
THE LICENSING ACT 2003

On 10th July 2003 the Licensing Act 2003 received Royal Assent. Guidance Notes were published together with a timetable for introduction. The 7th February 2005 marked the First Appointed Day from which time Licensing Authorities began processing applications under the scheme, with a final roll out date, (the Second Appointed Day), 24th November 2005 which brought an end to the old licensing regimes.

The Act is applicable in England and Wales.

LICENSABLE ACTIVITIES ARE:

- The sale by retail of alcohol;
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club;
- The provision of regulated entertainment; and
- The provision of late night refreshment.

THE FOUR MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE ACT ARE:

1. The prevention of crime and disorder;
2. Public safety;
3. The prevention of public nuisance; and
4. The protection of children from harm.

The Government's aims behind the Act are to clamp down on crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.

KEY MEASURES:

- Flexible opening hours – potentially 24 hours a day 7 days a week.
- Personal licences – allowing holders to sell or serve alcohol for consumption on or off premises that hold a Premises Licence.
- Single licensing scheme – incorporating the six existing licences ie. alcohol, public entertainment, cinemas, theatres, late night refreshment houses and night cafes.
- Local Authorities to issue Club Premises Certificates, Personal and Premises Licences in future.

YACHT CLUBS:

The provisions of the Act are applicable to Private Members Clubs and therefore most Yacht Clubs with a bar are affected.

LOCAL AUTHORITY:

Under the Act your Local Authority is your Licensing Authority. Each Licensing Authority publishes a Statement of Licensing Policy setting out how it intends to deal with the four main objectives of the Act. It must consult with responsible authorities, licensees and the general public on its licensing policy statement, which is renewable every 3 years. In each three year period the Licensing Authority must keep its policy under review and make such revisions to it as it considers necessary.

You should contact your Licensing Authority to see if it is producing a News Letter/Info Pack on the issues contained in the Act and ask to be put on its database to receive up to date advice and information. Your Licensing Authority may offer a personal service, a kind of surgery, whereby you make an appointment with your Licensing Officer who will provide guidance and assistance in completing the relevant application forms.

CLUB PREMISES CERTIFICATE:

This Certificate replaced the old Registered Club Certificate. It is provided for under Part 4 of the Act. A club premises certificate may be issued to a "Qualifying Club" in relation to the supply of alcohol; this is defined by clauses 61 to 64 of the Act by reference to the following:

- No one may be admitted as a member without an interval of at least two days after their nomination or application for membership;
 - a person who is admitted as a member other than by prior nomination or application must wait at least two days before enjoying the privileges of membership;
 - the club must act in good faith (ie. be a genuine club and not a 'front' for a business);
 - club must have at least 25 members; and
 - alcohol is only supplied to members (including guests and affiliated guests) by or on behalf of the club.
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- In addition, if the purchase of alcohol is not managed by the club in general meeting or otherwise by the general body of members, it should be managed by a committee whose

members are members of the club, are at least 18 years old and are elected by the members of the club.

- No individual person should receive any benefit for purchasing alcohol. Although benefit may, of course, accrue to the club as whole.

APPLICATION:

Application is made on the prescribed form which must be accompanied by the existing Club Registration Certificate, a Plan of the Premises; the Club's Operating Schedule (where application is to vary existing provisions or for a new licence), a copy of the Rules of the Club and the appropriate fee. Application forms can be obtained from your Local Authority.

Note the details of how your club has been operating in the last two or three years on your application form; this will help meet any possible public or authority objections when you apply for a Certificate.

The application to convert must be copied to the Chief of Police within 48 hours of its submission to the Licensing Authority.

For new applications and applications to convert and vary, copies must also be submitted to the following responsible authorities:

- The Fire Authority;
- Health and Safety Executive; and
- Other responsible authorities relevant to your application as specified in your Local Authority's Statement of Licensing Policy/Guidance Notes.

An application for a new certificate or a conversion and variation of an existing certificate must be advertised, for a period no less than 28 consecutive days starting on the day after the application was given to the Licensing Authority, in the following ways:

- Display of a Notice which is of a pale blue colour, at least A4 in size, printed in black font type of a size equal to or larger than 16 point, displayed immediately on or outside the premises for a period of 21 days, together with information about where full details of the application may be viewed
- A notice in a local newspaper or, when not available, an equivalent publication read in the locality of the operation of the club, on at least one occasion not more than 10 working

days after the giving of the application to the licensing authority.

