

# **CHRISTMAS DAY AND NEW YEAR'S DAY TRADING (SCOTLAND) ACT 2007**

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## **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

1. These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by the Non-Executive Bills Unit on behalf of Karen Whitefield MSP. They have been prepared in order to assist the reader of the Act. They do not form part of the Act and have not been endorsed by the Parliament.
2. The Notes should be read in conjunction with the Act. They are not, and are not meant to be, a comprehensive description of the Act. So where a section or a part of a section does not seem to require any explanation or comment, none is given.

### **SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND TO THE ACT**

3. The Act prohibits large shops from opening for the purpose of retail trading on Christmas day and confers power to prohibit such shops opening on New Year's day. At present there is no legislation in place in Scotland to stop shops of any size from trading on any day of the year.
4. The Act does this by:
  - Making it a criminal offence for a large shop to open for the purpose of making retail sales on Christmas day.
  - Conferring power on the Scottish Ministers to make it a criminal offence, by order to be approved by the Parliament, for a large shop to open for the purpose of making retail sales on New Year's day, following a consultation, the making of a report and the submission of a statement of reasons to the Parliament
  - Defining a large shop as one with a trading floor area exceeding 280 square metres.
  - Exempting specified trades or businesses and shops at specified places
  - Defining who commits the offence and providing a due diligence defence.

### **COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS**

#### ***Section 1: Large shops not to open on Christmas Day***

5. **Section 1** prevents a large shop from opening on Christmas day for the purpose of retail trading unless that large shop is exempt under section 2. A large shop is defined in section 6 as one with a relevant floor area over 280 square metres. The relevant area is defined as the area being used for making retail sales or displaying goods in connection with such sales. The definition of "retail sale" makes clear that it is opening for the purpose of retailing goods to the general public unconnected to a trade or business that is being prohibited.

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6. The area to qualify as a large shop is taken from the Sunday Trading Act 1994. A similar description was also used in the Christmas Day (Trading) Act 2004. Neither measure applies to Scotland.

### ***Section 2: Application of section 1 to New Year's Day***

7. **Section 2** provides that the Scottish Ministers can apply section 1 of the Bill to New Year's day. They may do so by laying a draft order before the Parliament. However before they can lay the order, they must consult with the persons referred to in sub-section 2(4). They are also required to lay before the Parliament a report about economic impact and the impact on family life plus a statement of reasons.

### ***Section 3: Exemptions***

8. In addition to those shops which do not exceed the qualifying size, further premises are exempt by section 3 of the Act.
9. The exemption at sub-paragraph 3(a)(i) relates to the sale of meals, refreshments or alcohol on the premises in which they are sold for consumption. As a consequence restaurants, cafes, public houses and any other sit-in eateries are exempt even when they exceed the 280 square metre size limit. Sub-paragraph 3(a)(ii) relates to meals or refreshments prepared to order but consumed away from the premises and thus take-away eateries are exempt (again even where they exceed the size limit).
10. **Paragraph 3(b)** exempts registered pharmacies, but only to enable prescriptions to be dispensed.
11. The exemption at paragraph 3(c) covers shops at ports, railway stations or commercial airports in order to cater principally, although not exclusively, for the needs of passengers in transit. Similarly the exception at paragraph 3(d) covers motorway service areas, and paragraph 3(e) allows for the sale of fuel and other products retailed by filling stations to motorists.

### ***Section 4: Offence***

12. This section provides that the occupier and any person responsible for controlling or managing the shop operations commit an offence if they allow a shop to trade in breach of section 1. The section also sets out that prosecution for any offence is by summary criminal procedure with a maximum penalty of a fine up to £50,000.

### ***Section 5: Offences by bodies corporate etc.***

13. **Section 5** applies the offence under the Act to bodies corporate, partnerships, trustees and unincorporated associations to ensure that all who control shops opening can be found liable.
14. Where an offence has been committed by such a body of persons with the consent or involvement of a person concerned in the management or control of the body such as a director, partner, officer or employee (or any other person specified) of a corporate body or similar, that person will be guilty of an offence as well as the organisation itself. This arises when they consent to, or connive in, the commission of an offence by the organisation, or if their negligence results in the commission of an offence by the organisation.

### ***Section 6: Defence of due diligence***

15. **Section 6** provides a defence for anyone accused of the offence in section 5. That defence is that they or anyone working for them or representing them had taken all reasonable precautions and had tried to the best of their ability to avoid committing the offence. It is considered that this will require the taking of positive measures such

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as training staff in their responsibilities. It will therefore not be a defence for accused persons to solely argue that they did not know the shop was in fact open for trade.

## **PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY**

The following table sets out, for each Stage of the proceedings in the Scottish Parliament for this Act, the dates on which the proceedings at the Stage took place, the references to the Official Report of those proceedings and the dates on which the Committee Reports and other papers relating to the Act were published, and the references to those Reports and other papers.

| <i>Proceedings and Reports</i>             | <i>Reference</i>  |
|--|---|
| <b>Introduction</b>                        |   |
| 20 March 2006                              | Act as introduced (SP Act 41)   |
| <b>Stage 1</b>                             |   |
| <i>(a) Justice 2 Committee</i>             |   |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> Meeting, 2006             | 5 September 2006  |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> Meeting, 2006             | 12 September 2006   |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting, 2006             | 19 September 2006   |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> Meeting, 2006             | 3 October 2006  |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> Meeting, 2006             | 24 October 2006   |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> Meeting, 2006             | 7 November 2006   |
| Report                                     | 14 November 2006  |
| <i>(b) Consideration by the Parliament</i> |   |
| 22 November 2006                           | Cols 29527–29564  |
| <b>Stage 2</b>                             |   |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Meeting 2007 (Session 2)   | 16 January 2007, Cols 3121–3134 & Minutes J2/S2/07/2/M                                |
| <b>Stage 3</b>                             |   |
| <i>(a) Consideration by the Parliament</i> |   |
| Stage 3                                    | 7 March 2007, Cols 32778– 32826   |
| <b>Royal Assent</b>                        |   |
| 13 April 2007                              | <a href="#">Christmas Day and New Year's Day Trading (Scotland) Act 2007 (asp 13)</a> |