



Hallmarking Act 1973

CHAPTER 43

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

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SCHEDULES:

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ELIZABETH II



Hallmarking Act 1973

1973 CHAPTER 43

An Act to make fresh provision for the composition, assaying, marking and description of articles of, or containing, precious metals, and as to agencies for the implementation and enforcement thereof; and for purposes connected with those matters. [25th July 1973]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any person who, Prohibited descriptions of unhallmarked articles. in the course of a trade or business—

(a) applies to an unhallmarked article a description indicating that it is wholly or partly made of gold, silver or platinum, or

(b) supplies, or offers to supply, an unhallmarked article to which such a description is applied,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to a description which is permitted by Part I of Schedule 1 to this Act.

(3) Subsection (1) above shall not apply to an article within Part II of the said Schedule.

(4) Notwithstanding section 3(1) of the Trade Descriptions 1968 c. 29. Act 1968 (definition of "false trade description" as one which is false to a material degree) a trade description which indicates the fineness (whether in parts per thousand or otherwise) of any

precious metal shall be a false trade description if that indication is false to any extent or degree (except by understating the fineness).

1968 c. 29.

The Trade Descriptions Act 1968 is in this Act referred to as "the Act of 1968".

(5) Part III of the said Schedule shall apply for construing descriptions relating to the fineness of precious metals.

(6) The provisions of this section have effect subject to Part IV of the said Schedule.

(7) For the purposes of this section—

(a) "advertisement" includes a catalogue, a circular and a price list,

(b) section 4 of the Act of 1968 (which defines "applies a trade description") shall apply to paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1), for the interpretation of references to a description being applied to any article, as it applies for the interpretation of references in that Act to applying a trade description,

(c) a person exposing articles for supply, or having articles in his possession for supply, "offers to supply" them.

(8) Where in an advertisement a description is used in relation to any class of articles, the description shall be taken as referring to all articles of the class, whether or not in existence at the time the advertisement is published—

(a) for the purpose of determining whether an offence has been committed under subsection (1)(a) above, and

(b) where articles of the class are supplied or offered to be supplied by a person publishing or displaying the advertisement, also for the purpose of determining whether an offence has been committed under subsection (1)(b) above;

and section 5(3) of the Act of 1968 (defining goods of the class in question) shall apply for determining whether any articles are of a class to which a description used in an advertisement relates.

(9) Section 39(2) of the Act of 1968 (descriptions in publications or broadcasts) shall apply for the purposes of this section.

Meaning of approved hallmarks, etc.

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, "approved hallmarks" means—

(a) marks struck by an assay office in the United Kingdom, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, under the law for the time being in force, or

(b) marks struck by the Wardens and Commonalty of Goldsmiths of the City of Dublin before 1st April 1923, or

(c) marks struck by an assay office under the law of a country outside the United Kingdom, being marks

designated for the purposes of this section by order of the Secretary of State as marks recognised pursuant to any international convention or treaty to which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is a party.

(2) Marks within subsection (1)(c) above are in this Act called "convention hallmarks".

(3) The Secretary of State may by order make such provision as appears to him appropriate for enabling articles submitted to an assay office in the United Kingdom to be struck with marks which, pursuant to any such convention or treaty, will, or will with other marks, be accorded recognition under the law of any other country, and for making consequential or incidental provisions, including provision for excluding or modifying any of the provisions of this Act.

(4) For the purposes of this Act an article is unhallmarked—

- (a) if it does not bear the approved hallmarks and the sponsor's mark, or
- (b) if the article has been the subject of any improper alteration.

(5) In this Act "improper alteration" means an addition, alteration or repair which has been made to an article bearing approved hallmarks and—

- (a) which contravened section 5 of this Act, or
- (b) which was made before the coming into force of that section, and would have required the consent of an assay office if that section had been in force, or
- (c) in the case of an article which bears a convention hall-mark, would have required that consent if the addition, alteration or repair had been made in the United Kingdom:

Provided that paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection shall not apply if, after the making of the addition, alteration or repair, the article has been re-assayed and struck with any further approved hallmark.

3.—(1) Before an article is submitted to an assay office to be struck with the approved hallmarks there shall be struck on the article a mark indicative of the manufacturer or sponsor and known as the sponsor's mark: Sponsors' marks.

Provided that the assay office and the manufacturer or sponsor of an article may make arrangements for the sponsor's mark to be struck by that assay office upon submission of the article to be struck with the approved hallmarks.

(2) After 31st December 1975 all sponsors' marks for the time being in use shall cease to be authorised for striking on

any article intended to be struck with the approved hallmarks and thenceforth a sponsor's mark shall be authorised (whether or not of the same design as any sponsor's mark which was authorised before 1st January 1976) only if it is for the time being registered under the following provisions of this section with an assay office by which the article is intended to be so struck.

(3) (a) Any sponsor's mark which is registered under this section shall include the initial letters of the name or names of the manufacturer or sponsor and shall be of such design as may be approved by an assay office:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply to the registration on or before 31st December 1975 by a manufacturer or sponsor (or to the renewal from time to time thereafter of that registration) of the same mark as until that date has been authorised for use by him in terms of subsection (2) of this section.

(b) An assay office shall maintain a register of sponsors' marks for the time being registered and approved by that assay office under this section.

(4) Upon application for registration or renewal of the registration of any sponsor's mark under this section with an assay office, there shall be payable by the applicant such reasonable fee as for the time being is specified in regulations made by the Council and any application shall be made in such form accompanied by such particulars and exhibits as may be so specified.

(5) Registration or renewal of the registration of any sponsor's mark under this section shall be subject to the approval, provision and recording from time to time (in accordance with regulations made by the Council) of such punches or other equipment as may be specified in such regulations.

(6) Any assay office may register under this section their own sponsor's mark, being of such design as may be approved by resolution of the Council; and in any case where a person submits an article to an assay office for striking with the approved hallmarks and that assay office are of opinion that they would not be justified in requiring that person to register and strike a sponsor's mark in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section, the sponsor's mark of that assay office may be struck on the article.

(7) The registration of a sponsor's mark under this section shall cease to have effect after the expiration of the period of ten years following registration but without prejudice to the making of any application for renewal of such registration.

(8) Any person who without authority strikes an article with a mark purporting to be a sponsor's mark authorised under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and of Approved Schedule 2 to this Act, any article of precious metal, which is hallmarks. submitted to an assay office for hallmarking and which upon assay is found in all its parts to be of a standard of fineness not less than the minimum fineness for that precious metal, shall be struck by that assay office with the approved hallmarks, namely—

(a) as respects articles comprised of a single precious metal (and governed by Part I of the said Schedule 2)—

(i) the assay office mark as specified in paragraph 1 of the said Schedule appropriate to the assay office specified in column (1) opposite to such mark ;

(ii) the standard mark specified in paragraph 2 of the said Schedule as respects an article of the precious metal specified opposite thereto in column (1) of the said paragraph assaying to a standard of fineness specified in column (2) of the said paragraph and also so opposite ; and

(iii) the date letter directed pursuant to paragraph 3 of the said Schedule ;

(b) as respects articles comprised of two or more precious metals and satisfying the conditions of Part II of the said Schedule 2, marks struck in accordance with that Part ; and

(c) as respects articles comprised of precious metal and other materials and satisfying the conditions of Part III of the said Schedule 2, marks struck in accordance with that Part ;

and, as respects all such articles, in compliance with any directions given by the Council pursuant to Part IV of the said Schedule with respect to any shield or other border by which any approved hallmark is to be enclosed.

(2) If it is shown to the satisfaction of the assay office that the article was made in the United Kingdom, the assay office mark and the standard mark shall be those specified for that assay office in column (2) of paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to this Act, and in column (3) of paragraph 2 of that Schedule ; and otherwise the marks shall be those specified in column (3) of the said paragraph 1 and column (4) of the said paragraph 2.

