individual to inform them of its decision. If the SIA decides it is still necessary to revoke an individual’s licence, they will then have 21 days from the date of this letter in which to exercise a right of appeal to a Magistrates’ or Sheriff Court.

A Licence Holder can ask the SIA for an extension to the 21-day deadline if they are having difficulty getting evidence of factual errors or mitigation. The SIA can

decide to give this extension or decide not to give this extension.

Once a decision is made (automatically after 21 days) the SIA has no power to revisit that decision without the direction of a Court, unless the decision was based on a fundamental mistake of fact.

If someone appeals against their revocation, their licence remains valid during the appeal process and they can continue to work while their appeal is going on, unless the licence has also been suspended.

Suspending a Licence

Suspending a Licence



When a licence is suspended it means that a Licence Holder cannot legally work in any licensable sector, even if the work is for an approved contractor. Licence suspensions have immediate effect. Licence suspensions are temporary measures to allow the SIA time to look into an issue and make a decision on whether the Licence Holder should continue to have a licence.

The SIA will normally only suspend a licence where it is reasonably satisfied that a threat to public safety could exist if it did not suspend the licence, or if it is otherwise in the public interest to do so. For example, this may mean that a Licence Holder has been charged with a serious relevant offence, or that there is an ongoing police or public body investigation into a serious relevant offence. Examples of such serious relevant offences are terrorism, murder, manslaughter, rape, assault occasioning bodily harm (actual or grievous), battery, kidnapping, possession of indecent photographs of children, restriction of production and supply of controlled drugs.

If the SIA decides that it is necessary to suspend someone's licence, it will write to tell them. This letter will set out the basis for its decision. The Licence Holder will then have 21 days in which to exercise a right of appeal to a Magistrates' Court or Sheriff Court. At the same time, the Licence Holder may also wish to tell the SIA of any factual

errors in its assessment (for example, an error of identity, or an error in assessing criminal history).

If a Licence Holder's licence is suspended, it will remain suspended until the matter is resolved. Examples of the matter being resolved include the SIA deciding to revoke a licence or the Licence Holder being found not guilty for the offence they were charged with.

The SIA monitors its suspensions and reviews them every 90 days to make sure that the licence still needs to be suspended.

If the SIA decides it is necessary to revoke a suspended licence, a Licence Holder will still be unable to work even if they appeal against the revocation.

If an appeal against revocation of a licence is successful, the licence will normally go back to being suspended. This means that the licence will be subject to the normal review process of 90 days.

Annex A: List of relevant offences for all Applicants

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 was published in May 2026.

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. Where these offences involve convictions and other disposals related to sexual and child abuse offences they will be treated as asterisked offences.

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

Category 1 – Violent/Abusive Behaviour

Abduction and extortion	Common Law
Abusive behaviour towards partner or ex-partner	s1 – Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
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
Aggravated vehicle-taking causing death or grievous bodily injury	s172B – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981
Aiding or abetting, etc. a person to carry out hymenoplasty	s150 – Health and Care Act 2022 s154 – Health and Care Act 2022 s158 – Health and Care Act 2022
Aiding or abetting, etc. a person to carry out virginity testing	s138 – Health and Care Act 2022 s142 – Health and Care Act 2022 s146 – Health and Care Act 2022
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
Assaulting ambulance workers, etc.	s54 – Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2016
Assaulting an HM Revenue and Customs officer	s32 – Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005
Assaulting etc. a retail worker	s1 – Protection of Workers (Retail and Age-restricted Goods and Services) (Scotland) Act 2021
Assault on constables	s89(1) – Police Act 1996 s41 – Police (Scotland) Act 1967 s66 – Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998
Assaulting or impeding police	s90 – Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012
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 domestic abuse protection order	s39 – Domestic Abuse Act 2021 s17 - Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021
Breach of domestic abuse protection notice	s7 – Domestic Abuse (Protection) (Scotland) Act 2021
Breach of forced marriage protection order	s63CA – Family Law Act 1996
Breach of non-molestation order	s42A – Family Law Act 1996
Breach of orders, etc.	s32 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015
Breach of prevention orders, etc.	Sch 3 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015
Breach of restraining order	Art. 7(5) – Protection from Harassment (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 s363 – Sentencing Act 2020
Breach of serious violence reduction order, etc.	s342G – Sentencing Act 2020

Breach of stalking protection order, etc.	s8 – Stalking Protection Act 2019 s13 - Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
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
Carrying out a hymenoplasty	s148 - Health and Care Act 2022 s152 - Health and Care Act 2022 s156 - Health and Care Act 2022
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
Committing offence with intent to commit human trafficking offence	s4 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 s4 - Modern Slavery Act 2015
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
Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship	s76 – Serious Crime Act 2015
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
Domestic abuse	s1 – Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Act (Northern Ireland) 2021
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
Encouraging or assisting self-harm	s184 – Online Safety Act 2023
Escaping from lawful custody	Common Law s91 – Police and Fire (Reform) Scotland Act 2012
Failure to comply with a football banning order	s14J – Football Spectators Act 1989

