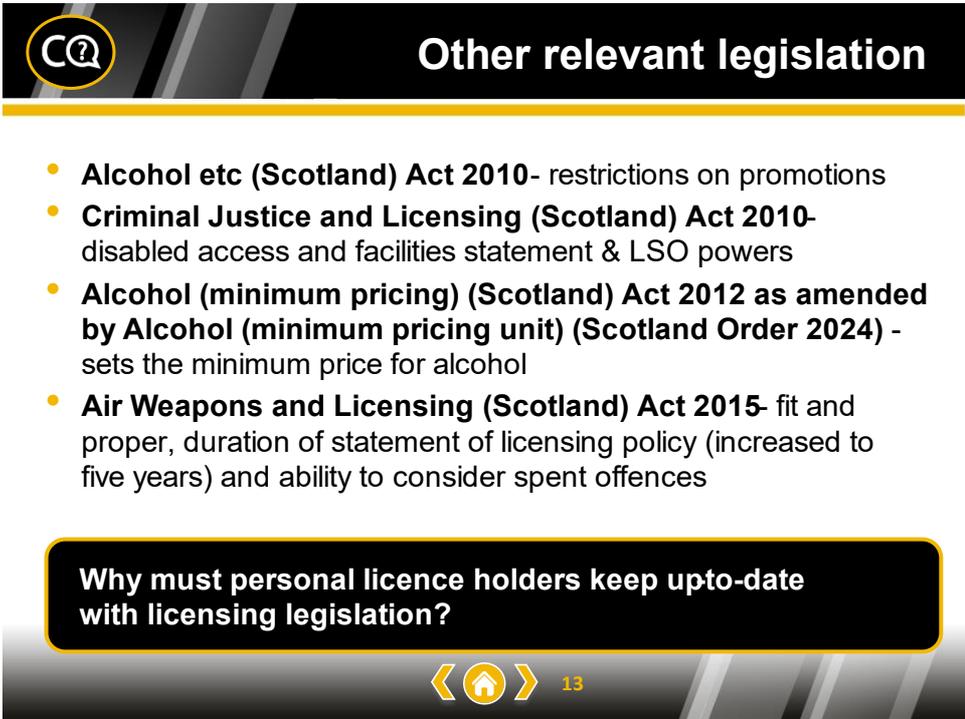


Scottish Certificate for Personal Licence Holders (SCPLH) PPT

Ed 7. September 2024

Date of update:
September 2024

The following updates have been made to the 7th edition of this training presentation.

Slide No	Update comments
General notes	From the 30 th September the minimum unit price for the purchase of a alcohol drink in Scotland will increase from 50p per unit to 65p per unit.
13	<p>3rd bullet point has been updated to:</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a slide titled "Other relevant legislation" with a list of four bullet points. Below the list is a callout box asking "Why must personal licence holders keep up-to-date with licensing legislation?". At the bottom of the slide is a navigation bar with a home icon and the number 13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alcohol etc (Scotland) Act 2010- restrictions on promotions• Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010- disabled access and facilities statement & LSO powers• Alcohol (minimum pricing) (Scotland) Act 2012 as amended by Alcohol (minimum pricing unit) (Scotland Order 2024) - sets the minimum price for alcohol• Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015- fit and proper, duration of statement of licensing policy (increased to five years) and ability to consider spent offences <p>Why must personal licence holders keep up-to-date with licensing legislation?</p> <p>< Home > 13</p>
	<p>The tutor notes have been updated to:</p> <p>Class question Why must personal licence holders keep up-to-date with licensing legislation?</p> <p>In 2024, the Scottish Parliament voted to keep minimum unit pricing and to increase the minimum unit price from 50p to 65p.</p> <p>Since its introduction there have been changes to the act, some of which affect the role of the personal licence holder and the operation of licensed premises. This gives an overview of some of the changes which may be relevant to personal licence holders.</p> <p>Answer Personal licence holders need to be aware of and understand changes to licensing legislation, particularly where these changes have an impact on their role and affect the operation of their workplace. Failing to implement changes may result in non-compliance with the law and prosecution.</p>

Statutory body: Planning officers and building standards officers and their role and powers have been added to the table in slide 30.

Note: slides 29 and 30 have been altered in design to accommodate this change

Other statutory bodies – roles & powers

The police and other statutory bodies can legally enter and inspect licenced premises.

Statutory body	Roles and powers
Police	Police are consultees and may object or comment on licence applications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of the law • Entry at any time for inspections • Entry to intervene in incidents • Prevention of disorder • Liaison with LSOs and licence holders
Trading Standards	Ensure compliance with and investigate breaches of consumer law. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request information • Observe the business • Enter (with or without 2 days' written notice) • Enter with a warrant
Environmental Health	To improve, protect and maintain public health. Entry at any reasonable time to check: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food safety and food standards • occupational health • public health • waste • pollution • noise



Other statutory bodies – roles & powers

Statutory body	Roles and powers
Fire service	Must be notified of new premises licence applications. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with fire regulations • Power to enter for inspection and enforcement • Request information, documents and records • Serve prohibition, enforcement and alteration notices
HMRC enforcement (customs and excise)	Investigate alcohol or tobacco duty fraud. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry and inspection of business premises • Inspection of excise goods • Removal of goods
Immigration	Ensure compliance with immigration law and investigate immigration offences. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent illegal working
Planning officers and building standards officers	Have rights of entry to ensure development and building works on premises are carried out correctly and safely.



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The MUP has been updated in the 9th bullet point from 50p to 65p



Mandatory conditions – all premises

These conditions apply to **all** licensed premises

- Sales of alcohol and other activities in compliance with operating plan
- Alcohol sales only when premises manager appointed
- Sales must be supervised or authorised by the personal licence holder or responsible person
- Everyone (except personal licence holders) to receive 2 hours training before selling alcohol
- No irresponsible alcohol promotions
- All premises must have an age verification policy with regards to the sale of alcohol to those who look under 25
- No alcohol free of charge or at a reduced rate
- Must pay the annual licence fee on time
- Minimum price for alcoholic drinks is 65p per unit of alcohol .



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The 6th bullet point and tutor notes have been updated – the text x 100 has been removed in both



Minimum Pricing of Alcohol

An offence to sell alcohol for less than 65p per unit.

- MUP is a mandatory condition of all premises and occasional licences
- Applies to alcohol for consumption both on and off the premises
- Aims to reduce alcohol abuse and harm
- Prevents strong alcohol being sold cheaply
- The minimum price of alcohol is 65p per unit
- Calculated using MUP (65p) x Strength (abv) x Volume (litres).

Can you calculate the MUP of a 1 litre bottle of vodka with 42% abv?



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Handouts and handout answers	Handout 5 and answers have been updated to reflect the new MUP: a) $0.65 \times 45 \times 1 = \text{£}7.80$ b) $0.65 \times 45 \times 1 = \text{£}29.25$ c) $0.65 \times 13 \times 0.75 = \text{£}6.34$
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---End---