

These notes refer to the Driving Instruction (Suspension And Exemption Powers) Act 2009 (c.17) which received Royal Assent on 12th November 2009

DRIVING INSTRUCTION (SUSPENSION AND EXEMPTION POWERS) ACT 2009

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COMMENTARY ON SECTIONS AND SCHEDULES

Note on abbreviations

12. In the following notes the following abbreviations are used:-

“the DSA” means the Driving Standards Agency.

“the RTA” means, in relation to sections 1 to 3, the Road Traffic Act 1988 as amended by section 42 and Schedule 6 of the RSA and, in relation to other parts of the Act, the Road Traffic Act 1988 prior to amendment by section 42 and Schedule 6 of the RSA.

“the RSA” means the Road Safety Act 2006.

“the Register” means the Register of Approved Driving Instructors.

“the Registrar” means the Registrar of Approved Driving Instructors.

Section 1: Suspension of registration

13. Subsection (1) inserts new section 128ZA into the RTA to enable the Registrar to suspend a person’s registration to give driving instruction where the Registrar believes that person to present a significant threat to the safety of members of the public. The suspension must be associated with proceedings leading to, or potentially leading to, either the termination of the person’s registration or the refusal of the person’s application to extend their registration. The notice may therefore be given only if the Registrar is considering either terminating that registration or refusing an application to extend that registration, or if the Registrar has already decided so to terminate or refuse. The notice of suspension may only be given together with, or subsequent to, the notice that the Registrar is either minded to terminate the person’s registration or to refuse the ADI’s application to extend their registration.
14. *Subsections (2) and (3)* of the new section 128ZA provide for written notice to be given of the suspension and for the suspension to take effect on the giving of the notice.
15. Under *subsection (4)* of the new section 128ZA, notice of suspension cannot be given unless notice has already been given that the Registrar is considering either termination of the person’s registration or refusal of the person’s application to extend their registration, but the two notices may be given at the same time.
16. *Subsection (5)* of the new section 128ZA sets out the circumstances in which a suspension imposed by the Registrar is terminated. For example, the suspension will automatically end if the Registrar fails to make a decision on whether to terminate the person’s registration or refuse their application to extend their registration within 75 days of the Registrar giving notice of being minded so to terminate or refuse.

These notes refer to the Driving Instruction (Suspension And Exemption Powers) Act 2009 (c.17) which received Royal Assent on 12th November 2009

17. *Subsection (6)* of the new section 128ZA requires the Registrar to inform the affected person of the termination of a suspension in writing as soon as practicable.
18. Under *subsection (7)* of the new section 128ZA a person remains registered during the period of suspension and that person is therefore treated as a registered person for the purposes of Part V of the RTA.
19. *Subsection (2)* of section 1 of the Act amends section 123(1) of the RTA to impose an additional requirement upon persons giving paid driving instruction, or carrying on business in the provision of paid driving instruction, so that not only must they be registered but their registration must not be suspended. It is an offence to give instruction in contravention of section 123(1) (see section 123A(1) RTA).
20. *Subsection (3)* amends section 123A(3) of the RTA so as to provide for a defence in proceedings where the person providing driving instruction, their employer, or franchiser, did not know and had no reasonable cause to believe that the registration of the person giving instruction was suspended.
21. *Subsection (4)* is a consequential amendment to section 142 of the RTA.
22. *Subsection (5)* is a consequential amendment to section 18(1) of Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988.

Section 2: Compensation in respect of suspension

23. **Section 2** inserts new section 128ZB into the RTA.
24. *Subsection (1)* of the new section 128ZB provides that the Secretary of State must introduce a compensation scheme through regulations. A scheme may, in particular, cover income and non-income losses incurred by a person whose registration is suspended by virtue of section 128ZA.
25. *Subsection (2)* limits the circumstances in which compensation may be payable under the scheme.
26. *Subsection (3)* provides that, where the Registrar's decision to terminate the person's registration, or to refuse the person's application for an extension of their registration, is overturned on appeal, any compensation can only relate to the period of suspension.
27. *Subsection (4)* provides that the compensation scheme may specify descriptions of income and non-income losses but does not oblige the scheme to make payments in respect of all such losses or the full amount of such losses.
28. *Subsection (5)* provides that a scheme may specify how losses will be valued, the amounts to be paid in compensation or how they will be calculated. The scheme may also provide procedures for making claims and their determination.
29. *Subsection (6)* provides for the right of appeal to the First-tier Tribunal of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Secretary of State regarding entitlement to compensation payments or the amounts of any such payments.
30. *Subsection (7)* provides, in the case of appeal, for the First-tier Tribunal to make such order as it considers appropriate.
31. *Subsection (8)* provides that the First-tier Tribunal may refer the decision back to the Secretary of State for reconsideration if evidence emerges during the course of the appeal that has not previously been made available to the Secretary of State.
32. *Subsection (9)* defines "income losses" and "non-income losses".