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
Failure to comply with labour market enforcement order	s28 – Immigration Act 2016
Failure to comply with orders or requirements	s30 - Modern Slavery Act 2015
False communications	s179 – Online Safety Act 2023
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
Harassment, etc. of a person in their home	s42A – Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
Harming witnesses	s40 – Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
Hostage-taking	s1- Taking of Hostages Act 1982
Housebreaking with intent to steal	Common Law
Human trafficking	s1 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 s2 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 s2 - Modern Slavery Act 2015

Ignoring police directions to stop harassing, etc. someone in their home	s42 – Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
Ill treatment of patients	s127– Mental Health Act 1983 Art.121 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986
Ill-treatment or neglect	s267 - Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016
Ill-treatment or neglect: care provider offence	s21 – Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 s27 - Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) (Scotland) Act 2016
Ill-treatment or neglect: care worker offence	s20 – Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 s26 - Health (Tobacco, Nicotine etc. and Care) (Scotland) Act 2016
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
Intimidation of persons connected with an animal research organisation	s146 – Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005
Intimidation of witnesses	s39 – Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
Kidnapping	Common Law
Laying or lighting of fires in a public place so as to endanger others, etc.	s56 – Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982

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
Non-fatal strangulation or asphyxiation	s28 – Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Notification offences re. domestic abuse protection orders	s43 – Domestic Abuse Act 2021
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
Offering to carry out hymenoplasty	s149 - Health and Care Act 2022 s152 - Health and Care Act 2022 s156 - Health and Care Act 2022
Offering to carry out virginity testing	s137 - Health and Care Act 2022 s141 - Health and Care Act 2022 s144 - Health and Care Act 2022
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	s3 – Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021
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

Sending or showing flashing images electronically	s183 – Online Safety Act 2023
Setting spring guns etc. with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	s31 – Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety	s1 – Malicious Communications Act 1988
Shining or directing a laser beam towards a vehicle	s1 – Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018
Shining a laser beam towards air traffic facilities or persons	s2 – Laser Misuse (Vehicles) Act 2018
Shining a light at an aircraft in flight etc	Art.222 – Air Navigation Order 2009
Slavery, servitude or forced/compulsory labour	s4 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Scotland) Act 2015 s1 – Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Criminal Justice and Support for Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 s1 – Modern Slavery Act 2015
Stalking	s2A – Protection from Harassment Act 1997 s1 – Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Stalking involving fear of violence etc	s4A – Protection from Harassment Act 1997
Stirring up hatred	s4 – Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021
Strangulation or suffocation	s75A – Serious Crime Act 2015 s75B – Serious Crime Act 2015
Theft by housebreaking	Common Law
Threatening communications	s181 – Online Safety Act 202
Threatening or abusive behaviour	s38 – Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 s2 – Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) 2022)
Threatening with article with blade or point or offensive weapon	s139AA – Criminal Justice Act 1988

Threatening with an offensive weapon, etc. in a private place	s52 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Threatening with an offensive weapon in public	s1A – Prevention of Crime Act 1953
Threats to kill	s16 – Offences Against the Persons Act 1861
Torture	s134 – Criminal Justice Act 1988
Unlawful detention of persons lacking capacity, etc.	s269 – Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) 2016
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 threats or violence to coerce someone into marriage	s121 – Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 s122 – Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Using violence to enter premises	s6 – Criminal Law Act 1977
Violent disorder	s2 – Public Order Act 1986
Violent offences prevention orders offences	s71 – Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 2015
Virginity testing	s136 – Health and Care Act 2022 s140 – Health and Care Act 2022 s144 – Health and Care Act 2022
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
- Terrorism Act 2000
- Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001
- Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005

Assisting a foreign intelligence service

s3 – National Security Act 2023

Attendance at a place for terrorist training

s8 – Terrorism Act 2006

Breach of pre-charge bail conditions

s68 – Policing and Crime Act 2017

Carrying out activities under arrangements tainted by false information

s78 – National Security Act 2023

Carrying out, etc. political foreign influence activities pursuant to an unregistered foreign influence arrangement

s71 – National Security Act 2023

Carrying out, etc. relevant activities pursuant to unregistered foreign activity arrangement

s67 – National Security Act 2023

Contravening a Part 2 notice, etc.

