

SCHEDULE 1

Article 2

Excluded accommodation and tenancies

Excluded accommodation

1. Excluded accommodation means accommodation which is, or is part of—
 - (a) an aparthotel,
 - (b) premises in respect of which a premises licence within the meaning of section 17 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005⁽¹⁾ has effect and where the provision of accommodation is an activity listed in the operating plan as defined in section 20(4) of the 2005 Act,
 - (c) a hotel which has planning permission granted for use as a hotel,
 - (d) a hostel,
 - (e) residential accommodation where personal care is provided to residents,
 - (f) a hospital or nursing home,
 - (g) a residential school, college or training centre,
 - (h) secure residential accommodation (including a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short-term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation, or accommodation used as military barracks),
 - (i) a refuge,
 - (j) student accommodation,
 - (k) accommodation which otherwise requires a licence for use for hire for overnight stays,
 - (l) accommodation which is provided by the guest,
 - (m) accommodation which is capable, without modification, of transporting guests to another location,
 - (n) a bothy, or
 - (o) accommodation owned by an employer and provided to an employee in terms of a contract of employment or for the better performance of the employee's duties.

Excluded tenancies

2. An excluded tenancy means a tenancy which falls within any of the following definitions—
 - (a) a protected tenancy (within the meaning of section 1 of the Rent (Scotland) Act 1984⁽²⁾),
 - (b) an assured tenancy (within the meaning of section 1 of the 1988 Act),
 - (c) a short assured tenancy (within the meaning of section 32 of the 1988 Act),
 - (d) a tenancy of a croft (within the meaning of section 3 the 1993 Act),
 - (e) a tenancy of a holding situated outwith the crofting counties (within the meaning of section 61 of the 1993 Act) to which any provisions of the Small Landholders (Scotland) Acts 1886 to 1931⁽³⁾ applies,
 - (f) a Scottish secure tenancy (within the meaning of section 11 of the 2001 Act),
 - (g) a short Scottish secure tenancy (within the meaning of section 34 of the 2001 Act),

(1) 2005 asp 16.

(2) 1984 c. 58.

(3) 1931 c. 44. See section 26 of the Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act 1931. Section 26(2) was substituted by the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act 1949 (c. 75), Schedule 7.

- (h) a 1991 Act tenancy (within the meaning of section 1(4) of the 2003 Act),
- (i) a limited duration tenancy (within the meaning of section 93 of the 2003 Act),
- (j) a modern limited duration tenancy (within the meaning of section 5A of the 2003 Act),
- (k) a short limited duration tenancy (within the meaning of section 4 of the 2003 Act),
- (l) a tenancy under a lease under which agricultural land is let for the purpose of its being used only for grazing or mowing during some specified period of the year (as described in section 3 of the 2003 Act),
- (m) a private residential tenancy (within the meaning of section 1 of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016⁽⁴⁾), or
- (n) a student residential tenancy.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In this schedule—

“the 1988 Act” means the Housing (Scotland) Act 1988⁽⁵⁾,

“the 1993 Act” means the Crofters (Scotland) Act 1993⁽⁶⁾,

“the 2001 Act” means the Housing (Scotland) Act 2001⁽⁷⁾,

“the 2003 Act” means the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act 2003⁽⁸⁾,

“aparthotel” means a residential building containing serviced apartments where—

- (a) the whole building is owned by the same person,
- (b) a minimum number of 5 serviced apartments are managed and operated as a single business,
- (c) the building has a shared entrance for the serviced apartments, and
- (d) the serviced apartments do not share an entrance with any other flat or residential unit within the building,

“bothy” means a building of no more than two storeys which—

- (a) does not have any form of—
 - (i) mains electricity,
 - (ii) piped fuel supply, and
 - (iii) piped mains water supply,
- (b) is 100 metres or more from the nearest public road (within the meaning of section 151 of the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984⁽⁹⁾), and
- (c) is 100 metres or more from the nearest habitable building,

“hostel” means a building, other than a dwellinghouse, in which there is provided for persons generally or for any class or classes of persons—

- (a) residential accommodation, and
- (b) either or both—

⁽⁴⁾ 2016 asp. 19.

