



Licensing Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 17

PART 6

PERSONAL LICENCES

Conviction of licence holder for relevant offence

128 Duty to notify court of personal licence

- (1) Where the holder of a personal licence is charged with a relevant offence, he must, no later than the time he makes his first appearance in a magistrates' court in connection with that offence—
 - (a) produce to the court the personal licence, or
 - (b) if that is not practicable, notify the court of the existence of the personal licence and the identity of the relevant licensing authority and of the reasons why he cannot produce the licence.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies where a person charged with a relevant offence is granted a personal licence—
 - (a) after his first appearance in a magistrates' court in connection with that offence, but
 - (b) before—
 - (i) his conviction, and sentencing for the offence, or his acquittal, or,
 - (ii) where an appeal is brought against his conviction, sentence or acquittal, the disposal of that appeal.
- (3) At his next appearance in court in connection with that offence, that person must—
 - (a) produce to the court the personal licence, or
 - (b) if that is not practicable, notify the court of the existence of the personal licence and the identity of the relevant licensing authority and of the reasons why he cannot produce the licence.
- (4) Where—

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- (a) a person charged with a relevant offence has produced his licence to, or notified, a court under subsection (1) or (3), and
 - (b) before he is convicted of and sentenced for, or acquitted of, that offence, a notifiable event occurs in respect of the licence,
- he must, at his next appearance in court in connection with that offence, notify the court of that event.
- (5) For this purpose a “notifiable event” in relation to a personal licence means any of the following—
- ^{F1}(a)
 - (b) the surrender of the licence under section 116;
 - ^{F2}(c)
 - (d) the revocation of the licence under section 124.
- (6) A person commits an offence if he fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with this section.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (6) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 128(5)(a) omitted (1.4.2015) by virtue of [Deregulation Act 2015 \(c. 20\)](#), s. 115(7), [Sch. 18 para. 10](#) (with s. 69(2)(3)); [S.I. 2015/994](#), art. 2(c)
- F2** S. 128(5)(c) omitted (1.4.2015) by virtue of [Deregulation Act 2015 \(c. 20\)](#), s. 115(7), [Sch. 18 para. 10](#) (with s. 69(2)(3)); [S.I. 2015/994](#), art. 2(c)

129 Forfeiture or suspension of licence on conviction for relevant offence

- (1) This section applies where the holder of a personal licence is convicted of a relevant offence by or before a court in England and Wales.
- (2) The court may—
- (a) order the forfeiture of the licence, or
 - (b) order its suspension for a period not exceeding six months.
- (3) In determining whether to make an order under subsection (2), the court may take account of any previous conviction of the holder for a relevant offence.
- (4) Where a court makes an order under this section it may suspend the order pending an appeal against it.
- (5) Subject to subsection (4) and section 130, an order under this section takes effect immediately after it is made.

130 Powers of appellate court to suspend order under section 129

- (1) This section applies where—
- (a) a person (“the offender”) is convicted of a relevant offence, and
 - (b) an order is made under section 129 in respect of that conviction (“the section 129 order”).

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- (2) In this section any reference to the offender's sentence includes a reference to the section 129 order and to any other order made on his conviction and, accordingly, any reference to an appeal against his sentence includes a reference to an appeal against any order forming part of his sentence.
- (3) Where the offender—
 - (a) appeals to the Crown Court, or
 - (b) appeals or applies for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal,against his conviction or his sentence, the Crown Court or, as the case may be, the Court of Appeal may suspend the section 129 order.
- (4) Where the offender appeals or applies for leave to appeal to the [^{F3}Supreme Court]—
 - (a) under section 1 of the Administration of Justice Act 1960 (c. 65) from any decision of the High Court which is material to his conviction or sentence, or
 - (b) under section 33 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 (c. 19) from any decision of the Court of Appeal which is material to his conviction or sentence,the High Court or, as the case may require, the Court of Appeal may suspend the section 129 order.
- (5) Where the offender makes an application in respect of the decision of the court in question under section 111 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) (statement of case by magistrates' court) or section 28 of the [^{F4}Senior Courts Act 1981](c. 54) (statement of case by Crown Court) the High Court may suspend the section 129 order.
- (6) Where the offender—
 - (a) applies to the High Court for a quashing order to remove into the High Court any proceedings of a magistrates' court or of the Crown Court, being proceedings in or in consequence of which he was convicted or his sentence was passed, or
 - (b) applies to the High Court for permission to make such an application,the High Court may suspend the section 129 order.
- (7) Any power of a court under this section to suspend the section 129 order is a power to do so on such terms as the court thinks fit.
- (8) Where, by virtue of this section, a court suspends the section 129 order it must send notice of the suspension to the relevant licensing authority.
- (9) Where the section 129 order is an order for forfeiture of the licence, an order under this section to suspend that order has effect to reinstate the licence for the period of the suspension.