s56 – National Security Act 2023

Damage to the environment

s1B – Nuclear Materials (Offences) Act 1983

Dissemination of terrorist publications

s2 – Terrorism Act 2006

Encouragement of terrorism

s1 – Terrorism Act 2006

Entering, etc. a prohibited place for a purpose prejudicial to the UK

s4 – National Security Act 2023

Explanations – false or misleading statement	Sch.2, Part 1, para.11 – National Security Act 2023
Failing to comply, seeking to frustrate or obstructing a stop, search, etc.	Sch.3, part 1, s23 – Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019
Failing to comply with a customer information order	Sch.4, para.6 – National Security Act 2023
Failing to comply with a disclosure order	Sch.3, Part 1, para.7 – National Security Act 2023 Sch.3, Part 1, para.16 – National Security Act 2023
Failing to comply with an information notice	s75 – National Security Act 2023
Failure to hand over travel documents	Sch.1, para.15 – Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
Failure to stop for a search	s26 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007
Foreign interference: general	s13 – National Security Act 2023
Foreign interference in elections	s16 – National Security Act 2023
Making and possession of radioactive devices or materials	s9 – Terrorism Act 2006
Misuse of devices or materials and misuse and damage of facilities	s10 – Terrorism Act 2006
Obtaining, etc. material benefits from a foreign intelligence service	s17 – National Security Act 2023
Obtaining or disclosing information	s1 – National Security Act 2023
Obtaining or disclosing state secrets	s2 – National Security Act 2023
Offences by bodies corporate, etc.	s35 – National Security Act 2023
Offences involving preparatory acts or threats (nuclear facilities)	s2(3) – Nuclear Materials (Offences) Act 1983

Offences involving preparatory acts or threats (threats)	s2(4) – Nuclear Materials (Offences) Act 1983
Offences relating to exclusion orders	s10 – Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
Preparation of terrorist acts	s5 – Terrorism Act 2006
Preparatory conduct	s18 – National Security Act 2023
Providing false information	s77 – National Security Act 2023
Requirement to register foreign activity arrangements	s65 – National Security Act 2023
Requirement to register foreign influence arrangements	s69 – National Security Act 2023
Requirement to register political influence activities of foreign powers	s72 – National Security Act 2023
Requirement to register relevant activities of specified persons	s68 – National Security Act 2023
Sabotage	s12 – National Security Act 2023
Sections 29 and 30: supplementary	s31 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007
Stop and search	s21 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007
Terrorism threats relating to radioactive devices, radioactive materials or nuclear facilities	s11 – Terrorism Act 2006
Training for terrorism	s6 – Terrorism Act 2006
Unauthorised entry, etc. to a prohibited place	s5 – National Security Act 2023
Wilful obstruction of examination of documents	s27 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007

Category 3 – Offensive Weapons

Breaching a knife crime prevention order	s29 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
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
Delivery of bladed articles to persons under 18	s42 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Delivery of bladed products to persons under 18	s39 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Delivery of bladed products to residential premises, etc.	s38 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Delivery of corrosive products to persons under 18	s4 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Delivery of corrosive products to residential premises, etc.	s3 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
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
Manufacture or sale, etc. of certain knives	s53 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 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
Offences relating to notification	s25 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Offensive weapons	s141 – Criminal Justice Act 1988
Possession	s3 – Crossbows Act 1987 Art.5 – Crossbows (Northern Ireland) Order 1988
Possession of a corrosive substance in a public place	s6 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
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 corrosive products to persons under 18	s1 – Offensive Weapons Act 2019
Sale of knives and certain articles with blade or point to persons under 16	s141A – Criminal Justice Act 1988
Sale of knives and certain articles with blade or point to persons under 18	s54 – Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996
Trespassing with a weapon of offence	s8 – Criminal Law Act 1977 Vagrancy Act 1824
Use, etc of chemical weapons	s2 – Chemical Weapons Act 1996
Using someone to mind a weapon	s28 – Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 Sch.2(1) – Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006

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 aircraft	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
Manufacture, import and sale of realistic imitation firearms	s36 – Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 Sch.2(4) – Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006
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)

Abstracting of electricity	s13 – Theft Act 1968 s13 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969
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 s172A – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981
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