Section 3: Exemptions from prohibitions concerning registration

33. **Section 3** inserts new *subsections (3), (4) and (5)* into section 124 of the RTA.

These notes refer to the Driving Instruction (Suspension And Exemption Powers) Act 2009 (c.17) which received Royal Assent on 12th November 2009

34. Section 124(1) of the RTA provides a power to make regulations under which circumstances can be prescribed where the requirement to be registered to give paid driving instruction shall not apply. Section 124(2) provides that those circumstances may, in particular, include where the purpose is to enable persons to gain experience in driving instruction.
35. The new *section 124(3)* of the RTA, added by section 3 of the Act, provides that the circumstances which can be prescribed under section 124 can include the exercise of a discretion by the Registrar or another person. An exemption from the requirement to be registered, whether in individual cases or otherwise, could therefore be made dependent on a discretionary decision by the Registrar or another person.
36. The new *section 124(4)* of the RTA provides that regulations prescribing the circumstances in which the requirement to be registered to give paid driving instruction shall not apply may also provide for—
 - The procedure to be followed in relation to any decision resulting from the exercise of the discretion provided for in new section 124(3) of the RTA;
 - The review or revocation of such a decision;
 - An appeal in respect of such a decision;
 - The time when such a decision has effect; and
 - The suspension of exemptions (including provisions akin to those made by or under section 128ZB).
37. The new *section 124(5)* of the RTA provides that any regulations prescribing the circumstances in which the requirement to be registered to give paid driving instruction shall not apply may also make provision for the payment of fees. Such regulations may, for instance, oblige the Registrar to decide applications from individual instructors for an exemption, which may cause the DSA additional administrative costs comparable to those relating to licence applications under section 129 of the RTA 1988 (as it has effect prior to amendment by section 42 and Schedule 6 of the RSA), for which a fee is currently chargeable.

Section 4: Transitory amendments to existing regime

38. Subsection (1) of section 4 introduces Schedule 1 making transitory changes to the RTA without the amendments and repeals introduced by the RSA.
39. Subsection (2) introduces Schedule 2 which lists repeals that would remove the transitory amendments to the existing regime and that are intended to be made at the same time that the amendments and repeals made by the RSA and sections 1 to 3 of the Act are commenced.

Section 5: Consequential Provision

40. Subsection (1) enables the Secretary of State to make supplementary, incidental or consequential provision in connection with the Act.
41. Subsections (2) and (3) provide that an order under this section shall be made by statutory instrument, may include transitional, transitory or saving provision, may amend, repeal or revoke or otherwise modify any provision made by or under an enactment (including any Act passed in the same session as this Act and an Act of the Scottish Parliament).
42. Subsection (4) provides that, subject to subsection (5), an instrument may be made under section 5 only if a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by, a resolution of each House of Parliament.

These notes refer to the Driving Instruction (Suspension And Exemption Powers) Act 2009 (c.17) which received Royal Assent on 12th November 2009

43. Subsection (5) provides that an instrument made under section 5 which does not amend or repeal an Act or an Act of the Scottish Parliament is subject to annulment by either House of Parliament.

Section 6: Power to make transitional, transitory and saving provision

44. Section 6 enables the Secretary of State to make transitional, transitory or saving provision by statutory instrument in connection with the coming into force of any provision of the Act.

Section 7: Short title, commencement and extent

45. Section 7 gives the short title of the Act; states that sections 5, 6 and 7 will come into effect on the date that the Act is passed; provides for sections 1 to 4 and Schedules 1 and 2 to come into force on a date (or dates) appointed by the Secretary of State by order and defines the territorial extent of the Act as being only England and Wales and Scotland.

Schedule 1

46. Schedule 1 makes provision for necessary transitory amendments to the current arrangements in the RTA, to apply until section 42 of RSA is commenced.

Suspension of registration

47. Paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 inserts new subsections (7A) to (7G) into section 128 of the RTA.
48. New section 128(7A) gives the Registrar power to suspend a person's registration to give driving instruction where the Registrar believes that person presents a significant threat to the safety of members of the public, and requires that the suspension must be associated with proceedings leading to, or potentially leading to, the removal of the person's name from the Register. Notice of suspension may only be given if the Registrar is already considering removing that person's name from the Register and has given notice of this or, having given such notice, has already decided so to remove.
49. New sections 128(7B) and 128(7C) require that notice of suspension must be given by the Registrar in writing and takes immediate effect.
50. New section 128(7D) prevents notice of suspension being given before the Registrar gives notice of the potential removal of that person's name from the Register, but the two notices may be given at the same time.
51. New section 128(7E) sets out the circumstances in which a suspension imposed by the Registrar is terminated. In particular, the suspension will automatically terminate if the Registrar fails to make a decision on whether to remove the person's name from the Register within 75 days of giving the notice that the Registrar is minded to remove it.
52. New section 128(7F) requires the Registrar to inform the affected person of the termination of a suspension in writing.
53. New section 128(7G) provides that a person's name may remain on the Register during the period of suspension.
54. Paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 amends section 123 of the RTA to impose an additional requirement upon persons giving paid driving instruction, so that not only must they be registered but their registration must also not be suspended. It also provides for a defence in proceedings for offences under section 123(4) where the person giving instruction, or their employer, had no reasonable cause to believe that a registration was suspended.
55. Paragraph 3 of Schedule 1 amends section 127 of the RTA, to permit the Registrar to suspend a person's registration to give driving instruction where that person has