⁽⁵⁾ 1988 c. 43.

⁽⁶⁾ 1993 c. 44. Section 3 was relevantly amended by section 21 of the Crofting Reform etc. Act 2007 (asp 7) and section 22 of the Crofting Reform (Scotland) Act 2010 (asp 14).

⁽⁷⁾ 2001 asp. 10. Section 11 was relevantly amended by The Water Industry (Scotland) Act 2002 (Consequential Provisions) Order 2003 (S.S.I. 2003/331) and section 12 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 (asp 14), and section 34 was relevantly amended by sections 7 and 9 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014.

⁽⁸⁾ 2003 asp. 11. Section 5A of the 2003 Act was inserted by section 85(3) of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016 (asp 18).

⁽⁹⁾ 1984 c. 54.

- (i) meals,
- (ii) cooking facilities,

“personal care” has the same meaning as in paragraph 20 of schedule 12 of the Public Services Reform (Scotland) Act 2010⁽¹⁰⁾,

“refuge” means accommodation used wholly or mainly for persons who have been subject to any incident or pattern of incidents, of—

- (a) controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour,
- (b) physical violence,
- (c) abuse of any other description (whether physical or mental in nature), or
- (d) threats of any such violence or abuse.

“serviced apartment” means a flat or residential unit in respect of which—

- (a) services are provided to guests (such as housekeeping, a telephone desk, reception, or laundry),
- (b) each flat or unit contains its own washing, cooking and dining facilities separate from each of the other flats or units, and
- (c) there is a management system in place to prevent anti-social behaviour and to impose limits in respect of the maximum occupancy of the flats or units,

“student residential tenancy” means a tenancy—

- (a) the purpose of which is to confer on the tenant the right to occupy the let property while the tenant is a student, and
- (b) to which sub-paragraph (2) or (3) of paragraph 5 of schedule 1 (tenancies which cannot be private residential tenancies) of the 2016 Act applies,

“student accommodation” means residential accommodation which has been built or converted predominantly for the purpose of being provided to students.

(2) In paragraph 1(k), “licence” does not include an HMO licence granted under section 129 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006⁽¹¹⁾.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 5

PART 1

Modification of Part 1 of the 1982 Act

Modification of Part 1 of the 1982 Act

1. Part 1 of the 1982 Act is to be read as if modified in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3.

Standard licence conditions

2. After subsection (5) of section 3B (Mandatory licence conditions), insert—

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2010 asp 8.

⁽¹¹⁾ 2006 asp 1.

“(5A) Standard conditions determined in respect of a short-term let licence must not impose a limit on the number of nights for which premises may be used for secondary letting.”.

Warrants authorising entry and inspection

3. After section 5 (Rights of entry and inspection), insert—

“Warrants authorising entry and inspection

5A.—(1) A sheriff or a justice of the peace may by warrant authorise any person entitled to exercise a right conferred by section 5(1) to do so, if necessary using reasonable force, in accordance with the warrant.

(2) A warrant may be granted under subsection (1) only if the sheriff or justice is satisfied by evidence on oath that there are reasonable grounds for the exercise of the right in relation to the premises concerned, and that one of the conditions at subsection (3) is met.

(3) The conditions are that—

- (a) the exercise of the right in relation to the premises has been refused,
- (b) the case is one of urgency,
- (c) that an application for admission would defeat the object of the proposed entry,
- (d) the sheriff or justice of the peace is satisfied that the notice of intention to apply for a warrant has been given to a holder of the licence for the premises concerned, and that,
 - (i) refusal of the exercise of the right in relation to the premises is reasonably expected,
 - (ii) the land is, or premises are, unoccupied, or
 - (iii) the occupier is temporarily absent.

(4) This section applies only to the exercise of a right conferred by section 5(1) where that right is exercised in relation to a short-term let.”.