Being in or on building, etc. with intent to commit theft	s57 – Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982
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
Chain-gift schemes	s43 – Gambling Act 2005
Copying of a false statement	s2 – Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981
Commercial dealing in human organs outside the UK	s32A – Human Tissue Act 2004 s20A – Human Tissue (Scotland) Act 2006
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
Corrupt or other improper exercise of police power and privileges	s26 – Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015
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, false statements etc	s68 – Mental Capacity Act (Northern Ireland) Act 2016
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	s92 – Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012
Impersonation etc	s90 – Police Act 1996
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
Making, supplying or obtaining articles for use in offence under s1, s3 or s3ZA	s3A – Computer Misuse Act 1990
Misappropriation of a society's property	s130 – Co-operative and Community Benefit Societies Act 2014
Misconduct in Judicial or Public Office	Common Law
Mishandling or falsifying parking documents	s115 – Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984
Misusing profits of exempt lottery	s261 – Gambling Act 2005
Misusing profits of lottery	s260 – Gambling Act 2005
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	s3 – Breaching of Ticket Sales Regulations 2018
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 advertising a relevant service	s28 – Skills and Post-16 Education Act 2022
Offences: bodies corporate and unincorporated associations	s29 – Skills and Post-16 Education Act 2022
Offence of providing or arranging a relevant service	s27 – Skills and Post-16 Education Act 2022
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
Offences re. Reg.45(1)	s45 – Money Laundering Regulations 2007

Offences re. Reg.45 by body corporate	s47 – Money Laundering Regulations 2007
Participating in activities of organised crime group	s45 – Serious Crime Act 2015
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
Sale of tickets by unauthorised persons	s166 – Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
Subornation of perjury	Common Law
Supplying specialist printing equipment knowing it will be used for criminal purposes	s1 – Specialist Printing Equipment and Materials (Offences) Act 2015

Suppression etc. of documents	s19 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969
Taking motor vehicle or other conveyance without authority	s12 – Theft Act 1968 s12 – Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969
Taking a motor vehicle without authority	s178 – Road Traffic Act 1988
Taking vehicle without owner’s consent or other authority	s172 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981
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
Ticket touting offence	s10 – Birmingham Commonwealth Games Act 2020
Ticket touting outside the United Kingdom	s11 – Birmingham Commonwealth Games Act 2020
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
Unlawful sub-letting (assured tenancies)	s2 – Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013
Unlawful sub-letting (secure tenancies)	s1 – Prevention of Social Housing Fraud Act 2013
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

Certain offences in relation to execution of search and seizure warrants	s356A – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
Certain offences in relation to Serious Fraud Office officers	s353B – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
Concealing etc	s327 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
False or misleading statement in relation to an unexplained wealth order	s362E – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 s396E – 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
Failing to comply with a requirement under a disclosure order	s359(1) – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
Misstatements	s359(3) – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
Obstruction offence in relation to immigration officers	s453C – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
Prejudicing investigations	s342 – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
Tipping off	s333A – Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

Category 7 – Abuse or neglect of Children

Administering certain substances to a child*	s1 – Botulinum Toxin and Cosmetic Fillers (Children) Act 2021
Aiding and abetting female genital mutilation*	s3 – Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005
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

Anonymity of victims	Sch.1 – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
Age limit for Category D gaming machines	s59 – Gambling Act 2005
Assisting a girl to mutilate her own genitalia*	s2 – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
Assisting a non-UK person to mutilate overseas a girl's genitalia*	s3 – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
Breaching a female genital mutilation protection order*	Sch.2(4) – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 Sch.2(21) – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
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
Confirmation decisions: offences	s138 – Online Safety Act 2023
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
Failure to protect girl from female genital mutilation*	s3A – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 s1 – Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005
Female genital mutilation*	s1 – Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
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
Invitation to gamble	s46 – Gambling Act 2005
Offence by body corporate	s3 – Botulinum Toxin and Cosmetic Fillers (Children) Act 2021
Offence by person carrying on a business	s2 – Botulinum Toxin and Cosmetic Fillers (Children) Act 2021
Offence in relation to Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse reporting	s69 – Online Safety Act 2023
Offences relating to female genital mutilation orders*	s5Q – Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005
Offences relating to UK orders*	s5R – Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005

Prohibition on inviting, etc. person under 18 to play gaming machine	s124A – Betting, Gaming, Lotteries and Amusements (Northern Ireland) Order 1985
Prohibition on providing fireworks or pyrotechnic articles to children	s21 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022

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*	Common Law
Assault with intent to commit rape*	s2 – Attempted Rape etc. Act (Northern Ireland) 1960
Bestiality*	Common Law
Breach of equivalent orders for elsewhere in the UK*	s37 – Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016
Breach of sexual harm prevention order*	s354 – Sentencing Act 2020 s24 – Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016

Breach of sexual risk order*	s34 – Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016
Causing or inciting provision by child of sexual services or child pornography*	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
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
Disclosing, or threatening to disclose, an intimate photograph or film*	s2 – Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016
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
Possession of a paedophile manual*	s69 – Serious Crime Act 2015
Possession of extreme pornographic images*	s63 – Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008
Protection of patients*	Art.123 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order
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 intercourse with patient*	Art.123 – Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986
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
Contravening a travel restriction order	s36 – Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
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
Failing to comply with access prohibition, etc.	s27 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Failing to comply with a prohibition order or premises order	s26 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Forgery or use of false prescription in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (category 5)	
Importing or exporting a psychoactive substance	s8 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016