In each case the notice must contain:

- the name of the applicant;
- the address or a description of the premises sufficient to identify its location and extent;
- the licensable activities which it is proposed will be carried on from the premises;
- the address where the register of the relevant licensing authority is kept and where the record of the application may be inspected;
- the dates between which an interested party or a responsible authority may make representations (i.e. 20 clear days after the application is delivered to the licensing authority);
- a statement that representations must be in writing; and
- a statement that it is an offence knowingly or recklessly to make a false statement in connection with an application and the maximum fine for which a person is liable on summary conviction for the offence.

It is advisable to check with your Licensing Authority that your notice is in an appropriate format.

DCMS publishes guidance to help clubs fill in the application form which is available on the DCMS website.

CLUB OPERATING SCHEDULE:

An Operating Schedule is only required for applications to vary an existing licence or for a new licence – it is not required in an application for conversion.

The operating schedule must set out details relating to the operation of particular club premises. Those details include:

- the activities the qualifying club proposes to carry out;
- the proposed hours of those activities and other times when it is proposed that the premises will be open to members and their guests;
- details of any risks associated with the location and size;
- whether, where the qualifying club activities include the supply of alcohol, the supplies will be for consumption on or off the premises or both;
- a statement of how it is intended to promote the licensing objectives; and

- events for non-members.

You may consider including in your Operating Schedule the following:

- hours of operation – different days of the week;
- guest register;
- door staff
- fire risk assessment, evacuation procedure and staff/volunteer training;
- maximum occupancy figures;
- smoking policy;
- policy on parties or individuals arriving at the bar already intoxicated;
- procedure for hostile situations relating to drunk members/guests;
- communication and liaison with local police (this may be covered in the emergency plan or may form an extension to same);
- chain of command at the premises in relation to alcohol disorder incident (i.e. who is responsible for contact with police);
- health and safety;
- co-operation with emergency services;
- emergency procedures; and
- specific safety requirements apply in each type of operating environment

This list is not exhaustive and there may be many other matters that your club will need to include in the Operating Schedule.

The significance of the operating schedule is that if the application for the Club Premises Certificate is granted, the details will be incorporated into the Certificate, which will set out the permitted activities and the limitations on them. It is advisable to overstate the club's requirements as, although you may have applied for 24 hour licensing, you will not necessarily have to implement it but you at least have it there if you need it; saving the club from having to re-apply to vary the licence in the case of extended opening hours, special events etc with the added cost and time that would involve.

The Guidance (details to be found at the end of this leaflet) suggests that 'in preparing an operating schedule, it is important that applicants have a good idea of the expectations of the Licensing Authority and the Responsible Authorities about the steps that are necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives. Licensing Authorities and Responsible Authorities are urged to

ensure that applicants can readily access advice about these matters and so far as possible publish material about them’.

CLUB RULES:

The club rules (or constitution) must make clear the purpose of the club as a bona fide (good faith) private members club, governed by an elected committee. It is advisable to include the widest possible definition, in the club rules and the club’s operating schedule, of a ‘guest’.

The word ‘guest’ is deliberately not defined by the Act so as to allow inclusion of ‘guests’ as defined by the club’s rules. Your definition of guest may include competitors, visiting yachtsmen, formal club reciprocals, visiting RYA club members and friends and family of the above. As there is no statutory limit on the number of guests permitted, you may wish to review the Club Rules to provide for a greater number of guests.

The Department for Culture Media and Sport has stated that the procedure and rules for the admittance of guests and the supply to them of alcohol has not changed under the new Licensing Act.

The DCMS has published revised guidance notes on the Licensing Act 2003. Within this guidance there is a very helpful section dealing with the issue of club members and their guests.

There is now a reference to ‘guests of any member of the club or the club collectively’, which widens the admission scope considerably. However, if this widened definition is abused by a club, a point may be reached where it would be considered to be operating commercially and thus acting contrary to its qualifying club status.

For the sake of flexibility, the Act does not define a ‘guest’ but advises that the “manner in which they are admitted as ‘guests’ would be for the Club to determine and to consider setting out in their own club rules.

There is no mandatory requirement under the Act for guests to be signed in by a member of the club.