Textual Amendments

- F3** Words in s. 130(4) substituted (1.10.2009) by [Constitutional Reform Act 2005 \(c. 4\)](#), ss. 40, 148, [Sch. 9 para. 78](#); S.I. 2009/1604, [art. 2\(d\)](#)
- F4** Words in s. 130(5) substituted (1.10.2009) by [Constitutional Reform Act 2005 \(c. 4\)](#), ss. 59, 148, [Sch. 11 para. 1\(2\)](#); S.I. 2009/1604, [art. 2\(d\)](#)

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131 Court’s duty to notify licensing authority of convictions

- (1) This section applies where a person who holds a personal licence (“the relevant person”) is convicted, by or before a court in England and Wales, of a relevant offence in a case where—
- (a) the relevant person has given notice under section 128 (notification of personal licence), or
 - (b) the court is, for any other reason, aware of the existence of that personal licence.
- (2) The appropriate officer of the court must (as soon as reasonably practicable)—
- (a) send to the relevant licensing authority a notice specifying—
 - (i) the name and address of the relevant person,
 - (ii) the nature and date of the conviction, and
 - (iii) any sentence passed in respect of it, including any order made under section 129, and send a copy of the notice to the relevant person.
- (3) Where, on an appeal against the relevant person’s conviction for the relevant offence or against the sentence imposed on him for that offence, his conviction is quashed or a new sentence is substituted for that sentence, the court which determines the appeal must (as soon as reasonably practicable) arrange—
- (a) for notice of the quashing of the conviction or the substituting of the sentence to be sent to the relevant licensing authority, and
 - (b) for a copy of the notice to be sent to the relevant person.
- (4) Where the case is referred to the Court of Appeal under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33) (review of lenient sentence), the court must cause—
- (a) notice of any action it takes under subsection (1) of that section to be sent to the relevant licensing authority, and
 - (b) a copy of the notice to be sent to the relevant person.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (2) “the appropriate officer” is—
- (a) in the case of a magistrates' court, the [^{F5}designated officer for] the court, and
 - (b) in the case of the Crown Court, the appropriate officer;
- and section 141 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43) (meaning of “clerk of a magistrates' court”) applies in relation to this subsection as it applies in relation to that section.

Textual Amendments

- F5** Words in s. 131(5)(a) substituted (6.4.2020) by [Courts and Tribunals \(Judiciary and Functions of Staff\) Act 2018 \(c. 33\), s. 4\(3\), Sch. para. 24](#); S.I. 2020/24, reg. 3(b)

132 Licence holder’s duty to notify licensing authority of convictions [^{F6}etc]

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where the holder of a personal licence—
- (a) is convicted of a relevant offence, in a case where section 131(1) does not apply, or
 - (b) is convicted of a foreign offence.
- (2) The holder must—

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- (a) as soon as reasonably practicable after the conviction, give the relevant licensing authority a notice containing details of the nature and date of the conviction, and any sentence imposed on him in respect of it, and
- (b) as soon as reasonably practicable after the determination of any appeal against the conviction or sentence, or of any reference under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33) in respect of the case, give the relevant licensing authority a notice containing details of the determination.

[^{F7}(2A) Subsection (2B) applies where the holder of a personal licence is required to pay an immigration penalty.

(2B) The holder must, as soon as reasonably practicable after being required to pay the penalty, give the relevant licensing authority a notice containing details of the penalty, including the date of the notice by which the penalty was imposed.]