Manufacture and supply of scheduled substances	s12 – Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990
Miscellaneous offences	s18 – Misuse of Drugs Act 1971
Obstructing enforcement officers, etc.	s48 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc or concealing books, drugs, etc	s23(4) – 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
Penalty for interfering with revenue vessels	s85 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979
Possession of psychoactive substance with intent to supply	s7 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Prejudicing an investigation	s58 – Drug Trafficking Act 1994
Producing a psychoactive substance	s4 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
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
Supplying or offering to supply, a psychoactive substance	s5 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Supply of potentially noxious substances (Scotland only)	Common Law

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
Unauthorised acts causing, creating risk of, serious damage	s3ZA – Computer Misuse Act 1990
Vandalism	s52 – Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995
Violation of sepulchres	Common Law

Category 11 – Social Security Offences

Breach of regulations	s113 – Social Security Administration Act 1992
Causing another to fail to notify of a change in circumstances	s73 – Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018
Delay, obstruction etc of inspection	s111 – Social Security Administration Act 1992
Dishonest representations for obtaining benefit etc	s111A – Social Security Administration Act 1992
Failing to notify a change in circumstances	s72 – Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018
Failure to maintain – general	s105 – Social Security Administration Act 1992
False representations for obtaining a benefit etc	s112 – Social Security Administration Act 1992
Fraudulently obtaining tax credits	s35 – Tax Credits Act 2002
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
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

Trying to obtain assistance by deceit	s71 – Social Security (Scotland) Act 2018
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
Obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk	s142 – Licensing Act 2003 s75 – Licensing (Scotland) Act 1976 Art.62 – 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 confectionery 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 danger to road users	s22A – Road Traffic Act 1988
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 careless, or inconsiderate, driving	s2B – Road Traffic Act 1988
Causing death by dangerous driving	s1 – Road Traffic Act 1988 Art.9 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
Causing death by driving: disqualified drivers	s3ZC – Road Traffic Act 1988
Causing death by driving: unlicensed and uninsured drivers	s3ZB – Road Traffic Act 1988
Causing death or grievous bodily injury by careless or inconsiderate driving	s11A – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
Causing death or grievous bodily injury by driving: unlicensed, disqualified, uninsured driver	s12B – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
Causing serious injury by dangerous driving	s1A – Road Traffic Act 1988
Causing serious injury by driving: disqualified drivers	S3ZD – Road Traffic Act 1988
Culpable homicide	Common Law
Dangerous cycling	s28 – Road Traffic Act 1988 s42 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
Dangerous driving	s2 – Road Traffic Act 1988 s10 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
Powers of inspection	s82 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1981
Stopping officers: offences	s66C – Road Traffic Act 1988
Tampering with motor vehicles	s25 – Road Traffic Act 1988 s36 – Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995

Using vehicles in dangerous condition, etc.	s40A – Road Traffic Act 1988
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Category 15 – Animal Welfare Offences

Administration of poisons, etc.	s7 – Animal Welfare Act 2006 s22 – Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
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Animal fights	s8 – Animal Welfare Act 2006 s23 – Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
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Offences	s1 – Wild Mammals (Protection) Act 1996
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Category 16 – Armed Forces Offences

Aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring	s41 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Allowing escape, or unlawful release, of prisoners, etc.	s30 - Armed Forces Act 2006
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Assisting an enemy	s1 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Dangerous flying	s33 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Disclosure of information useful to an enemy	s17 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Disgraceful conduct of a cruel or indecent kind	s23 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Failure to suppress mutiny	s7 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Fighting or threatening behaviour, etc.	s21 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Hazarding of ships	s31 – Armed Forces Act 2006
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Looting	s4 – Armed Forces Act 2006
Misconduct towards a superior officer	s11(1) – Armed Forces Act 2006
Mutiny	s6 – Armed Forces Act 2006
Obstructing operations	s3 – Armed Forces Act 2006
Obstructing or failing to assist a service policeman	s27 – Armed Forces Act 2006
Offences in relation to service custody	s29 – Armed Forces Act 2006
Resistance to arrest, etc.	s28(1)b and s28(1)c – Armed Forces Act 2006
Using force against a sentry, etc.	s14 – Armed Forces Act 2006

Category 17 – Breach of Court Orders and Regulatory Offences

Authorised officers: offences	s23 – Building Safety Act 2022
Breaching a community order	Sch.8 – Criminal Justice Act 2003
Breach of banning order	s21 – Housing and Planning Act 2016
Breach of criminal behaviour order	s339 – Sentencing Act 2020
Compliance notices	s99 – Building Safety Act 2022
Duty to display building assessment certificate, etc.	s82 – Building Safety Act 2022
Failure to comply with enforcement notice	s32 – Product Security and Telecommunications Infrastructure Act 2022
False or altered licences and documents	s16 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
False statements	s15 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022