(3) No article shall be struck with the approved hallmarks unless—

(a) the assay office are of opinion that the use of any solder is not excessive ;

(b) except in a case where the assay office otherwise permit, any solder used in an article of—

(i) gold, is gold of a fineness not less than the standard of fineness of the article :

Provided that solder used in any article—

- (a) of a standard of fineness of 916.6 may be of a fineness not less than 750 ; and
 - (b) of filigree work or being a watch case and in either case of a standard of fineness of 750, may be of a fineness not less than 740 ; and
 - (c) of white gold of a standard of fineness of 750, may be of a fineness not less than 500 ;
- (ii) silver, is silver of a fineness not less than 650 ;
- (iii) platinum, is gold, silver, platinum or palladium or a combination of two or more thereof and is of a fineness or (as the case may be) of a combined fineness not less than 950 ; and
- (c) solder of a fineness less than the standard of fineness of the article is used in a quantity not more than is necessary for joining parts of the article and is not used for strengthening, weighting, filling or otherwise.
- (4) A person who knowingly makes a false statement in furnishing any information to an assay office for the purposes of subsection (2) above shall be guilty of an offence.

(5) If—

- (a) an assay office have refused to hallmark an article submitted to them for hallmarking under this section ; and
- (b) the person submitting the article has referred the matter to the Council in writing ;

the Council shall consider the case and, if they are of the opinion that the assay office were acting unreasonably in refusing to hallmark the article, they shall direct the assay office to strike the article with the approved hallmarks.

(6) It shall be the duty of an assay office to whom a direction has been given under subsection (5) above to comply with the direction.

(7)(a) The Secretary of State may, after consulting the Council and such other persons as he thinks fit, make regulations wholly or partly varying, supplementing or replacing the foregoing provisions of this section and the provisions of Schedule 2 to this Act ; and upon the coming into operation of regulations made under this subsection those provisions, or such of them as may be specified in such regulations together with any regulations or directions made or given under those provisions, shall have effect as so varied or supplemented or (as the case may be) shall cease to have effect.

(b) Regulations made under this subsection may contain such transitional, incidental, supplementary or consequential provision as the Secretary of State considers necessary or expedient for the purpose of the regulations, including provision applying, extending, excluding or amending, or repealing or revoking, with or without savings, any provision of this Act or an instrument under this Act.

5.—(1) Subject to subsections (3) to (5) below, it shall be an offence for any person to make an addition, alteration or repair to an article bearing approved hallmarks, except in accordance with the written consent of an assay office. Alterations to
hallmarked
articles.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) below, it shall be an offence for any person to remove, alter or deface any mark struck on an article, except in accordance with the written consent of an assay office.

For the purposes of this subsection “mark” means a sponsor’s mark, any approved hallmark, the word “filled”, the word “metal” or any other word for the time being prescribed by or under section 4 of, or Schedule 2 to, this Act.

(3) It shall not be an offence under subsection (1) or (2) above to batter an article so as to render it fit only for remanufacture.

(4) It shall not be an offence under subsection (1) above to make an addition to an article which is not a new ware if the character of the article, and the purposes for which it can be used, remain unaltered and—

- (a) the addition is of the same precious metal as that of the article ;
- (b) the metal added to the article is of a fineness not less than the standard of fineness of the article ; and
- (c) the amount of metal added does not exceed the lesser of—
 - (i) 1 gram of gold, 5 grams of silver or 0.5 grams of platinum, as the case may be ; and
 - (ii) 50 per cent. of the weight of the article immediately before the addition was made.

(5) It shall not be an offence under subsection (1) above to add a coating, of a thickness not exceeding 2 micrometres at any point, to the whole or any part of—

- (a) an article of gold, if the coating is of gold of a fineness not less than the standard of fineness of the article ;
or
- (b) an article of silver, if the coating is of silver of a fineness not less than the standard of fineness of the article ; or

- (c) an article of silver, if the coating is of gold of not less than the minimum fineness ; or
- (d) an article of gold, silver or platinum, if the coating is of rhodium.

(6) In giving any consent for the purposes of subsection (1) or (2) above, an assay office may make it a condition of the consent that the article concerned, or any addition made to it, be further assayed and struck with—

- (a) the sponsor's mark ; and
- (b) such of the approved hallmarks as may be specified in directions issued by the Council for the purposes of this subsection or, in the absence of any such directions, such of the approved hallmarks as may be determined by the assay office.

(7) If—

- (a) an application for consent under subsection (1) or (2) above has been refused by an assay office ; and
- (b) the applicant has referred the matter to the Council, in writing ;

the Council shall consider the case and, if they are of the opinion that the assay office were acting unreasonably in withholding the consent applied for, they shall direct the assay office to grant the consent.

(8) Without prejudice to subsection (6) above, it shall be the duty of an assay office to whom a direction has been given under subsection (7) above to comply with the direction.

6.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) with intent to defraud or deceive, makes a counterfeit of any die or mark ; or
- (b) removes any mark from an article of precious metal with intent to transpose it to any other article (whether of precious metal or not) or affixes to any article (whether of precious metal or not) any mark which has been removed from an article of precious metal ; or
- (c) utters any counterfeit of a die or any article bearing a counterfeit of a mark ; or
- (d) without lawful authority or excuse, has in his custody or under his control anything which is, and which he knows or believes to be, a counterfeit of a die or an article (whether of precious metal or not) which bears a counterfeit of any mark,

Counter-
feiting, etc. of
dies and
marks.

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400, or on conviction on indictment to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

(2) In subsection (1) above—

“ die ” means the whole or part of any plate, tool or instrument by means whereof any mark of the nature of a sponsor’s mark or a hallmark is struck on any metal ; and

“ mark ” means any mark of the nature of a sponsor’s mark or hallmark.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1) above, a person utters any counterfeit die or article bearing a counterfeit of a mark if, knowing or believing the die or mark, as the case may be, to be a counterfeit, he supplies, offers to supply, or delivers the die or article.

(4) Sections 5(4)(b), 8(2)(a) and 16(2)(d) of the Forgery Act 1913 c. 27. 1913, and so much of section 6 of that Act as relates to any die used for the marking or stamping of gold or silver plate, or gold or silver wares, shall cease to have effect.

7.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, an assay office may at their discretion cancel, or obliterate any mark of the character of a hallmark (whether appearing to be an approved hallmark or to be a mark which in the opinion of the assay office is likely to be confused with such a hallmark) which an article coming into their custody or possession bears and which the assay office are satisfied—

Treatment by
assay offices of
unauthorised
marks.

(a) has not been struck thereon by an assay office according to law ; or

(b) is not a true description because the article appears to have been the subject of an improper alteration.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment, an assay office shall not, otherwise than by leave of the owner or other person appearing to have the control of any article, obliterate any ancient mark but shall cancel the same in a manner authorised under subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The Council may issue directions to assay offices as to the manner in which an ancient mark may be cancelled under the last foregoing subsection.

(4) If it be proved that an assay office have—

(a) cancelled, or obliterated any mark (as described in subsection (1) of this section), which has been struck by an assay office according to law on an article which has not been the subject of an improper alteration ; or

(b) obliterated any ancient mark upon an article, the assay office (but not any other person) shall be liable in damages to any person interested in the article.

(5) In any action brought against an assay office in pursuance of subsection (4) of this section it shall be a defence for them to prove that they had reasonable cause to believe that the circumstances specified respectively in paragraphs (a) or (b) of that subsection did not exist.

(6) It shall be an offence for any person knowingly or any dealer to supply or offer to supply any article bearing any mark of the character of a hallmark and which under subsection (1) of this section may, if the article is in the possession of an assay office, be cancelled, obliterated or defaced, unless the article has been first submitted to an assay office to enable them at their discretion so to cancel, obliterate or deface that mark.

(7) In this section "ancient mark" means a mark of the character of a hallmark appearing to an assay office to have been struck or incorporated before 22nd December 1854 (whether or not by an assay office according to law at the time of its marking or incorporation) upon or into an article which has not since been the subject of any improper alteration.

Offences.

8. The provisions of Schedule 3 to this Act shall have effect in relation to offences under this Act.

Enforcement of Act.

9.—(1) It shall be the duty of every local weights and measures authority to enforce the provisions of this Act within their area; and section 26 of the Act of 1968 (enforcing authorities) shall apply in relation to the enforcement of this Act, by such an authority, as it applies in relation to the enforcement of that Act.

(2) The Council and the assay offices may also enforce the provisions of this Act.

(3) Subject to subsection (7) below, the following provisions of the Act of 1968 shall apply in relation to the enforcement of this Act as they apply in relation to the enforcement of the Act of 1968, that is to say—

- section 27 (power to make test purchases);
- section 28 (power to enter premises and inspect and seize goods and documents);
- section 29 (obstruction of authorised officers);
- section 30 (notice of test and intended prosecution);
- section 31 (evidence by certificate); and
- section 33 (compensation for loss, etc. of goods seized).