PART 2

Modification of Schedule 1 of the 1982 Act

Modification of schedule 1 of the 1982 Act

4. Schedule 1 of the 1982 Act is to be read as if modified in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 17.

Applications

5. In paragraph 1 (Applications for the grant and renewal of licences)—

(a) after sub-paragraph (2)(a), insert—

- “(aa) the type of short-term let licence being applied for, being either—
- (i) secondary letting,
 - (ii) home letting,
 - (iii) home sharing, or
 - (iv) home letting and home sharing,”

- (b) in sub-paragraph (2)(b), after “address” at both places it occurs insert “, any other address held within the previous 5 years, e-mail address, telephone number”,
- (c) after sub-paragraph (2)(d), insert—
 - “(da) where the applicant is not the owner of the premises, or the land on which the premises are located—
 - (i) the name and address of the owner (or, as the case may be, each owner), and
 - (ii) a declaration from the owner (or, as the case may be, each owner), or a person authorised to act on their behalf, that they consent to the application,
 - (db) where the applicant shares ownership of the premises, or the land on which the premises are located—
 - (i) the name and address of each other owner, and
 - (ii) a declaration from each other owner, or a person authorised to act on their behalf, that they consent to the application,
 - (dc) the number of bedrooms in the premises,
 - (dd) details of any other short-term let licence granted to the applicant, and”.
- (d) Omit sub-paragraph (3).

Temporary exemption from the requirement to have a licence

6. After paragraph 1 (applications for the grant and renewal of licences) insert—

“**1A.**—(1) A licensing authority may, on application made to it, grant an exemption from the requirement to obtain a short-term let licence in relation to a specified property or properties and during a specified period (which must not exceed 6 weeks in any period of 12 months).

(2) A licensing authority may consult the chief constable and the Scottish Fire and Rescue Service in relation to an application made under sub-paragraph (1).

(3) A licensing authority may attach conditions to an exemption granted under sub-paragraph (1), and the provisions of Part I of this Act relating to the attaching of conditions to licences apply to the attaching of conditions to exemptions under this subsection.

(4) A licensing authority may elect not to grant exemptions under sub-paragraph (1) for—

- (a) any premises, or
- (b) for a class or classes of premises.

(5) A licensing authority must publish, and keep under review, a statement of its policy in relation to the exercise of its functions under this paragraph.

(6) A licensing authority must publish a policy statement under sub-paragraph (5)—

- (a) on or before 1 October 2022, and
- (b) on or before 1 October every three years thereafter.

(7) In preparing and reviewing a policy statement under sub-paragraph (5), a licensing authority must consult with such persons as the licensing authority considers appropriate.

(8) A policy statement published under sub-paragraph (5) must include information regarding—

- (a) the fees chargeable for a temporary exemption application, and

- (b) the time period within which the licensing authority will reach a final decision on a temporary exemption application.
- (9) The policy statement published under sub-paragraph (5) must be made available on the licensing authority’s website.”.

Publicity

7. In paragraph 2—

- (a) after sub-paragraph (1), insert—

“(1A) As soon as is reasonably practicable after receiving an application for the grant of a short-term let licence, a licensing authority must issue a unique licence number to the applicant which may be used as a temporary licence number.”,

- (b) for sub-paragraph (3)(b) substitute—

“(b) the particulars required under paragraph 1(2) to be specified in the application, other than—

- (i) any address held by a person within the previous 5 years (other than their current address),
- (ii) the e-mail address or telephone number of any person, and
- (iii) the date and place of birth of any person.”,

- (c) for sub-paragraphs (7), (8) and (9) substitute—

“(7) The licensing authority—

- (a) must, in accordance with sub-paragraph (8), cause public notice to be given of an application made to them for the grant or renewal of a short-term let licence if the application contains a declaration that the applicant has been unable to comply with the requirements of sub-paragraph (2), and
- (b) may, in accordance with sub-paragraph (8), cause public notice to be given of every application made to them for the grant or renewal of a short-term let licence.