Impersonating officer of a local weights and measures authority	s43 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Impersonating the Single Financial Guidance Body	s15 – Financial Guidance and Claims Act 2018
Liability of officers of body corporate, etc.	s161 – Building Safety Act 2022
Obstructing officer of a local weights and measures authority	s42 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Obstructing the Information Commissioner’s Office’s powers to inspect data in accordance with international obligations	s119 – Data Protection Act 2018
Obstructing the execution of a warrant issued under the Act, or making false statements in relation to providing the information required by the warrant, etc.	Sch.15, para.15 – Data Protection Act 2018
Occupation: registration requirement	s77 – Building Safety Act 2022
Occupied building: duty to apply for building assessment certificate	s79 – Building Safety Act 2022
Offence: contravention giving risk of death and serious injury	s101 – Building Safety Act 2022
Offence in connection with information notices	s109 – Online Safety Act 2023
Offence of Commissioner’s office disclosing confidential information	s19 – Scottish Biometrics Commissioner Act 2020
Offence of completing notifiable acquisition without approval	s32 – National Security and Investment Act 2021
Offence of failing to comply with an order	s33 – National Security and Investment Act 2021
Offence of failing to provide information, documents, etc.	Sch.2, para.6 – Building Safety Act 2022

Offence of purporting to act as authorised to exercise enforcement function	s49 – Product Security and Telecommunications Infrastructure Act 2022
Offences of unlawful disclosure	s124 – Health and Care Act 2022
Offences	Sch.19, para.7 – Health and Care Act 2022
Offences by directors, partners, etc.	s52 – Product Security and Telecommunications Infrastructure Act 2022
Offences by bodies corporate	s131 – Health and Care Act 2022
Offences by bodies corporate, etc.	s36 – National Security and Investment Act 2021
Offences by bodies corporate, etc.	s5 – Preservation of Documents (Historical Institutions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Offences in connection with audit notices	s111 – Online Safety Act 2023
Offences: information and attendance of witnesses	s34 – National Security and Investment Act 2021
Offences in relation to sharing information	s35 – National Security and Investment Act 2021
Offences relating to investigations	s121 – Health and Care Act 2022
Offences under section 15 committed by bodies corporate, etc.	s16 – Financial Guidance and Claims Act 2018
Other information notices	s112 – Online Safety Act 2023
Mandatory reporting requirements	s87 – Building Safety Act 2022
Preservation of relevant documents	s1 – Preservation of Documents (Historical Institutions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Requirement to have a fireworks licence	s4 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022

Restriction on days of supply of fireworks	s22 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Senior managers' liability: information notices	s110 – Online Safety Act 2023
Supply of fireworks to unlicensed person	s5 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Provision of false or misleading information to regulator	s24 – Building Safety Act 2022
Provision of information, etc. on change in accountable person	s90 – Building Safety Act 2022
Requirement of completion certificate before occupation	s76 – Building Safety Act 2022

Category 18 – Company Law Offences

Absconding	s358 – Insolvency Act 1986
Breach of a disqualification order	s18 – Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002
Concealment of books and papers; falsification	s355 – Insolvency Act 1986
Concealment of property	s354 – Insolvency Act 1986
Concealment or falsification of documents	s251P – Insolvency Act 1986
Criminal penalties	s13 – Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986
False representation to creditors	s211 – Insolvency Act 1986
False representations and omissions [debt relief order]	s251O – Insolvency Act 1986

False representations and omissions [bankruptcy application]	s263O – Insolvency Act 1986
False representations, etc.	s262A – Insolvency Act 1986
False statements	s356 – Insolvency Act 1986
Falsification of company's books	s209 – Insolvency Act 1986
Fraud, etc. in anticipation of winding up	s206 – Insolvency Act 1986
Fraudulent dealing with property obtained on credit [debt relief order]	s251R – Insolvency Act 1986
Fraudulent dealing with property obtained on credit [bankrupt]	s359 – Insolvency Act 1986
Fraudulent disposal of property [debt relief order]	s251Q – Insolvency Act 1986
Fraudulent disposal of property [bankrupt]	s357 – Insolvency Act 1986
Fraudulent trading	s993 – Companies Act 2006
Obtaining credit or engaging in business [debt relief order]	s251S – Insolvency Act 1986
Obtaining credit or engaging in business [bankrupt]	s360 – Insolvency Act 1986
Misconduct in course of winding up	s208 – Insolvency Act 1986
Non-disclosure	s535 – Insolvency Act 1986
Offence of operating service inconsistently with declaration	s5 – Seafarers Wages Act 2023
Offences [National Minimum Wage]	s31 – National Minimum Wage Act 1998
Provision of information by operators	s12 – Seafarers Wages Act 2023
Restriction on re-use of company names	s216 – Insolvency Act 1986
Transaction in fraud of creditors	s207 – Insolvency Act 1986