(4) Any reference, in the provisions of the Act of 1968 mentioned in subsection (3) above (other than those of subsections (2) to (4) of the said section 30), to a local weights and measures authority and a duly authorised officer of such an authority shall be construed, in relation to the enforcement of this Act, as including respectively a reference to the Council and an assay office and a duly authorised officer of the Council and of an assay office.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be taken as authorising the Council or an assay office to institute proceedings in Scotland for an offence.

(6) Subsection (1) above shall not apply in relation to the enforcement of this Act in Northern Ireland but, in addition to the power given by subsection (2) above, it shall be the duty of the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland to enforce this Act in Northern Ireland.

(7) For the purposes of the enforcement of this Act in Northern Ireland by the said Ministry, sections 27 to 29 and 33 of the Act of 1968 shall apply as if for references to a local weights and measures authority and any officer of such an authority there were substituted respectively references to the Ministry and any of its officers.

10.—(1) Upon the conviction of any person of an offence under this Act the court may order any article the subject of the proceedings to be delivered to an assay office who (subject to the order) may exercise the like powers under this Act in relation to the article as if it had been submitted to them for hallmarking. Treatment of articles following convictions.

(2) Any article delivered to an assay office pursuant to such an order as is mentioned in subsection (1) of this section shall be returned to the person entitled thereto.

11.—(1) Any dealer shall keep exhibited at all times, in a conspicuous position in a part of his premises to which those with whom he deals are commonly admitted, a notice in terms approved and in a form supplied by the Council describing such approved hallmarks and including such explanatory matter as the Council think fit; and it shall be an offence for any dealer to fail to exhibit or keep exhibited a notice required to be exhibited under this subsection. Dealers to exhibit notices as to hallmarks.

(2) The Council may make a reasonable charge for the supply of any copy of a notice required to be exhibited under this section.

Charges for assaying and hallmarking, etc.

12.—(1) Every assay office shall have power to make charges for assaying and hallmarking articles of precious metals not exceeding (in the case of articles manufactured in, or intended for sale or supply in, the United Kingdom) such charges as are for the time being directed in writing by the Council:

Provided that the Secretary of State may from time to time give to the Council and to assay offices such directions as he considers expedient in relation to charges made under this subsection.

(2) Subject to subsection (1) of this section, every assay office shall have power to make for services and facilities provided by them such charges as they from time to time think fit.

The British Hallmarking Council.

13.—(1) (a) There shall be constituted a body, to be called the British Hallmarking Council, who shall be charged with the duty of ensuring that adequate facilities for the assaying and hallmarking of articles of precious metal are available as from time to time required in the United Kingdom, of supervising the activities of assay offices in that behalf, of taking all steps appearing to be open to them for ensuring the enforcement of the law with respect to hallmarking and of advising the Secretary of State with respect to all matters concerning the due execution of this Act including any matter which may be referred to the Council by the Secretary of State.

(b) The Council shall come into existence on 1st January 1974 and on and after 1st January 1975 shall perform the functions assigned to them by or under this Act.

(c) Schedule 4 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the Council.

(2) Without prejudice to the last preceding subsection, the Council shall, in addition to the functions specifically conferred on them by or under any other provisions of this Act, have the following functions—

(a) to advise the Secretary of State as they think fit with respect to the making of orders and regulations under this Act, and with respect to the amendment of the law as it affects, whether directly or indirectly, the hallmarking of articles of precious metal, including advice as to the application of some or all of the provisions of this Act to any metal other than gold, silver and platinum;

(b) subject to any directions in that behalf given by the Secretary of State, to fix the maximum charges for the time being to be charged by assay offices for assaying and hallmarking articles of precious metal manufactured in or intended for sale in the United Kingdom;

- (c) to advise the Secretary of State upon any need appearing to the Council from time to time for the establishment of any further assay office or for the closure of any assay office or for their amalgamation with another assay office ;
- (d) to assist, by the provision of such technical and other services of the Council as may be available, all authorities and persons concerned in the enforcement of this Act, to appoint such officers as the Council consider appropriate to act as inspectors and otherwise for the detecting of offences and enforcing this Act by or on behalf of the Council, and, otherwise than in Scotland, to institute proceedings in that behalf ;
- (e) to authorise any assay office to carry on their business in whole or in part (subject to any conditions which may be specified by the Council in so authorising) in such place as may be specified by the Council additional to the place at which the assay office are otherwise authorised ;
- (f) to make temporary or permanent arrangements by directions, or to authorise the making of such arrangements between assay offices, whereby (notwithstanding anything in any enactment) facilities specified in any case by the Council need not be afforded at an assay office but are afforded at another or others ;
- (g) to issue directions or regulations to all assay offices or, as the case may require, to any assay office in particular, as to the equipment and procedures to be provided and adopted by them in the assaying and hallmarking of precious metals and as to all other matters upon which such directions or regulations may be issued by the Council under the provisions of this Act ; and
- (h) subject to such provisions of this Act as confer powers in particular on the Council, to do anything which in their opinion is calculated to facilitate the proper discharge of any or all of their functions.

(3) It shall be the duty of an assay office to comply with directions and regulations issued by the Council pursuant to paragraph (f) or paragraph (g) of subsection (2) of this section :

Provided that any assay office who are aggrieved by any such direction or regulation may make written representation in that behalf to the Secretary of State who may determine all issues which may be raised upon any such representation ; and it shall be the duty of the Council to comply with any determination so made by the Secretary of State.

(4) All directions, regulations, authorities, notices or other instruments given or made by the Council under or in pursuance

of any provision of this Act shall be in writing and may be so given or made under the hand of the secretary or other officer of the Council authorised in that behalf.

Power to alter, etc., constitution of Council.

14.—(1) If the Council consider, after consulting all the assay offices, that having regard to—

- (a) the establishment of a new assay office, the dissolution of any assay office or their amalgamation with another assay office ; or
- (b) other substantial changes which have taken place or are to take place in the functions, administration or activities of any assay office ; or
- (c) any other considerations (whether or not of a like character to those above-mentioned) appearing to the Council sufficient,

any or all of the provisions of Schedule 4 to this Act are no longer appropriate and that alterations, additions or omissions thereto or therefrom should be made, the Council may make representation in that behalf to the Secretary of State, specifying the alterations, additions or omissions to or from the said Schedule which they consider should be made.

(2) If the Secretary of State agrees with any representation so made to him, or if, having regard to the matters mentioned in the foregoing subsection, he considers it expedient to do so after consultation with the Council and despite the absence of any such representation, he may, subject to subsection (3) of this section, by order provide that there be made such alterations, additions or omissions to or from the said Schedule (whether or not the same as those specified in a representation where one has been made to him) as may be specified in the order.

(3) An order made under this section may contain such transitional, incidental and supplementary provisions (including in a case falling within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section provision for the winding up of any existing assay office and for the repeal of any local statutory provision relating to that assay office) as the Secretary of State considers expedient.

Functions of assay offices, etc.

15.—(1) The provisions of Schedule 5 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the powers and duties of assay offices.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of section 7 of and of Schedule 5 to this Act, nothing contained in this Act shall render any assay office liable as respects any damage caused by them to any article in the reasonable exercise or (as the case may be) discharge of any of the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon them by this Act.

- 16.—**(1) The Secretary of State may at any time by order—
- (a) on the application of the Council, provide for the constitution of an assay office at such place as may be specified in the order ; or
 - (b) on the application of the Council, provide for the closure and dissolution of any assay office or their amalgamation with another assay office ; or
 - (c) on the application of an assay office, confer, vary or abolish duties or powers imposed or conferred on the assay office under any local statutory provision affecting their undertaking and for that purpose repeal or amend any such provision.

Orders constituting, dissolving, etc., or conferring powers on assay offices.

(2) The Secretary of State may, without such application to him as aforesaid, if he thinks fit and after consultation with the Council and any assay office appearing to him to be concerned, make an order for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any order made under this section may contain such incidental, consequential and supplementary provisions as the Secretary of State thinks necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order, including provisions for the amendment, adaptation or repeal of any local statutory provision.

(4) The provisions of Part I of Schedule 6 to this Act shall have effect with respect to orders under subsection (1) of this section upon application therefor to the Secretary of State ; and the provisions of the said Part I shall, subject to the modifications specified in Part II of the said Schedule, have effect with respect to orders under subsection (2) of this section by the Secretary of State without such application being made to him.