(8) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (7), public notice of an application for a short-term let licence must be given by publication of a notice—

- (a) in a newspaper or newspapers circulating in the area of the authority, or
- (b) on the licensing authority’s website or other website established and maintained for that purpose.

(9) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (7), a public notice of an application for a short-term let licence must contain the information stated at paragraph 2(3).”.

Preliminary refusal

8. After paragraph 2, insert—

“Preliminary refusal: breach of planning control

2A.—(1) A licensing authority may, within 21 days of receipt of an application for a licence, refuse to consider the application where it considers that use of the premises for a short-term let would constitute a breach of planning control for the purposes of the Town

and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (“the 1997 Act”)(**12**) by virtue of section 123(1) (a) or (b) of that Act.

(2) The licensing authority must, within 7 days of deciding to refuse to consider an application for a short-term let licence, serve notice of its decision on—

- (a) the applicant,
- (b) the relevant planning authority, and
- (c) the chief constable.

(3) The notice must—

- (a) give the licensing authority’s reason for refusing to consider the application, and
- (b) in the case of a notice to the applicant, inform the applicant of the effect of sub-paragraph (4).

(4) No fee may be charged in respect of a further application for a licence in relation to the premises concerned made within 28 days of the applicant subsequently obtaining—

- (a) planning permission under Part 3 of the 1997 Act, or
- (b) a certificate of lawfulness of use or development under section 150 or 151 of the 1997 Act,

in respect of the use of the premises for short-term lets.

(5) A refusal to consider an application under sub-paragraph (1) is not to be treated as a refusal to grant a licence under paragraph 5.”.

Grant and renewal of licences

9. In paragraph 5 (disposal of applications for the grant and renewal of licences)(**13**)—

(a) after sub-paragraph (2A), insert—

“(2B) The conditions referred to in sub-paragraph (1A)(b) must not impose any limit on the number of nights for which premises may be used for secondary letting.”,

(b) after sub-paragraph (3)(c), insert—

“(ca) the applicant would not be able to secure compliance with—

- (i) the mandatory licence conditions, and
- (ii) the standard conditions and any further conditions under sub-paragraph (1A)(b) to which the licence is to be subject,

(cb) the application does not contain the information required under paragraph 1(2) (da), or (db) (the consent of the owners of the premises), or”.

Duration of licences

10. In paragraph 8 (duration of licences)—

(a) omit “or” following sub-paragraph (2)(a),

(b) after sub-paragraph (2)(b), insert—

“, or

(c) for such longer period as the licensing authority may decide at the time when they renew a short-term let licence.”.

(12) 1997 c. 8. Section 123(1) was relevantly amended by section 6(2) of the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 (asp 17).

(13) Paragraph 5 was relevantly amended by S.S.I. 2006/475.

(c) after sub-paragraph (2), insert—

“(2A) A licensing authority may decide to renew a short-term let licence for such longer period under sub-paragraph (2)(c)—

- (a) in respect of different licences, or different types of licence,
- (b) otherwise for different purposes, circumstances or cases.

(2B) A licensing authority must publish, in such manner as they think appropriate, the circumstances (if any) in which they will renew a licence for such longer period under sub-paragraph (2)(c).”.

Enforcement

11. After paragraph 10 (variation of licences), insert—

“Power to require rectification of breach of licence

10A.—(1) This paragraph applies where a licensing authority considers that any condition included in a short-term let licence has been, or is likely to be, breached (regardless of whether the licensing authority has taken any other action, or of whether criminal proceedings have been commenced, in respect of that breach).

(2) Where this paragraph applies, a licensing authority may serve notice (an “enforcement notice”) on a holder of a licence.

(3) An enforcement notice must specify—

- (a) the matters constituting the breach or likely breach,
- (b) the action to be taken by the licence holder which the licensing authority considers necessary for the purposes of rectifying or, as the case may be, preventing the breach,
- (c) the date by which the action must be taken.

(4) A condition of an enforcement notice is deemed to be a condition of a licence.