Undischarged bankrupts

s11 – Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986

s15 – Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002

Category 19 – Criminal Attempts, Encouragement, and Assistance Offences

Attempting to commit an offence s1 – Criminal Attempts Act 1981

Encouraging or assisting an offence believing it will be committed s45 – Serious Crime Act 2007

Encouraging or assisting offences believing one or more will be committed s46 – Serious Crime Act 2007

Intentionally encouraging or assisting an offence s44 – Serious Crime Act 2007

Interference with vehicles s9 – Criminal Attempts Act 1981

Category 20 – Immigration Offences

Assisting entry to United Kingdom in breach of deportation or exclusion order s25B – Immigration Act 1971

Assisting unlawful immigration to member state or United Kingdom s25 – Immigration Act 1971

Deception s24A – Immigration Act 1971

Helping asylum seeker to enter United Kingdom s25A – Immigration Act 1971

Offences by persons connected with ships or aircraft or with ports s27 – Immigration Act 1971

Possession of an immigration stamp	s26B – Immigration Act 1971
Registration card	s26A – Immigration Act 1971

Category 21 – Prison Offences

Possession of a psychoactive substance in a custodial institution	s9 – Psychoactive Substances Act 2016
Throwing articles into prison	s40CB – Prison Act 1952
Unauthorised possession in prison of knife or offensive weapon	s40CA – Prison Act 1952

Category 22 – Public Order Offences

Being equipped for locking on	s2 – Public Order Act 2023
Being equipped for tunnelling	s5 – Public Order Act 2023
Breach of criminal behaviour order	s30 – Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Causing serious disruption by being present in a tunnel	s4 – Public Order Act 2023
Causing serious disruption by tunnelling	s3 – Public Order Act 2023
Fail to comply with powers of dispersal	s39 – Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Firework control zones	s27 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Intentionally obstructing a constable in the exercise of their powers to stop and search without suspicion	s14 – Public Order Act 2023

Intentionally or recklessly causing public nuisance	s78 – Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022
Interference with access to or provision of abortion services	s9 – Public Order Act 2023
Interference with, use or operation of key national infrastructure	s7 – Public Order Act 2023
Locking on	s1 – Public Order Act 2023
Obstruction, etc. of major transport works	s6 – Public Order Act 2023
Offences in respect of a safe access zone	s5 – Abortion Services (Safe Access Zones) Act (Northern Ireland) 2023
Offences relating to a serious disruption prevention order	s27 – Public Order Act 2023
Powers of police in relation to a cordoned area	s11 – National Security Act 2023
Powers of police officers in relation to a prohibited place	s6 – National Security Act 2023
Prohibition of pyrotechnic articles at designated venues or events	s36 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Prohibition of pyrotechnic articles in public places	s35 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Restriction on days of use of fireworks	s24 – Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles (Scotland) Act 2022
Road closure: by order	s32 – Justice and Security (Northern Ireland) Act 2007

Category 23 – Safeguarding Offences

Barred person not to engage in regulated activity	<p>s7 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006</p> <p>s34 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007</p> <p>s11 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007</p>
Duty to notify certain changes	s33 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Duty to notify certain changes	s50 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Duty to provide information: offences	<p>s38 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006</p> <p>s40 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007</p>
Failure to comply with child sexual exploitation order	s118 – Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Failure to follow instructions and requirements, etc.	<p>Sch.21, Part 2, para.23 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p> <p>Sch.21, Part 3, para.45 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p> <p>Sch.21, Part 4, para.67 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p> <p>Sch.21, Part 5, para.88 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p>
Failure to refer: offence	s9 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Failing to comply with a prohibition, requirement or restriction relating to events, gatherings or premises	<p>Sch.22, Part 2, para.9 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p> <p>Sch.22, Part 3, para.21 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p> <p>Sch.22, Part 4, para.32 – Coronavirus Act 2020</p>

Falsification of a Level 1 or Level 2 disclosure	s41 – Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020
Falsification of scheme records, etc.	s65 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Information held by regulated work providers	s20 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Offences by bodies corporate, etc.	s89 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Offences by body corporate, etc.	Sch.22, Part 2, para.10 – Coronavirus Act 2020 Sch.22, Part 3, para.22 – Coronavirus Act 2020 Sch.22, Part 4, para.33 – Coronavirus Act 2020
Offences: companies, etc.	s18 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 s22 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007
Offences: other persons	s19 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 s23 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007
Offences relating to notification	s11 – Stalking Protection Act 2019 s16 – Protection from Stalking Act (Northern Ireland) Act 2022
Organisations not to use barred individuals for regulated work	s35 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Personnel suppliers not to supply barred individuals for regulated work	s36 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Unlawful disclosure of a Level 2 disclosure	s42 – Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020