17.—(1) The Secretary of State may at any time by order, either on the application of the Council or, if the Secretary of State thinks fit, of his own volition after consultation with the Council, apply the provisions of this Act (or such of them as may be specified in any such order) to any other metal than gold, silver and platinum and subject to such amendments and adaptations as in the order may be specified.

Application of Act to other metals by order.

(2) Any order made under this section may contain such incidental, consequential and supplementary provisions as the Secretary of State thinks necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order, including provisions applying, extending, excluding or amending, or repealing or revoking, with or without savings, any provisions of this Act or an instrument under this Act.

18.—(1) Any local statutory provision which is inconsistent with any provision of this Act shall cease to have effect.

Local Acts and instruments.

(2) The Secretary of State may on the application of an assay office, or, if he thinks fit, of his own volition, but in either case subject to the provisions of this section, by order repeal or amend any local statutory provision where it appears to him that that provision is inconsistent with, or has become unnecessary in consequence of, any provision of this Act.

(3) Before making an order under this section the Secretary of State shall consult with any person or body representative of persons who appear to him to be concerned.

(4) An order under this section may contain such transitional, supplemental or incidental provisions as appear to the Secretary of State to be expedient.

Reports and
accounts.

19.—(1) The Council shall, as soon as practicable after 31st December in each year, make to the Secretary of State a report on the performance by them of their functions during the period of twelve months ending with that date.

(2) The report of the Council for any period under the last preceding subsection shall include a record of all questions with which the Council have been concerned during that period and which appear to the Council to be of general interest.

(3) As soon as the accounts of the Council have been audited, the Council shall send a copy of the accounts to the Secretary of State; and a copy of the accounts shall be kept at the office of the Council and any person interested shall be entitled, free of charge, to inspect and to take copies of, or extracts from, the copy of the accounts.

(4) Any person, on application to the Council, shall be entitled to be furnished with copies of reports of the Council under this section and of statements summarising the accounts of the Council, on payment of such reasonable sums as the Council may determine.

Local
inquiries.

20.—(1) The Secretary of State may cause a local inquiry to be held in connection with the discharge of any of his functions under this Act or in any case where it appears to the Secretary of State to be expedient to do so in connection with any matter arising under this Act or otherwise in connection with any of the functions of assay offices or the Council, and—

(a) in relation to any inquiry held in England or Wales, subsections (2) to (5) of section 250 of the Local Government Act 1972 (evidence and costs at local inquiries), but subsection (4) (costs of department) only in a case where the Secretary of State so directs, shall apply as if the inquiry were held in pursuance of subsection (1) of that section ;

1972 c. 70.

- (b) in relation to any inquiry held in Scotland, subsections (2) to (9) of section 355 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1947 (provisions as to local inquiries) shall apply as if the inquiry were held in pursuance of subsection (1) of that section ; and
- (c) in relation to any inquiry held in Northern Ireland, section 23 of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954 (inquiries and investigations) shall apply as if this Act were an enactment, and the Secretary of State were a Minister, within the meaning of that Act.

(2) The person appointed to hold an inquiry under the preceding subsection shall report the results thereof in writing to the Secretary of State, who shall publish the report together with such observations, if any, as he thinks fit to make thereon.

21.—(1) The Secretary of State may make regulations under this Act for any purpose for which regulations are authorised or required to be made by him under this Act.

(2) Any such power to make regulations under this Act shall be exercisable by statutory instrument ; and any instrument containing any such regulations shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(3) Any power conferred by this Act to make an order shall include a power to vary or revoke the order by a subsequent order.

(4) Any power to make orders under this Act shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

(5) An order shall not be made under section 17 of this Act unless a draft of the order has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(6) Any statutory instrument containing an order under section 14 of this Act shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

22.—(1) In this Act, unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

“ the Act of 1968 ” means the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 ;

“ approved hallmarks ” has the meaning given by section 2 of this Act. ;

“ assay office ” means (subject to subsection (2) of this section) each of the following bodies—

The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London (in this Act referred to as “ the London Assay Office ”) ;

The Incorporation of Goldsmiths of the City of Edinburgh (in this Act referred to as "the Edinburgh Assay Office");

The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate in Birmingham (in this Act referred to as "the Birmingham Assay Office");

The Guardians of the Standard of Wrought Plate within the town of Sheffield (in this Act referred to as "the Sheffield Assay Office");

and any other body duly authorised under any enactment, order, charter or franchise for the assaying and hallmarking of precious metals, and includes—

(a) a body for the time being established under section 16(1)(a) of this Act, and

(b) (where the context so admits) a body which, whilst it has been so authorised at any time before or after the passing of this Act, has since being so authorised been dissolved or has ceased business in such assaying and hallmarking;

"convention hallmark" has the meaning given by section 2 of this Act;

"the Council" means the British Hallmarking Council constituted under section 13 of this Act;

"dealer" means a person engaged in the business of making, supplying, selling (including selling by auction) or exchanging articles of precious metal or in other dealings in such articles;

"enactment" includes an enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, and (without prejudice to subsection (3) of this section) any reference in this Act to an enactment shall include a reference to any enactment re-enacting it with or without modifications;

"fineness" in relation to any precious metal means the number of parts by weight of that fine metal in one thousand parts by weight of alloy; "standard of fineness" means any one of the standards of fineness specified in column (2) of paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 to this Act and reference to an article as being of one of those standards means that the article is of a fineness in all its parts of not less than that standard; and "minimum fineness" in relation to any precious metal means the lowest standard of fineness therefor so specified, namely, for gold the standard of 375, for silver the standard of 925, and for platinum the standard of 950;

“ functions ” includes powers and duties ;

“ improper alteration ” has the meaning given by section 2 of this Act ;

“ local statutory provision ” means a provision of a local Act (including an Act confirming a provisional order), or a provision of a public general Act passed with respect only to any particular locality, or a provision of an instrument made under any such local or public general Act or of an instrument in the nature of a local enactment made under any other Act, or a provision of a charter or franchise ;

“ new ware ” means—

(a) any article which is a substantially complete manufacture and which has not as such been supplied on a sale by retail ; and

(b) any article which has been the subject of any improper alteration ;

“ precious metal ” in relation to any article means gold, silver or platinum, or any other metal to which by an order under section 17 of this Act the provisions of this Act are applied ;

“ sponsor’s mark ” means—

(a) a sponsor’s mark applied under section 3 of this Act, or under the corresponding provisions of the law in force in the United Kingdom before section 3 of this Act came into force ; or

(b) a mark designated by order of the Secretary of State—

(i) as a mark recognised pursuant to any international convention or treaty to which Her Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom is a party ; and

(ii) as a sponsor’s mark for the purposes of this Act.

“ unhallmarked ” has the meaning given by section 2(4) of this Act.

(2) References in this Act to an assay office shall, as respects an assay office who are engaged in the business of an assay office and who carry on any other activity, include reference to so much only of the undertaking of that assay office as relates wholly to their business as such an assay office and as may be certified in that behalf by that assay office.

(3) References in this Act to any enactment shall be construed as references to that enactment as amended or extended by or under any other enactment including this Act.

Repeals.

23. The enactments specified in Schedule 7 to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

Short title,
commence-
ment and
extent.

24.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Hallmarking Act 1973.

(2) Section 13 of and Schedule 4 to this Act shall come into operation on 1st January 1974 and the remainder of this Act shall come into operation on 1st January 1975.

(3) This Act extends to Northern Ireland and, so far as it relates to matters with respect to which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has powers to make laws, shall be deemed for the purposes of section 6 of the Government of Ireland Act 1920 to have been passed before the day appointed for the purposes of that section.

1920 c. 67.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1.

UNHALLMARKED ARTICLES

PART I

PERMISSIBLE DESCRIPTIONS

1.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph—

(a) “gold” is permissible if qualified by the word “plated” or “rolled”;

(b) “silver” is permissible if qualified by the word “plated”;

(c) “platinum” is permissible if qualified by the word “plated”.

(2) If the description is in writing the lettering of “plated” or “rolled” is to be at least as large as any other lettering in the description.

(3) This paragraph does not apply if the description is false or is applied to an article for which the description is inappropriate.