These notes refer to the Driving Instruction (Suspension And Exemption Powers) Act 2009 (c.17) which received Royal Assent on 12th November 2009

submitted an application to extend their registration and the Registrar is minded to refuse that application. This provision operates by glossing new sections 128(7A) to (7G) and 131A (which would be inserted into the RTA by the Act) so that they work in the context of a refusal to grant an application to extend registration.

56. [Paragraph 4](#) of Schedule 1 makes a consequential amendment to section 18(1) of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988.

Suspension of licences

57. [Paragraph 5](#) inserts new *subsections (7) to (13)* into section 130 of the RTA.
58. New *section 130(7)* provides for the Registrar to suspend a person's licence where the Registrar believes that person presents a significant threat to the safety of members of the public and requires that the suspension must be associated with proceedings leading to, or potentially leading to, the revocation of the licence. The notice may only therefore be given if the Registrar is already considering revoking the licence and has given notice of this or, having given such notice, has already decided to revoke.
59. New *sections 130(8) and 130(9)* require that notice of suspension must be given by the Registrar in writing and that suspension takes immediate effect.
60. New *section 130(10)* prevents notice of suspension being given before the Registrar gives notice of the potential revocation of the licence, but the two notices may be given at the same time.
61. New *section 130(11)* sets out the circumstances in which a suspension imposed by the Registrar is terminated. In particular, the suspension will automatically terminate if the Registrar fails to make a decision on whether to revoke the person's licence within 75 days of giving the notice of potential revocation.
62. New *section 130(12)* requires the Registrar to inform the affected person of the termination of a suspension in writing.
63. Under new *section 130(13)*, where a person's licence is suspended, that person may continue to be a licence-holder.
64. [Paragraph 6](#) of Schedule 1 amends section 129 of the RTA, to permit the Registrar to suspend a person's licence where that person has submitted an application to renew their licence and the Registrar is minded to refuse that application. This provision operates by glossing new sections 130(7) to (13) and 131A (which would be inserted into the RTA by the Act) so that they work in the context of a refusal to grant an application to renew a licence.

Compensation in respect of suspension

65. [Paragraph 7](#) inserts new section 131A into the RTA to require the Secretary of State to introduce a compensation scheme.
66. *Subsection (1)* of the new section 131A provides that the Secretary of State must introduce a compensation scheme by regulation in respect of income and non-income losses and any other matters which relate to such a suspension and are provided for in the scheme. The losses must be incurred by persons as a result of their registration or licence being suspended by virtue of *section 128(7A) to (7G)* or (as the case may be) *130(7) to (13)*. (This includes the case where a suspension is imposed in the context of an application to extend registration or renew a licence. In such a case, the suspension is imposed by virtue of section 128(7A) to (7G) or 130(7) to (13) as applied by the glosses referred to in paragraphs 55 and 64 of these notes.)
67. *Subsection (2)* of the new section 131A limits the circumstances in which compensation payments may be made under the scheme.

These notes refer to the Driving Instruction (Suspension And Exemption Powers) Act 2009 (c.17) which received Royal Assent on 12th November 2009

68. *Subsection (3)* of the new section 131A provides that, where the Registrar's decision to remove the person's name from the Register or revoke their licence is overturned on appeal, any compensation may relate only to the period of suspension.
69. *Subsection (4)* of the new section 131A requires the compensation scheme to specify descriptions of income and non-income losses but does not oblige the scheme to make payments in respect of all such losses or the full amount of any losses.
70. *Subsection (5)* of the new section 131A allows the scheme to specify how losses will be valued and to specify the amounts to be paid in compensation or how they will be calculated. The scheme may also provide procedures for making claims and their determination.
71. *Subsection (6)* of the new section 131A provides for the right of appeal to the First-tier Tribunal of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Secretary of State regarding entitlement to payments or the amounts of any such payments.
72. *Subsection (7)* of the new section 131A provides, in the case of appeal, for the First-tier Tribunal to make such order as it considers appropriate.
73. *Subsection (8)* of the new section 131A provides that the First-tier Tribunal may refer the decision back to the Secretary of State for reconsideration if evidence emerges during the course of the appeal that had not previously been made available to the Secretary of State.
74. *Subsection (9)* of the new section 131A defines income and non-income losses.

Schedule 2

75. **Schedule 2** lists repeals.