(5) A licensing authority may serve an enforcement notice on a licence holder requiring the rectification or prevention of any breach of a condition of a licence other than the breach of a condition of an enforcement notice.”.

Simplified process following surrender

12. In paragraph 13 (surrender of licence), after sub-paragraph (4)(14) insert—

“(5) Where a holder of a short-term let licence has surrendered the licence under sub-paragraph (1), a licensing authority may grant an equivalent licence to the person who surrendered the licence if it receives an application within 12 months of the date of the surrender in respect of the same premises.

(6) A licensing authority may exercise the power in sub-paragraph (5) notwithstanding that it has not complied with the following paragraphs—

- (a) paragraph 1 (applications for the grant and renewal of licences), or
- (b) paragraph 2 (consultation).”.

Public register

13. In paragraph 14 (register of applications)—

(14) Paragraphs 13 and 14 were relevantly amended by section 78(3) of the Air Weapons and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2015.

- (a) after sub-paragraph (2)(b), insert—
- “(c) where the application is made by or on behalf of a person other than a natural person—
- (i) the full name of the person, and
 - (ii) the address of its registered or principal office,
- (d) the full address of the premises which are the subject of the application (including a postcode),
- (e) the council ward in which the premises are located,
- (f) the date of the application,
- (g) the status of the application (granted, refused, being determined, revoked, lapsed etc.),
- (h) the type of premises,
- (i) the type of short-term let,
- (j) the maximum number of guests permitted to reside on the premises,
- (k) whether the premises are within either Loch Lomond and the Trossachs National Park or the Cairngorms National Park,
- (l) the unique licence number allocated to the application,
- (m) where the licensing authority has required its inclusion in the application—
- (i) the number of bedrooms in the premises,
 - (ii) information on availability and occupancy,
 - (iii) contact details for the manager of the premises, if different from the applicant or where the application is for secondary letting, and
 - (iv) the Energy Performance Certificate rating.”.

(b) after sub-paragraph (2), insert—

“(2A) Nothing in this paragraph requires a licensing authority to include on the register—

 - (a) particulars relating to a short-term let licence (including applications and any other information relating to the licence) if a period longer than 12 months has passed beginning with the date on which the licence was revoked under paragraph 11,
 - (b) particulars relating to a licence which has been surrendered under paragraph 13, or
 - (c) particulars relating to a licence which has expired.”.

(c) after sub-paragraph (4) insert—

“(5) From 1 October 2022, the licensing authority must on a quarterly basis share the content of the register, in relation to short-term let licences only, with the Scottish Ministers in a format which enables analysis of the information.

(6) From 1 October 2022, the licensing authority must publish the content of the register, in relation to short-term let licences only, on their website or other website established and maintained for that purpose and provide access free of charge.”.

Sharing of information

14. After paragraph 14, insert—

“Sharing of information in respect of short-term let licences and applications

14A.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), a licensing authority may, following a request from a local authority or otherwise, share information with—

- (a) a licensing authority, or
- (b) a person who advertises or lists short-term lets.

(2) The only information which may be shared under sub-paragraph (1) is any information in relation to—

- (a) the suspension, variation or revocation of a short-term let licence,
- (b) the decision to refuse a short-term let licence application, or
- (c) an individual operating a short-term let without a licence.

(3) A licensing authority may only share information under sub-paragraph (1) for purposes in connection with—

- (a) the licensing of short-term lets, and
- (b) the prevention of an offence under section 7(1).”.

Fees

15. For paragraph 15 (fees), substitute—

“15.—(1) A licensing authority may, subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), charge such reasonable fees as they may determine in respect of—

- (a) applications made to them under this schedule,
- (b) the issue of certified duplicate licences under paragraph 5(7),
- (c) their consideration of a material change of circumstances or in premises under paragraph 9 and their disposal of the matter,
- (d) the issue under paragraph 14 of certified true copies,
- (e) an inspection of premises following—
 - (i) a failure to comply with a licence condition, or
 - (ii) a complaint relating to the premises (unless the complaint is frivolous or vexatious).