2. A description is permissible if it is implicitly or in express terms confined to the colour of the article.

PART II

EXEMPTED ARTICLES

1. An article which is intended for despatch to a destination outside the United Kingdom.

2. An article which is outside the United Kingdom, or which is in course of consignment from outside the United Kingdom to an assay office in the United Kingdom.

3. Any coin which is, or was formerly at any time, current coin of the United Kingdom or any other territory.

4. Any article which has been used, or is intended to be used, for medical, dental, veterinary, scientific or industrial purposes.

5. Any battered article of gold, silver or platinum fit only to be remanufactured.

6. Any article of gold or silver thread.

7. Any raw material (including any bar, plate, sheet, foil, rod, wire, strip or tube) or bullion.

8. Any manufactured article which is not substantially complete, and which is intended for further manufacture.

9. Any article which is wholly or mainly of platinum, and which was manufactured before 1st January 1975.

SCH. 1

Articles exempt if of minimum fineness

10. Any article—

- (a) which is of gold assaying in all its gold parts not less than 375 parts per thousand, or
- (b) which is of silver assaying in all its silver parts not less than 800 parts per thousand,

and which in either case was manufactured before the year 1900 and has not since the beginning of the year 1900 been the subject of any alteration which would be an improper alteration if it had previously borne approved hallmarks.

11. Any musical instrument, where the description is applied to the mouthpiece, and the mouthpiece is of minimum fineness.

12. Any article which is of minimum fineness and the weight of which is less than that specified in the following table—

gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 gram.
silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 grams.
platinum	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5 gram.

13. Any article which is of minimum fineness and which is so small or thin that it cannot be hallmarked.

14. Any article which is of minimum fineness and which is imported temporarily (whether as a trade sample, or as intended for exhibition or otherwise) and for the time being remains under the control of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

Existing exemptions

15. The following articles of gold, if manufactured before 1st January 1975, and (except in the case of articles mentioned in subparagraph (d) below) of minimum fineness—

- (a) rings, except wedding rings, pencil cases, locket, watch chains and thimbles,
- (b) articles consisting entirely of filigree work,
- (c) articles so heavily engraved or set with stones that it is impossible to mark them without damage,
- (d) jewellers works, that is the actual setting only in which stones or other jewels are set, and jointed sleeper earrings.

16.—(1) Subject to the exceptions below, the following articles of silver, if manufactured before 1st January 1975, and (except in the case of articles mentioned in paragraph (e) below) of minimum fineness:

- (a) locket, watch chains and stamped medals,
- (b) mounts the weight of which is less than 15.55 grams.,
- (c) articles consisting entirely of filigree work,
- (d) silver articles the weight of which is less than 7.78 grams.,
- (e) jewellers works, that is the actual setting only in which stones or other jewels are set.

(2) The following articles are not exempt under sub-paragraph (1) above—

- (a) necks and collars for bottles on cruet stands,
- (b) buttons and studs, seals, wine labels, shoe clasps, buckles, or patch boxes,
- (c) salt spoons, shovels or ladles, teaspoons, tea strainers, caddy ladles or spoons,
- (d) ornaments for cabinets, knife cases, tea caddies, bridles, stands or frames.

17. Articles of gold or silver manufactured before 1st January 1975, other than articles mentioned in paragraphs 15 or 16 above, and being of such descriptions as, under any enactment in force immediately before the passing of this Act, to be specifically exempt from hallmarking.

Articles manufactured before a given date

18. Where under this Part of this Schedule an exemption depends on the date of manufacture, or the date of any alteration, the manufacture or alteration shall be presumed to be after that date until the contrary is proved.

PART III

USE OF THE WORDS 'CARATS', 'STERLING' AND 'BRITANNIA'

1. This Part of this Schedule applies for the purposes of section 1 of this Act, this Schedule and the Act of 1968.

2.—(1) A description indicating that an article, or the metal in an article, is of so many carats is to be presumed to be an indication that the article or metal is of gold, and that its fineness is that specified in the following table for that number of carats.

(2) This paragraph shall not apply if (as in a case where the article is a precious stone) the word 'carat' is used as a measure of weight for precious stones, and not as a measure of fineness.

TABLE

<i>Number of carats</i>				<i>indicates gold of a standard of fineness of</i>
9	...	...	...	375 parts per thousand
12	...	...	...	500 parts per thousand
14	...	...	...	585 parts per thousand
15	...	...	...	625 parts per thousand
18	...	...	...	750 parts per thousand
22	...	...	...	916.6 parts per thousand

and so in proportion for any other number of carats.

3.—(1) A description of an article, or of the metal in an article, as "sterling" or (except in the phrase 'Britannia metal') "Britannia" is to be presumed to be an indication that the article, or the metal, is of silver.

SCH. 1 (2) If “sterling” is the word used, the description is to be presumed to be an indication that the silver is of a standard of fineness of 925.

(3) If the word used is “Britannia” the description is to be presumed to be an indication that the silver is of a standard of fineness of 958.4.

PART IV

POWER TO AMEND

1.—(1) The Secretary of State may by order—

- (a) prescribe any cases or circumstances in which subsection (1) of section 1 of this Act is, or is not, to apply, and
- (b) add to, amend or repeal all or any of the provisions of Part I, Part II or Part III of this Schedule, and
- (c) make any consequential amendments in section 1 of this Act.

(2) An order under this paragraph—

- (a) may contain such supplemental or incidental provisions as appear to the Secretary of State to be expedient or necessary, and
- (b) shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament’.

Section 4.

SCHEDULE 2

APPROVED HALLMARKS

PART I

ARTICLES COMPRISED OF A SINGLE PRECIOUS METAL

1. Assay office mark

<i>Assay office</i>	<i>Articles made in the United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other Articles</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
London ...	A leopard’s head.	The sign of the constellation Leo.
Edinburgh ...	A castle. ...	... Saint Andrew’s Cross.
Birmingham ...	An anchor. ...	... An equilateral triangle.
Sheffield ...	A rose. ...	... The sign of the constellation Libra.

2. *Standard mark*

<i>Precious metal</i>	<i>Standard of fineness</i>	<i>Articles made in the United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other articles</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gold ...	375	A crown and the figures 375.	The figures 375.
Gold ...	585	A crown and the figures 585.	The figures 585.
Gold ...	750	A crown and the figures 750.	The figures 750.
Gold ...	916·6	A crown and the figures 916.	The figures 916.
Silver ...	925	A lion passant.	The figures 925.
		In the case of the Edinburgh Assay Office, the mark is a lion rampant instead of a lion passant.	
Silver ...	958·4	The figure of Britannia.	The figures 958.
Platinum ...	950	An orb surmounted by a cross.	The figures 950.

3. *Date letter*

Such distinct variable letter of the alphabet to denote the year in which the article is marked as may be for the time being directed in writing by the Council.

PART II

ARTICLES COMPRISED OF TWO OR MORE PRECIOUS METALS

4. An article comprised of two or more precious metals shall be hallmarked only if—

- (1) it is of a description specified in one or other of the following sub-paragraphs ; and
- (2) it complies with paragraph 5 of this Schedule,

and shall be hallmarked only in the manner specified for an article of that description—

- (a) where gold parts exceed 50 per cent. by weight of a whole article, which also contains platinum but not silver parts, the gold parts shall be hallmarked as if they comprised a separate article ;
- (b) where silver parts exceed 50 per cent. by weight of a whole article which also contains gold or platinum parts or both such parts, the silver parts shall be hallmarked as if they comprised a separate article ;
- (c) where any small working parts (which for technical reasons cannot be made of the same standard of fineness or of the same precious metal as the remainder of the article) form part of an article of which the remainder is of a higher standard of fineness or of a more precious metal, the part which is of the higher standard of fineness or (as the case may be) of the more precious metal shall be hallmarked as if it comprised a separate article and the parts which are of the lower standard of fineness or of the less precious metal

SCH. 2

shall be struck only with the standard mark for the metal of which those parts are made.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph platinum shall be deemed more precious than gold or silver and gold be deemed more precious than silver ; and “ more precious ” and “ less precious ” shall be construed accordingly ;

- (d) where any article of silver is coated in whole or in part with gold, the article shall be hallmarked as if it were comprised only of silver ; and
- (e) where any article of gold, silver or platinum is coated in whole or in part with rhodium, the article shall be hallmarked as if it were comprised only of gold, silver or platinum (as the case may be) ;

and in relation to any article of the description of sub-paragraphs (a) or (b) of this paragraph the precious metal of the part of the article which is not (in terms of sub-paragraph (a)) of gold or not (in terms of sub-paragraph (b)) of silver may, at the discretion of the assay office, be marked only with the standard mark.