There is a duty to notify the Licensing Authority of any changes in the name or alteration to the rules of the club. However, the Licensing Authority cannot veto or ask for changes to the rules of the club. There may be conditions attached to the Certificate.

If a club intends to change its rules, if the change relates to the Licensing Act and to a club's qualifying status, then this needs to be notified to the Licensing Authority immediately, however, if the change is minor and does not have any application to the Act or to a club's qualifying status, then the Licensing Authority need not be notified.

Qualifying Clubs have a special status under licensing law; clubs holding certificates are exempt from the requirement for any member or employee to hold a Personal Licence to supply or sell alcohol to members or guests, clubs are also exempt from the requirement to have a Designated Premises Supervisor.

The Licensing Authority must grant the Certificate unless representations, which relate to the four licensing objectives, are made.

LACORS is the Local Government Body that oversees the implementation of all regulations. If you are experiencing problems with your Local Authority over issues such as the definition of 'guest' or indeed any other issues under the Act, we advise you to refer your Local Authority to LACORS for guidance.

PREMISES PLAN:

The Act stipulates that the plan must be on a scale of 1:100; however, we are advised that some Licensing Authorities *may* consider accepting a non-standard scale. Speak to your Licensing Authority about this.

The plan must show:

- the extent of the boundary of the building, if relevant, and any external and internal walls of the building and, if different, the perimeter of the premises;
- the location of points of access to and egress from the premises;
- if different from (b) above, the location of escape routes from the premises;
- in a case where the premises is used for more than one existing licensable activity, the area within the premises used for each activity;
- in a case where an existing licensable activity relates to the supply of alcohol, the location or locations on the premises which is or are used for the consumption of alcohol;
- fixed structures (including furniture) or similar objects temporarily in a fixed location (but not furniture) which may

- impact on the ability of individuals on the premises to use exits or escape routes without impediment;
- in a case where the premises includes a stage or raised area, the location and height of each stage or area relative to the floor;
- in a case where the premises includes any steps, stairs, elevators or lifts, the location of the steps, stairs, elevators or lifts;
- in a case where the premises includes any room or rooms containing toilet facilities, the location of the room or rooms;
- the location and type of any fire safety and any other safety equipment (which includes fire extinguishers, fire doors, fire alarms and other similar equipment) and;
- the location of a kitchen, if any, on the premises.

CHILDREN:

A key change to clubs under the Act is that the general offence of supplying alcohol to people under 18 will now apply to clubs as it does elsewhere. However, 16 and 17 year olds may be permitted to consume beer, wine or cider provided that it is for consumption at a table meal and that the young person is accompanied at the meal by an individual aged 18 or over.

Children under 16 unaccompanied by an adult will no longer be permitted in premises which are used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol. However, as clubhouses are generally used for a variety of purposes they should therefore not have to exclude under 16 year olds.

PREMISES LICENCE:

Some larger clubs which are run on a more business like basis may find a club premises certificate too restrictive and may opt to have a premises licence.

This may be granted for a fixed time or indefinitely. Applicants for a Premises Licence must be 18 years old or over and must submit the following:

- A plan of the building;
- An operating schedule which must contain details of the relevant licensing activities, the time during which the activities are to take place, any other times which the premises are to be open to the public; if the license is to have effect for a limited period, that period; where the supply of alcohol is involved prescribed information in respect of the

individual who is to act as premises supervisor (who is the holder of a Personal Licence) and whether the supply of alcohol is proposed on or off the premises or both; how the premises will be operated safely and how applicant proposes to fulfil the licensing objectives.

- The appropriate fee.

The Local Authority must grant a Licence unless it conflicts with one of the four Licensing Objectives. Where representations are made the Local Authorities Licensing Committee will examine the application. It may attach conditions to the Licence.

PERSONAL LICENCE:

This type of licence is granted to an individual in order to authorise the sale of alcohol in premises, in accordance with a Premises Licence.

In order to qualify for a personal licence an applicant must:

- be aged 18 or over
- have not forfeited a personal licence within 5 years prior to making application
- have not been convicted of any relevant or foreign offence
- hold an approved qualification

The British Institute of Innkeepers Awarding Body (BIIAB) have designed a qualification which meets the requirements of the Licensing Act and is approved by Government.

The content of the qualification covers licensing law as defined in the Licensing Act 2003 and the social responsibilities of the personal licence holder. To gain the qualification candidates must pass an examination, which covers the syllabus defined by Department of Culture, Media & Sport.