(2) In determining the amount of the different fees under sub-paragraph (1), the licensing authority—

- (a) must seek to ensure that the total amount of fees receivable by the authority is sufficient to meet the expenses of the authority in exercising their functions under Parts I and II of this Act and this schedule,
- (b) may determine different fees for different purposes,
- (c) may take into account the following criteria—
 - (i) the size of the premises,
 - (ii) the number of bedrooms at the premises,
 - (iii) the number of guests who can reside at the premises,
 - (iv) the type of short-term let,
 - (v) the duration of the period for which the premises are made available for use as a short-term let, and

- (vi) the extent to which the licence holder has complied with the conditions of the licence.
- (3) A licensing authority may provide for annual or other recurring fees.
- (4) Where a local authority charges a fee in respect of an inspection, the licensing authority must—
 - (a) produce a report of its finding to the licence holder within 28 days of the inspection, or
 - (b) where a report is not provided within 28 days of the inspection, refund the fee charged to the licence holder.”.

Giving of reasons

16. In paragraph 17 (notification of the decisions and giving of reasons)—
- (a) after sub-paragraph (1)(c), insert—
 - “(ca) to refuse an application made under paragraph 1A or to grant such an application subject to conditions,
 - (cb) to serve an enforcement notice under paragraph 10A,”.

Interpretation

17. After paragraph 19 (interpretation), insert—
- “**19A.** In this schedule—
- “Energy Performance Certificate” means a certificate which complies with regulation 6 of the Energy Performance of Buildings (Scotland) Regulations 2008(**15**),
- “home letting” means a short-term let consisting of the entering into of an agreement for the use, while the host is absent, of accommodation which is, or is part of, the host’s only or principal home,
- “home sharing” means a short-term let consisting of the entering into of an agreement for the use, while the host is present, of accommodation which is, or is part of, the host’s only or principal home,
- “premises” means the accommodation which is the subject of an application for a short-term licence or the subject of a short-term licence,
- “secondary letting” means a short-term let consisting of the entering into of an agreement for the use of accommodation which is not, or is not part of, the licence holder’s only or principal home,
- “short-term let” has the same meaning as in article 3 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Short-term Lets) Order 2022,
- “short-term let licence” means a licence for a short-term let,
- “type of short-term let” means one of the following purposes—
- (a) secondary letting,
 - (b) home letting,
 - (c) home sharing, or
 - (d) home letting and home sharing,
- “unique licence number” means a unique number which—

(15) S.S.I. 2008/309. Regulation 6 is amended by S.S.I. 2012/208 and S.S.I. 2013/12.

- (a) is assigned to each application or licence, and
- (b) contains a number or letters which—
 - (i) identifies the licensing authority, and
 - (ii) is used in every licence number assigned by the licensing authority.”.

SCHEDULE 3

Article 6

Mandatory licence conditions

Agents

1. Only those named as a holder of the licence can carry out the day to day management of the short-term let of the premises.

Type of licence

2. The holder of the licence may only offer the type of short-term let for which the licence has been granted.

Fire safety

3. The holder of the licence must ensure the premises has satisfactory equipment installed for detecting, and for giving warning of—

- (a) fire or suspected fire, and
- (b) the presence of carbon monoxide in a concentration that is hazardous to health.

4. The holder of the licence must keep records showing that all upholstered furnishings and mattresses within the parts of the premises which are for guest use, or to which the guests are otherwise permitted to have access, comply with the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire Safety) Regulations 1988(16).

Gas safety

5. Where the premises has a gas supply—

- (a) the holder of the licence must arrange for an annual gas safety inspection of all gas pipes, flues and appliances in the premises,
- (b) if, after an annual inspection, any appliance does not meet the required safety standard, the holder of the licence must not allow a short-term let of the premises until the works necessary to bring the appliance to the required safety standard have been carried out.