- (3) A notice under subsection (2) [^{F8}or (2B)] must be accompanied by the personal licence or, if that is not practicable, a statement of the reasons for the failure to provide the licence.
- (4) A person commits an offence if he fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with this section.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (4) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

Textual Amendments

- F6** Word in s. 132 heading inserted (6.4.2017) by [Immigration Act 2016 \(c. 19\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 4 para. 20\(2\)](#); [S.I. 2017/380](#), reg. 2(b)
- F7** [S. 132\(2A\)\(2B\)](#) inserted (6.4.2017) by [Immigration Act 2016 \(c. 19\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 4 para. 20\(3\)](#); [S.I. 2017/380](#), reg. 2(b)
- F8** Words in [s. 132\(3\)](#) inserted (6.4.2017) by [Immigration Act 2016 \(c. 19\)](#), s. 94(1), [Sch. 4 para. 20\(4\)](#); [S.I. 2017/380](#), reg. 2(b)

[^{F9}132A Convictions etc of licence-holder: powers of licensing authority

- (1) This section applies where a licensing authority has granted a personal licence and it becomes aware (whether by virtue of section 123(1), 131 or 132 or otherwise) that the holder of the licence (“ the licence holder ”) has been, at any time before or after the grant of the licence—
 - (a) convicted of any relevant offence or foreign offence, or
 - (b) required to pay an immigration penalty.
- (2) But this section does not apply at any time when in the case of a licence holder who has been convicted of any relevant offence or foreign offence—
 - (a) the licence holder has appealed against a conviction for, or any sentence imposed in relation to, a relevant offence or foreign offence and that appeal has not been disposed of, or
 - (b) the time limit for appealing against such a conviction or sentence has not expired.
- (3) The relevant licensing authority may—
 - (a) suspend the licence for a period not exceeding six months, or

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- (b) revoke the licence.
- (4) If the relevant licensing authority is considering whether to suspend or revoke the licence, the authority must give notice to the licence holder.
- (5) A notice under subsection (4) must invite the licence holder to make representations regarding—
 - (a) the relevant offence, foreign offence or immigration penalty that has caused the relevant licensing authority to issue the notice,
 - (b) any decision of a court under section 129 or 130 in relation to the licence, and
 - (c) any other relevant information (including information regarding the licence holder's personal circumstances).
- (6) The licence holder may make representations under subsection (5) to the relevant licensing authority within the period of 28 days beginning with the day the notice was issued.
- (7) Before deciding whether to suspend or revoke the licence the relevant licensing authority must take into account—
 - (a) any representations made by the licence holder under this section,
 - (b) any decision of a court under section 129 or 130 of which the licensing authority is aware, and
 - (c) any other information which the authority considers relevant.
- (8) Having taken into account the matters described in subsection (7) the relevant licensing authority may make a decision whether to suspend or revoke a licence, unless subsection (9) applies.
- (9) This subsection applies where the relevant licensing authority has taken into account the matters described in subsection (7) and proposes not to revoke the licence.
- (10) Where subsection (9) applies the authority must—
 - (a) give notice to the chief officer of police for its area that it proposes not to revoke the licence, and
 - (b) invite the officer to make representations regarding the issue of whether the licence should be suspended or revoked having regard to the crime prevention objective.
- (11) The chief officer of police may make representations under subsection (10)(b) to the relevant licensing authority within the period of 14 days beginning with the day the notice was received.
- (12) Where the relevant licensing authority has given notice to the chief officer of police under subsection (10)(a), the authority must take into account—
 - (a) any representations from the officer, and
 - (b) the matters described in subsection (7),and then make a decision whether to suspend or revoke the licence.
- (13) The relevant licensing authority must give notice of any decision made under subsection (8) or (12) to the licence holder and the chief officer of police, including reasons for the decision.
- (14) A decision under this section does not have effect—
 - (a) until the end of the period given for appealing against the decision, or

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(b) if the decision is appealed against, until the appeal is disposed of.

(15) A decision under subsection (8) or (12) may be appealed (see paragraph 17(5A) of Part 3 of Schedule 5 (appeals: personal licences)).]

Textual Amendments

F9 S. 132A inserted (31.1.2017 for specified purposes, 6.4.2017 in so far as not already in force) by Policing and Crime Act 2017 (c. 3), ss. 138(3), 183(1)(5)(e); S.I. 2017/399, reg. 3(d)

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