The Examination is generally taken at the end of a days training, although self study may be an option. The Exam lasts 40 minutes and consists of 40 multiple choice questions in 2 parts:

- Part 1 consists of 8 compulsory questions, which must be answered correctly in order to pass the exam
- Part 2 consists of 32 questions selected from across the syllabus, in order to pass the exam 22 out of 32 questions must be answered correctly.

The BIIAB have produced a Handbook, which contains details of the syllabus and further exam details. Copies of the handbook are available from BIIAB (website details appear at the end of this leaflet).

Typical cost of a 1 day open course, handbook, exam & certification is £140 plus VAT. The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) has thus far accredited 3 qualifications, which can be used to meet the third criteria above. They are:

- BIIAB Level 2 National Certificate for Personal Licence Holders. Website: www.bii.org Telephone: 01276 684 449 Email: qualifications@bii.org Address: BIIAB, Wessex House, 80 Park Street, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PT
- GOAL Level 2 Certificate for Personal Licence Holders. Website: www.ediplc.com Telephone: 08707 202909 Email: customerservice@ediplc.com Address: Qualifications & Processing Centre, Athena House, 112 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, DA15 7BJ
- GQAL Level 2 National Certificate for Personal Licence Holders Website: www.nationaltrainingco.com Telephone: 01305 786 639 Email: enquiries@pubshop.co.uk Address : The Pubshop Ltd, Orchard Leigh, 96 Rodwell Avenue, Weymouth, DT4 8SQ

Each of the qualifications is available from a number of training providers across the country. The Awarding body websites will give further details.

You should apply to the Licensing Authority where you live for the granting of a Personal Licence. Such Licences will be valid for 10 years. An individual may hold only one Personal Licence. Duties may be attached to the Licence and indeed the Licence may be revoked if the holder is convicted of certain offences. There is a duty to notify the Licensing Authority of any change of name or address and of any convictions.

Existing licence holders who applied for conversion by 6th August 2005 will have been given "grandfather" rights to transfer to a new Personal Licence.

REVIEW OF LICENCES/CERTIFICATES:

An Interested Party or Responsible Authority may apply to the relevant licensing authority for a review of the Licence.

MANDATORY CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON LICENCES INVOLVING THE SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL:

Alcohol may not be supplied if a designated premises supervisor is not present; or if the designated premises supervisor is not currently holding a personal licence or the personal licence has been suspended. However, these conditions are not applicable to Qualifying Clubs.

NEW MANDATORY LICENSING CONDITIONS:

These were introduced by the Home Office under the Policing and Crime Act 2009. From 6th April 2010 licensed premises are required to:

- offer free tap water;
- ban irresponsible drinks promotions (but just what will constitute 'irresponsible' drinks promotions? The Home Office has provided some examples but clearly there will be border line cases and varying interpretations by local authorities and police forces thereby undermining the concept of 'consistency');
- and not dispense alcohol direct into the mouth.

From 1st October licensed premises must:

- have an age verification policy in place that is ID requirements from anyone who looks underage; and
- offer smaller drinks measures.

The mandatory conditions (both as to the DPS and irresponsible promotions) do not apply to activities authorised by a Temporary Event Notice.

FEES:

The Government Consulted on fee levels under the Act and the sailing fraternity produced more response to it than any other interested body; however the Government evidently paid no attention to concerns over the proposed fees which represent a massive increase in costs to our clubs. Instead it hiked the fee levels up by 50%. Whilst we accept that an increase in fees was inevitable, the level of increase may be crippling to clubs. We have therefore, in conjunction with the Central Council for Physical Recreation (CCPR), lobbied the Government for a review.

The Independent Fees Review Panel published its report in January 2007. The report covers a number of issues including fees. Despite the fact that the Report was published in January 2007, the Government has not yet responded to it.