5. The parts of platinum, of gold or platinum, of less precious metal and the gold coating referred to respectively in sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the last foregoing paragraph shall each be of a standard of fineness not less than the minimum fineness for that metal mentioned in column (2) of paragraph 2 of this Schedule.

PART III

ARTICLES COMPRISED OF PRECIOUS METAL AND OTHER MATERIALS

6. An article comprised of precious metal and one or more other materials (in this paragraph referred to as “ other materials ”) shall be hallmarked as if the precious metal were comprised in a separate article if, but only if, it complies with one or other of the following sub-paragraphs—

- (a) where the other materials include base metal, the article shall be hallmarked only if the use of the base metal in the manufacture of the article is authorised by regulations made by the Council (or, in relation to any single article, is approved by the Council)—
 - (i) as being reasonably required to fulfil the purpose for which the article is designed to be used ; and
 - (ii) as satisfying the requirement that the part composed of base metal should be clearly distinguishable in appearance (either by the colour of that part or by having struck thereon the word “ metal ” in manner consonant with any regulations made by the Council) from any part which is of precious metal of minimum fineness.
- (b) where the other materials do not include base metal, the article shall be hallmarked only on the precious metal part thereof and only if—
 - (i) those materials are clearly distinguishable from any part of the article which is of precious metal and

they are not plated or of a colour to resemble any precious metal and their extent is clearly visible, or

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(ii) in respect of any article wherein the other materials are wholly or mainly enclosed by precious metal, the article has been so manufactured as to be capable of being hallmarked before it is filled and (except in the case of a handle to a knife, fork or spoon where the quantity of filling in the handle is not more than is necessary for joining) there has been struck thereon the word "filled" in manner consonant with any regulations made by the Council.

In this paragraph "base metal" means any metal other than gold, silver or platinum of at least the minimum fineness therefor.

PART IV

GENERAL

7. Each of the marks comprising the approved hallmarks shall be enclosed by such shield or other border as the Council may (if they see fit) for the time being specify by directions to the assay offices.

SCHEDULE 3

Section 8.

PROVISIONS AS TO OFFENCES

Penalties for offences

1. A person guilty of an offence under this Act for which no other penalty is specified shall be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £400; and
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or both.

Time limit for prosecutions

2.—(1) No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be commenced after the expiration of three years from the commission of the offence or one year from its discovery by the prosecutor whichever is the earlier.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in section 104 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952, a magistrates' court may try an information for an offence under this Act if the information was laid at any time within twelve months from the commission of the offence.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in section 23 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act 1954 (limitation of time for proceedings in statutory offences) summary proceedings in Scotland for an offence under this Act may be commenced at any time within twelve months from the time when the offence was committed, and subsection (2) of the said section 23 shall apply for the purposes of this sub-paragraph as it applies for the purposes of that section.

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1952 c. 55.

1964 c. 21.
(N.I.).

(4) Sub-paragraph (2) above shall apply to Northern Ireland as if for the references to section 104 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 and the trial and laying of an information there were substituted respectively references to section 34 of the Magistrates' Courts Act (Northern Ireland) 1964 and the hearing and determination and making of a complaint.

(5) Sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) above do not apply where—

(a) the offence was one under section 1(1)(a) of this Act and was committed by the making of an oral statement ; or

(b) the offence was one under section 1(1)(b) of this Act and—

(i) the description was applied by an oral statement ;
or

(ii) the description is deemed to have been applied to the article concerned by virtue of subsection (7)(b) of the said section 1 and the article was supplied in pursuance of an oral request.

Offences by corporations

3.—(1) Where an offence under this Act which has been committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent and connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) In this paragraph "director" in relation to any body corporate established by or under any enactment for the purpose of carrying on under national ownership any industry or part of an industry or undertaking, being a body corporate whose affairs are managed by the members thereof, means a member of that body corporate.

Offences due to fault of other person

4. Where the commission by any person of an offence under this Act is due to the act or default of some other person that other person shall be guilty of the offence, and a person may be charged with and convicted of the offence by virtue of this paragraph whether or not proceedings are taken against the first-mentioned person.

Innocent publication of advertisement

5. In proceedings for an offence under this Act committed by the publication of an advertisement it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he is a person whose business it is to publish or arrange for the publication of advertisements and that he received the advertisement for publication in the ordinary course of business and did not know and had no reason to suspect that its publication would amount to an offence under this Act.

Defence in proceedings under section 1

6. In any proceedings for an offence under section 1 of this Act, it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that—

- (a) in reliance on information supplied by another person, he believed that the article concerned was one which was exempt from hallmarking by virtue of Part II of Schedule 1 to this Act ; and
- (b) that he could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that it was not such an article.
- SCH. 3

SCHEDULE 4

Section 13.

THE BRITISH HALLMARKING COUNCIL

Constitution

1. The Council shall consist of not less than sixteen nor more than nineteen members.

2.—(1) Ten of the members of the Council shall be appointed by the Secretary of State.

(2) Three of the members appointed by the Secretary of State shall be persons appearing to him to be suitably qualified by virtue of their knowledge of, and experience in, organisations established, or activities carried on, for the protection of the consumer.

(3) Four of the members appointed by the Secretary of State, but not more than four, shall be persons appearing to him to be suitably qualified by virtue of their engagement wholly or mainly in trading in, or manufacture of, articles of precious metal.

(4) Before making any appointment under sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph the Secretary of State shall consult the assay offices and such bodies representing persons engaged wholly or mainly in trading in, or manufacture of, articles of precious metal as he thinks appropriate.

3.—(1) Six of the members of the Council shall be appointed by the assay offices as follows, that is to say—

- (a) two of those members shall be appointed by the London Assay Office ;
- (b) one of those members shall be appointed by the Edinburgh Assay Office ;
- (c) two of those members shall be appointed by the Birmingham Assay Office ; and
- (d) one of those members shall be appointed by the Sheffield Assay Office.

(2) Any person appointed under this paragraph shall be a person appearing to the assay office appointing him to be suitably qualified by virtue of his knowledge and experience of hallmarking.

(3) A person engaged wholly or mainly in trading in, or in articles manufactured of, precious metal shall not be appointed under this paragraph.

4. Members shall be appointed under the preceding provisions of this Schedule to take office on 1st January in the year 1974, and in each third succeeding year, and members so appointed shall hold office for a term of three years.

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5.—(1) Not more than two members of the Council may be persons appointed by the Council as co-opted members.

(2) A co-opted member shall hold office in accordance with the terms of his appointment.

6. A person wholly or mainly employed by an assay office, other than the clerk to an assay office, shall not be eligible for membership of the Council.

7. The first meeting of the Council shall be held on such day and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Clerk to the Birmingham Assay Office and the said Clerk shall make arrangements for notice of the meeting to be sent by post to each member of the Council not less than fourteen days before the day so appointed.

8.—(1) A member of the Council may at any time, by notice in writing to the secretary of the Council, resign his office.

(2) When a member of the Council other than a co-opted member ceases to hold office otherwise than upon expiration of his period of office, his place shall be taken by a person appointed in the same manner as the member in question.

(3) A person taking office by virtue of sub-paragraph (2) above shall retire when the person whose place he takes would normally have retired.

9.—(1) The Council shall elect a person to serve as chairman from among the members of the Council and notice of his election shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, be given in writing to the Secretary of State by the secretary or other person for the time being authorised by the Council in that behalf.

(2) The chairman of the Council shall hold office as such until the expiration of the period of his office as a member current at his election as chairman or until he resigns office as chairman or until he ceases to be a member of the Council, whichever first occurs.

(3) If any member appointed by an assay office is elected as chairman of the Council, paragraph 8(2) of this Schedule shall have effect as if that member had ceased to hold office otherwise than upon the expiration of his period of office.

10. A person retiring from or resigning office as the chairman or as a member of the Council shall be eligible to hold that office again.

11. The powers of the Council or any committee thereof may be exercised notwithstanding any vacancy in its membership, and no proceedings of such a body shall be invalidated by any defect in the selection of a person to be a member of that body.