Unlawful disclosure of scheme records	s66 – Protection of Vulnerable Groups (Scotland) Act 2007
Unlawful request for and use of a Level 2 disclosure	s44 – Disclosure (Scotland) Act 2020
Use of barred person for regulated activity	s9 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 s13 – Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups (Northern Ireland) Order 2007

Category 24 – Smuggling and Other Customers Offences

Brokering controls on equipment which might be used for internal repression	s5 – Export Control (Syria Sanctions) Order 2013
Explosives	s75 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979
Export and transfer controls on equipment which might be used for internal repression	s4 – Export Control (Syria Sanctions) Order 2013
Failure to comply with provisions as to entry	s41 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979
Failure to provide evidence of destination to which controlled radioactive source was delivered to	s11 – Export of Radioactive Sources (Control) Order 2006
Misleading applications for licences	s37 – Export Control Order 2008
Offences in relation to designated persons	s5 – Export Control (Eritrea and Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2011
Offences in relation to Eritrea	s3 – Export Control (Eritrea and Miscellaneous Amendments) Order 2011
Offences in relation to exportation of prohibited or restricted goods	s68 – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979

Offences in relation to the supply of goods, software or technology that is, or may be intended for, weapons of mass destruction	s34 – Export Control Order 2008
Offences in relation to prohibitions in the Democratic Republic of Congo Regulation	s4 – Export Control (Democratic Republic of Congo Sanctions and Miscellaneous Amendments and Revocations) Order 2015
Offences involving preparatory acts or threats	s2(2) – Nuclear Materials (Offences) Act 1983
Offences of importing or exporting, etc. nuclear material: extended jurisdiction	s1C – Nuclear Materials (Offences) Act 1983
Offences related to goods and technology in the Common Military List and items listed in Annexes I, Ia and Ib	s7 – Export Control (North Korea Sanctions and Iran, Ivory Coast and Syria Amendment) Order 2017
Offences relating to military activities	s2 – Export Control (Somalia) Order 2011
Offences relating to prohibitions and restrictions in the dual-use Regulation	s35 – Export Control Order 2008
Offences relating to prohibitions and restrictions in the torture Regulation	s36 – Export Control Order 2008
Offences supplementing the Belarus Regulation	s2 – Export Control (Belarus) and (Syria Amendment) Order 2011

Category 25 – Tax Evasion Offences

Cheating the public revenue	Common Law
Concealing, destroying or otherwise disposing of a document	Sch.36, para.53 and para.54 – Finance Act 2008 s118G(3) – Customs and Excise Management Act 1979

Concealing or destroying documents [tax avoidance schemes]	s278 – Finance Act 2014
Conduct amounting to an offence	s72(8) – Value Added Tax Act 1994
Conduct involving evasions or misstatements	s79 – Finance Act 2021
Criminal liability for false statements made to obtain allowances	s107 – Taxes Management Act 1970
Failure to comply with a notice under section 12 or 13	s15 – Economic Crimes (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022
Failure to comply with updating duty	s8 – Economic Crimes (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022
False statement for VAT purposes	s72(3) – Value Added Tax Act 1994
Falsification, etc. of documents	s20BB – Taxes Management Act 1970
Fraudulent evasion of betting duties, pool betting duty or remote gaming duty	s174 – Finance Act 2014
Fraudulent evasion of gaming duty or misstatements in relation to gaming duty	Sch.1 para.12(2) – Finance Act 1997
Fraudulent evasion of income tax	s106A – Taxes Management Act 1970
Fraudulent evasion of plastic packaging tax	s77 – Finance Act 2021
Fraudulent evasion of VAT	s72(1) – Value Added Tax Act 1994
General false statement offence	s32 – Economic Crimes (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022
Misstatements	s78 – Finance Act 2021
Obstructing an officer in the exercise of their functions in relation to gaming duty	Sch.1 para.12(1) – Finance Act 1997

Offences in connection with taxation, etc. in the European Union	s91 – Criminal Justice Act 1993
Offences in relation to information notices and notifications under section 28	s29 – Non-domestic Rates (Scotland) Act 2020
Possessing, dealing or accepting goods or services while having reason to believe VAT has been or will be evaded	s72(10) – Value Added Tax Act 1994
Power to require overseas entity to register if it owns certain land	s34 – Economic Crimes (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022



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