In the meantime the Culture Media and Sport Select Committee Reported on the Licensing Act 2003¹, when it made clear that it views the current licensing fees paid by clubs as excessive, *'we note that the Government has previously considered the issue of fees being charged to not-for-profit and sporting clubs for premises licences, and the conclusions of the Independent Fees Review Panel on this matter. We accept that the cost of alcoholic drinks should not be subsidised by the Government. However it seems to us highly unsatisfactory that such clubs, with modest turnover and laudable aims, should be treated in exactly the same way as commercial operations. This is especially so in the case of sports clubs. We recommend that in the case of not-for-profit clubs only the bar area should be taken into account when assessing the rateable value of the premises for the purposes of determining the appropriate licensing fee. We further recommend that all sports clubs, regardless of whether they are registered CASCs, be placed in a fee band based upon 20% of their rateable value.'* The Government's response to the Select Committee Report does not agree with the Report's findings on the issue of fees payable by the not-for-profit/sports clubs sector and has therefore, rather unfortunately confirmed that, for the time being at least, the fee structure will not change.

At the present time the level fees are as follows:

Rateable Value	Band	Application Fee	Annual Fee
No rateable value to £4,300	A	£100	£70
£4,301 to £33,000	B	£190	£180
£33,001 to £87,000	C	£315	£295
£87,001 to £125,000	D	£460	£320
£125,001 and above	E	£635	£350

There are other fees under the Act that clubs will be subject to, such as Temporary Event Notices, Notification of Change of name or address etc. The detail of the new fee structure can be found at www.culture.gov.uk/alcohol_and_entertainment/fee_levels.htm

¹ 14 May 2009.

PERMITTED TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES (TEMPORARY & OCCASIONAL EVENTS):

The purpose of Temporary Event Notice (TENs) is to allow unlicensed premises/persons, as well as those with a Premises Licence and/or a Club Premises Certificate to hold a specified number of events during the course of the year, that are open to the public, which were either not provided for on the Licence/Certificate, or are events over and above that provided for on the Licence/Certificate.

In terms of clubs this may mean that they can apply for a Club Premises Certificate and still open their doors to the public on a specified number of occasions and need not apply for a Premises Licence in order to do so.

These Licences cover events involving up to 499 people and which lasts for up to 96 hours.

A Personal Licence holder may be permitted up to 50 temporary or occasional events per year at other premises which are not licensed.

Non-Personal Licence holders may be able to hold up to 5 temporary events per year.

There is a limit of 12 Temporary Event Notices available for a particular premises in a calendar year with a maximum aggregate duration of 15 days. So for clubs with club premises certificate, the available number of TENs in a calendar year is 12.

The key feature of permitted temporary activities is that no authorisation is required. The system involves giving notification of an event, in the form of a temporary event notice (TEN), at least 10 working days before the start of the temporary event, to the relevant licensing authority (usually the local authority in which the temporary event is being held) and the police.

The police may object to a Temporary/Occasional Event on the grounds of crime and disorder.

The new Licensing regime is intended to provide a single 'light touch' system for permitted temporary activities. The new provisions will apply to the supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment and also the provision of late night refreshment.

The effect of these reforms is to minimise the regulatory burden on occasional, small events, which are likely to give rise to problems.

In 2005 the Government consulted on the number of permitted Temporary Event Notices and the form of Notice. The objective being a determination of whether there was an appetite for licensees to have the use of more TENs. Unfortunately the Government has stated that it is not convinced that it is appropriate to increase the number of TENs. It believes the current system is working well and is therefore reluctant to make any changes to it.

DURATION OF LICENCE:

Premises Licence unless for a fixed duration are valid indefinitely. Personal Licences will be valid for 10 years and may be renewed for further periods of 10 years.

Club Premises Certificates are valid indefinitely, subject to withdrawal by the Licensing Authority under S.88 upon review; or S. 90 the club ceasing to be a qualifying club; or surrender by the club.

APPEALS:

Appeals against licensing decisions may be made to the Magistrates Court within 21 days of being notified of the decision by the Licensing Authority.

CONVERSION:

Licences currently in force were automatically converted to the new system on the same terms. As from 7th February 2005 current licensees had until 6th August 2005 to apply for conversion to the new type licences. Variations to current licenses were able to be included on the application. Licences/Certificates issued during the transition period will remain dormant until the Second Appointed Day.

When applying for a straight forward conversion there was no requirement for an Operating Schedule.

Licensees will need to have applied for and received their new type licences by the Second Appointed Day. If the new Licence has not been obtained by the Second Appointed Day the club bar will be unlicensed and unable to trade. Speak to your Licensing Authority about this.

There was a presumption that existing Registered Club Premises holders would be granted a Club Premises Certificate unless there are any police objections on grounds of crime prevention.