12. Questions arising at any meeting of the Council or of any committee thereof shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present in person or by proxy :

Provided that in the event of an equality of votes the chairman, or in his absence the person acting as chairman, shall have a second or casting vote.

13. The chief executive of an assay office and any other employee authorised by them in that behalf may attend and speak at meetings of the Council.

14.—(1) The Council may in any standing orders made by them pursuant to paragraph 16 of this Schedule make such provision as they think fit as to the giving of votes by proxy at meetings of the Council, including provision as to the form of appointment of any proxy, the submission of any completed proxy in due time before any meeting and as to all matters related to voting by proxy.

(2) A proxy for a member of the Council or of any committee of the Council need not be a member of the Council or that committee as the case may be.

Committees

15. The Council may appoint a technical committee and one or more other committees to carry out on their behalf such of the functions of the Council as they may determine, and any such committee shall be comprised of such persons appointed on such terms as the Council may determine.

Standing Orders

16. The Council may make standing orders for regulating the proceedings (including quorum) of the Council or any committee thereof, as the Council from time to time think fit.

Incorporation, etc.

17.—(1) The Council shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and with power to hold and dispose of land.

(2) Every instrument to which the common seal is affixed shall be signed by a member and counter-signed by the secretary of the Council or by a second such member.

Expenses and Accounts

18.—(1) The expenses of the Council (which may include reasonable provision for reserves) for the year then current shall, unless otherwise resolved by the Council, be estimated and determined upon at the first meeting of the Council in any year and shall be defrayed out of contributions paid in accordance with this paragraph by each of the assay offices.

(2) The contribution so to be paid by any assay office shall be ascertained by applying to the amount of the said expenses of the Council that percentage (which for purposes of practical calculation may be adjusted by the Council by not more than one half of one per cent. or by any greater percentage with the agreement of that assay office) of the aggregate of the gross revenues of all the assay offices from charges for assaying and hallmarking precious metals under this Act (being revenue ascertained in manner for the time being determined by the Council), which is represented by the like gross revenue of that assay office alone and so ascertained.

SCH. 4

(3) Unless otherwise determined by the Council, every contribution payable under this paragraph shall be paid within three months after any such meeting of the Council as is referred to in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

19.—(1) The Council shall keep proper accounts of all sums received or paid by them and their accounts for each year shall be audited by auditors appointed by the Council.

(2) No person shall be qualified to be appointed auditor under this paragraph unless he is a member, or in the case of a firm all the partners therein are members, of one or more of the following bodies:—

the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales ;

the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland ;

the Association of Certified Accountants ;

the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland ;

any body of accountants established in the United Kingdom which is for the time being recognised for the purposes of section 161(1)(a) of the Companies Act 1948 by the Secretary of State.

1948 c. 38.

20. The Council may pay to the chairman of the Council such remuneration and expenses as they see fit and to any other of their members, or to any member of a committee appointed by them, travelling, subsistence or other allowances.

Officers and Servants

21. The Council shall appoint a secretary and such other officers and servants on such terms as to remuneration, pensions or otherwise as the Council may determine.

Section 15.

SCHEDULE 5

POWERS AND DUTIES OF ASSAY OFFICES

Submission of new wares for assaying and hallmarking

1. An assay office may refuse to assay or mark any new ware if it is submitted at a stage of its manufacture which is unreasonable for assaying of and striking of marks on the new ware.

Assaying and hallmarking

2.—(1) Upon receipt of any article submitted to an assay office for assay and hallmarking, the assay office shall examine the same to ascertain whether it is in their opinion sufficiently advanced in workmanship and, if composed of one or more parts, whether all the parts are present, and also whether the article complies with the conditions of this Act so as to permit it to be struck with the approved hallmarks; and, if the assay office are dissatisfied as respects any of the foregoing matters, they shall return the article without making an assay thereof.

(2) If upon receipt and view of any article submitted to an assay office for assay and hallmarking, the assay office shall suspect that other materials than precious metal of not less than the minimum fineness therefor have been introduced or concealed in any such article, the assay office may cause the same to be cut ; and if upon cutting—

(a) any such other materials shall be found therein, the said article shall be broken and defaced and it (or the value thereof) shall be forfeited to the assay office and applied towards their general expenses ;

(b) no such other materials are found therein, the assay office (but not any other person) shall be liable in damages to any person interested in the article.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (5) of this paragraph, the assay office may cause to be drawn, scraped, cut or otherwise removed from the article such quantity of precious metal or take such other sample or do such other thing as may be necessary to enable an accurate assay to be made of the article and may retain the quantity so removed and apply it (or the value thereof) towards their general expenses.

(4) In the event of any part of any article or any sample from any article being found to be of a fineness—

(a) less than the minimum fineness for the precious metal of that article, the article the subject of the assay shall be returned to the person submitting the same after payment of the prescribed charge, and if the article is a new ware the assay office shall have power before so returning the article, to break it and any other articles which were submitted with it in the same parcel of work ;

(b) not less than such minimum fineness, the said article shall be struck with the approved hallmarks and delivered to the person submitting the same after payment of the prescribed charge.

(5) If an assay office are satisfied where two or more articles being new wares are submitted to them in one parcel of work for assay and hallmarking that all the articles so submitted are intended to assay to a single standard of fineness, the assay office may, notwithstanding anything in sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph, carry out a single assay in respect of some or all of the articles contained in such parcel.

Inspections by H.M. Mint

3.—(1) Her Majesty's Mint may at any time and from time to time as thought fit in normal office hours visit any assay office for the purpose of inspecting the assay department of that office and of ascertaining and assessing the accuracy and efficiency of their methods and procedures of assay ; and a report on the assay department of each assay office shall be prepared once in every period of fourteen months by the Queen's Assay Master and presented to the Deputy Master of Her Majesty's Mint, copies of such reports having first been sent to the Council and the assay office concerned.

SCH. 5

(2) If such assay methods, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Mint, are not of such a standard as will enable that assay office to report accurately on the fineness of any article, or articles, of precious metal, then Her Majesty's Mint shall notify the Council and the assay office forthwith and make to each of them such recommendations as appear requisite in relation to such assay methods; and the Council shall consult with the assay office as to the action to be taken upon such recommendations.

(3) Her Majesty's Mint shall be entitled to make a reasonable charge to each assay office in respect of the performance of their functions under this paragraph.

Safe custody of marks

4.—(1) Each assay office shall be responsible both for the safe custody of the dies to be used by that assay office for the purpose of striking articles with the approved hallmarks and other marks and for the disposal of such dies as and when the same are no longer required.

(2) The Council may after consultation with all the assay offices make regulations in or in connection with the discharge by assay offices of the duty imposed upon them by sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph and as to the manner in which any such die is to be made or used and generally in relation thereto.

Section 16

SCHEDULE 6

PROCEDURES FOR ORDERS

PART I

ORDERS UNDER SECTION 16(1) ON APPLICATION

1. Before making application for an order under subsection (1)(b) of section 16 of this Act, the applicants shall consult the assay office the subject of the proposed order and, if so requested by the assay office, shall submit to the Secretary of State a draft of the proposed order and such written observations as the assay office may make to the applicants within the period of forty-two days after being so consulted; and, following the submission of such a draft and observations, the applicants shall take no further steps in connection with the proposed application pending a decision of the Secretary of State, who shall give written notice to the applicants and the assay office either that he refuses to consider such an application or that it is (without prejudice, however, to subsequent refusal thereof) to be allowed to proceed.

2. On application for any order to which this Part of this Schedule applies the applicants shall submit to the Secretary of State a draft of the order which they desire him to make and shall publish once at least in each of two successive weeks in one or more newspapers circulating in the locality wherein the assay office the subject of the order carries on or is intended to carry on business (as the case may be) a notice—

(a) stating the general effect of the order;

- (b) specifying a place in the said area where a copy of the draft order may be inspected by any person free of charge at all reasonable hours during a period of twenty-eight days from the date of the first publication of the notice ; and
- (c) stating that, within the said period, any person may by notice to the Secretary of State object to the application.

3. Not later than the date on which the said notice is first published, the applicants shall, if the Secretary of State so requires, serve a copy of the notice and of the draft order on any person specified by the Secretary of State.

4. The applicants shall also publish in the Gazette a notice stating that they are about to apply for an order under section 16 of this Act, naming the county and district in the locality wherein the assay office the subject of the order carries on or is intended to carry on business (as the case may be), specifying a place where a copy of the draft order may be inspected, and giving the name and date of issue of a local newspaper in which the notice explaining the effect of the order applied for will be found.

5. The applicants shall, at the request of any person interested, furnish to him a copy of the draft order upon payment of such charge as they think reasonable not exceeding fifty pence, or such higher sum as the Secretary of State may from time to time authorise in writing.

6. The Secretary of State may make an order in the terms of the draft submitted to him or in those terms as modified in such manner as he thinks fit, but where he proposes to make any modification which appears to him substantially to affect the character of the order as applied for, he shall take such steps as appear to him to be sufficient and reasonably practicable for informing the applicants and other persons likely to be concerned, and shall not make the order until such period for consideration of, and comment upon, the proposed modification as he thinks reasonable has elapsed.

7. If, before the expiration of the twenty-eight days referred to in paragraph 2 of this Part of this Schedule, or of twenty-five days from the publication of the said notice in the Gazette, or before the expiration of any period specified in notices given under the last foregoing paragraph, an objection is received by the Secretary of State from any person appearing to him to be affected by the application, or as the case may be, by the proposed modification, and the objection is not withdrawn, the Secretary of State, before making any order on the application, shall (unless he is of opinion that the objection is frivolous or too trivial to warrant the holding of an inquiry or hearing with respect to it) either—

- (a) cause a local inquiry to be held ; or
- (b) afford to the objector and to the applicants, as well as to any other persons to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

SCH. 6

8. On the making of an order to which this Part of this Schedule applies, the Secretary of State shall give notice of the making of the order and the effect thereof to any person who has objected thereto under the foregoing provisions of this Part of this Schedule, and has not withdrawn that objection, and in that case the order shall not have effect until the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date of the said notice, and if within that period any such person gives notice to the Secretary of State that he objects to the order and the objection is not withdrawn, the order shall be subject to special parliamentary procedure.

9. The costs incurred by the Secretary of State in connection with the making and notification of an order under this Part of this Schedule, including any costs incurred in relation to any such order under the Statutory Orders (Special Procedure) Act 1945, shall be paid by the applicants.

1945 c. 18
(9 & 10 Geo. 6.)

10. In this Part of this Schedule "the Gazette" means in relation to publication of a notice as respects an order concerning an assay office carrying on or intended to carry on business—

- (a) in England and Wales, the London Gazette ;
- (b) in Scotland, the Edinburgh Gazette ; and
- (c) in Northern Ireland, the Belfast Gazette.

PART II

MODIFICATIONS OF PART I OF THIS SCHEDULE FOR PURPOSES OF ORDERS UNDER SECTION 16(2) WHERE NO APPLICATION

11. In relation to any order under section 16(2) of this Act the provisions of Part I of this Schedule shall have effect subject to the following modifications—

- (a) For paragraph 1 and for the words in paragraph 2 before "shall publish" there shall be substituted—

"1. Before making an order under subsection (2) of section 16 of this Act the Secretary of State—

- (1) shall in the case of an order under paragraphs (a) or (b) of that subsection consult the Council and shall, in the case of an order under paragraph (c) of that subsection, consult the assay office the subject of the proposed order ;

(2) " ;

- (b) Paragraphs 3 and 9 shall be omitted ;
- (c) In paragraphs 4 and 5 for reference to the applicants there shall be substituted reference to the Secretary of State ;
- (d) For paragraph 6 there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

"6. The Secretary of State may make an order in the terms of the draft or in those terms as modified in such manner as he thinks fit, but where he proposes to make any modification which appears to him substantially to affect the character of the order he shall take such steps

as appear to him to be sufficient and reasonably practicable for informing persons likely to be concerned, and shall not make the order until such period for consideration of, and comment upon, the proposed modification as he thinks reasonable has elapsed”;

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(e) in paragraph 7—

(i) for the word “application” where it first occurs there shall be substituted the word “order”;

(ii) the words “on the application” shall be omitted;

(iii) in paragraph (b) for the words “the applicants” there shall be substituted the words “such of them the Council and any assay office as might have been applicants for such an order under section 16(1) of this Act”.

SCHEDULE 7

Section 23.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

PART I—PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

Chapter	Title or Short Title	Extent of Repeal
8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 8. 1696.	An Act for encouraging the bringing in wrought plate to be coined.	The whole Act.
1 Anne c. 3. 1702.	An Act for continuing the Act made in the eighth year of His late Majesty's reign for better preventing the counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom.	The whole Act.
6 Geo. 1. c. 11.	The Plate Duty Act 1719.	The whole Act.
12 Geo. 2. c. 26.	The Plate (Offences) Act 1738.	The whole Act
15 Geo. 2. c. 20.	The Gold and Silver Thread Act 1741.	The whole Act.
13 Geo. 3. c. 59.	The Plate (Offences) Act 1772.	The whole Act.
28 Geo. 3. c. 7.	The Gold and Silver Thread Act 1788.	The whole Act.
30 Geo. 3. c. 31.	The Silver Plate Act 1790.	The whole Act.
38 Geo. 3. c. 69.	The Gold Plate (Standard) Act 1798.	The whole Act.
47 Geo. 3. Sess. 2. c. 15.	The Plate Assay (Ireland) Act 1807.	The whole Act.
6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 69.	The Plate (Scotland) Act 1836.	The whole Act.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 47.	The Customs Act 1842.	The whole Act.

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Chapter	Title or Short Title	Extent of Repeal
7 & 8 Vict. c. 22.	The Gold and Silver Wares Act 1844.	The whole Act.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 96.	The Gold and Silver Wares Act 1854.	The whole Act.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 60.	The Wedding Rings Act 1855.	The whole Act.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.	The Customs Consolidation Act 1876.	In section 42, the words from "Clocks and watches" to "United Kingdom".
46 & 47 Vict. c. 55.	The Revenue Act 1883.	Sections 10 and 11.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 62.	The Revenue Act 1884.	Sections 4 and 5.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 8.	The Customs and Inland Revenue Act 1890.	Section 17.
4 Edw. 7. c. 6.	The Hall-marking of Foreign Plate Act 1904.	The whole Act.
7 Edw. 7. c. 8.	The Assay of Imported Watch-Cases (Existing Stocks Exemption) Act 1907.	The whole Act.
7 Edw. 7. c. 13.	The Finance Act 1907.	Section 5.
3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 27.	The Forgery Act 1913.	Sections 5(4)(b), 8(2)(a) and 16(2)(d). Section 6, so far as it relates to any die used for the marking or stamping of gold or silver plate, or gold or silver wares.
2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 36.	The Hall-marking of Foreign Plate Act 1939.	The whole Act.
14 & 15 Geo. 6. c. 39.	The Common Informers Act 1951.	In the Schedule, the entries relating to 8 & 9 Will. 3. c. 8; 12 Geo. 2. c. 26; 15 Geo. 2. c. 20; 13 Geo. 3. c. 52; 28 Geo. 3. c. 7; and 38 Geo. 3. c. 69.
15 & 16 Geo. 6. & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 44.	The Customs and Excise Act 1952.	In Schedule 10, in Part II, paragraphs 1, 2 and 6.

Acts of Parliament of Ireland

Chapter	Title or Short Title	Extent of Repeal
1 Geo. 3. c. 9. (Ir.).	The Gold and Silver Thread Act (Ireland) 1761.	The whole Act.
23 & 24 Geo. 3. c. 23 (Ir.) (1783).	An Act to regulate the assay of gold and promote the manufacture of gold and silver wares in this kingdom.	The whole Act.

PART II—LOCAL ACTS

SCH. 7

Chapter	Title or Short Title	Extent of Repeal
13 Geo. 3. c. 52.	The Plate (Sheffield and Birmingham) Act 1772.	Sections 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 26.
24 Geo. 3. c. 20.	The Plate Assay (Sheffield) Act 1784.	The whole Act.
59 Geo. 3. c. xxviii.	The Glasgow Assay Office Act 1819.	The whole Act.
5 Geo. 4. c. lii.	The Birmingham Assay Office Act 1824.	Sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.
6 Edw. 7. c. ix.	The Sheffield Assay Act 1906.	Section 6.
8 & 9 Geo. 5. c. lxi.	The Sheffield Corporation (Consolidation) Act 1918.	Sections 501 and 502.
16 & 17 Geo. 5. c. cx.	The Glasgow Goldsmiths Company Order Confirmation Act 1926.	The whole Act.

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