VARIATION:

If a club wishes to vary the hours during which a licensable activity is permitted or perhaps add a licensable activity, the full variation procedure will be necessary. This involves making an application to the Licensing Authority together with a fee based upon the rateable value of the premises. Responsible authorities must be given copies of the application and accompanying documentation. Applicants are required to publish a notice in local newspaper and display a brief summary of the application on an A4 size notice immediately on or outside the premises in order to allow interested parties to make representations.

Much criticism has been made of the complexity and cost of the full variation procedure. As a result of this, in 2008 the Government consulted on proposed changes to the procedure to introduce a new simplified 'minor variations' procedure. The object of the proposal was to ensure a costly variation would not be required where minor changes, which do not impact adversely on the licensing objectives (for example a small variation to the layout of the premises), are sought.

Licensing Authorities will decide whether a variation is minor within the broad parameters of the promotion of the licensing objectives and having regard to the Statutory Guidance made under the Act. Variations to licensing hours are excluded from the minor variations process and must therefore proceed via the full variation route.

The adoption of the Minor Variations Order was delayed due to the concern of the Lords and the Commons that substantial variations could possibly slip through the net. The procedure, which came into effect on 29th July 2009, is no longer the simple notification process originally intended but rather requires clubs to post a white notice on the premises for ten consecutive working days and allows the Licensing Authority to consult with appropriate responsible authorities. The Licensing Authority will have 15 days to determine a club's application, however, if it does not do so within that time period the application will be rejected and a club will have to re-apply (the original application and fee may be used for the re-application).

The one saving grace for clubs is that the application itself is £89 and they will save on the costs of advertising, as there is no

requirement to advertise a minor variation in the paper nor is there any requirement upon the licensee to notify the responsible authorities (the Licensing Officer must consult relevant responsible authorities if there is any doubt about the impact of the variation on the licensing objectives and they require specialist advise).

If the minor variation application is refused the application fee is lost and it will be necessary to submit a full application with the resulting cost and time delay.

DRINKING UP TIME:

This is abolished under the Act; it is therefore advisable for you to introduce your own drinking up policy in the club's operating schedule.

HOTLINE:

An information hotline, set up by the Local Government Association (LGA) and LACORS, aimed at assisting licensees with the new licensing law, is available. The number to call is 020 7072 7447.

SCOTLAND:

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 came into force in Scotland at 5am on 1st September 2009, which brings Scottish licensing laws into line with the law in England and Wales. The new Act can be accessed via this link;

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2005/asp_20050016_en_1

All places selling alcohol now need a licence for the premises and a separate personal licence for a designated member of staff fully trained in the new legislation. The legislation also bans pubs and clubs from offering discounted drinks when bought in bulk. Customers will also be entitled to free tap water, and soft drinks must be priced at a reasonable level.

FURTHER INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING WEBSITES:

The Act can be viewed at the Office of Public Sector Information website <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030017.htm> however, the explanatory notes may be more user friendly <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/en2003/2003en17.htm>

The Department for Culture, Media and Sport (www.culture.gov.uk) publish guidance notes which you can access if you click on the following link

http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/press_notices/archive_2004/dcms088_04.htm. There is also a Questions and Answers section for Clubs.

The revised guidance can be accessed by clicking on the following link

http://www.culture.gov.uk/global/publications/archive_2006/revise_dguide_section182.htm?properties=archive%5F2006%2C%2Falcohol%5Fand%5Fentertainment%2FQuickLinks%2Fpublications%2Fdefault%2C&month=

LACORS, the Local Authorities Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services – www.lacors.gov.uk

The British Institute of Innkeepers www.bii.org

A national standards document entitled '***Social Responsibility Standards for the Production and Sale of Alcoholic Drinks in the UK***' is also available. It sets out minimum operating standards for pubs, clubs, drinks producers and the off-trade. It can be downloaded from the British Beer & Pub Association website www.beerandpub.com

Disclaimer:

The RYA Legal Team provides generic legal advice for its members, affiliated clubs and RTCs. This leaflet represents the RYA's interpretation of the law. It takes all reasonable care to ensure that the information contained in this leaflet is accurate. The RYA cannot accept responsibility for any errors or omissions contained in this leaflet, or for any loss caused or sustained by any person relying on it. Before taking any specific action based on the advice in this leaflet, members are advised to check the up to date position and take appropriate professional advice.

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