Electrical safety

6. Where there are electrical fittings or items within the parts of the premises which are for guest use, or to which the guests are permitted to have access, the holder of the licence must—

- (a) ensure that any electrical fittings and items are in—
 - (i) a reasonable state of repair, and
 - (ii) proper and safe working order,

(16) S.I. 1988/1324.

- (b) arrange for an electrical safety inspection to be carried out by a competent person at least every five years or more frequently if directed by the competent person,
- (c) ensure that, following an electrical safety inspection, the competent person produces an Electrical Installation Condition Report on any fixed installations,
- (d) arrange for a competent person to—
 - (i) produce a Portable Appliance Testing Report on moveable appliances to which a guest has access, and
 - (ii) date label and sign all moveable appliances which have been inspected.

7. In determining who is competent, the holder of the licence must have regard to guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers under section 19B(4) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006⁽¹⁷⁾.

Water safety: private water supplies

8. Where the premises are served by a private water supply, the licence holder must comply with the requirements on the owners of private dwellings set out in the Water Intended for Human Consumption (Private Supplies) (Scotland) Regulations 2017⁽¹⁸⁾.

Water safety: legionella

9. The holder of the licence must assess the risk from exposure to legionella within the premises, whether or not the premises are served by a private water supply.

Safety & repair standards

10.—(1) The holder of the licence must take all reasonable steps to ensure the premises are safe for residential use.

(2) Where the premises are subject to the requirements of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006, the holder of the licence must ensure that the premises meet the repairing standard.

Maximum Occupancy

11. The licence holder must ensure that the number of guests residing on the premises does not exceed the number specified in the licence.

Information to be displayed

12. The holder of the licence must make the following information available within the premises in a place where it is accessible to all guests—

- (a) a certified copy of the licence and the licence conditions,
- (b) fire, gas and electrical safety information,
- (c) details of how to summon the assistance of emergency services,
- (d) a copy of the gas safety report,
- (e) a copy of the Electrical Installation Condition Report, and
- (f) a copy of the Portable Appliance Testing Report.

⁽¹⁷⁾ 2006 asp 1. Section 19B was inserted by section 23(2) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2014 (asp 14).

⁽¹⁸⁾ S.S.I. 2017/282.

Planning Permission

13. Where the premises is in a short-term let control area for the purposes of section 26B of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997⁽¹⁹⁾ (“the 1997 Act”), the holder of the licence must, where the use of the premises for a short-term let requires planning permission under the 1997 Act, ensure that either—

- (a) an application has been made for planning permission under the 1997 Act and has not yet been determined, or
- (b) planning permission under the 1997 Act is in force.

Listings

14.—(1) The holder of the licence must ensure that any listing or advert (whether electronic or otherwise) for the short-term let of the premises includes—

- (a) the licence number, and
- (b) a valid Energy Performance Certificate rating if an Energy Performance Certificate is required for the premises, in accordance with the Energy Performance of Buildings (Scotland) Regulations 2008⁽²⁰⁾.

(2) The holder of the licence must ensure that any listing or advert (whether electronic or otherwise) for the short-term let of the premises is consistent with the terms of the short-term let licence.

Insurance

15. The holder of the licence must ensure that there is in place for the premises—

- (a) valid buildings insurance for the duration of the licence, and
- (b) valid public liability insurance for the duration of each short-term let agreement.

Payment of fees

16. The holder of the licence must pay any fees due to the licensing authority in respect of the licence on demand.

False or misleading information

17. The holder of the licence must not provide any false or misleading information to the licensing authority.

Interpretation

18. In this schedule—

“Electrical Installation Condition Report” means a report containing the following information—

- (a) the date on which the inspection was carried out,
- (b) the address of the premises inspected,
- (c) the name, address and relevant qualifications of the person who carried out the inspection,

⁽¹⁹⁾ 1997 c. 8. Section 26B was inserted by section 17 of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 (asp 13).

⁽²⁰⁾ S.S.I. 2008/309.

- (d) a description, and the location, of each installation, fixture, fitting and appliance inspected,
- (e) any defect identified,
- (f) any action taken to remedy a defect,

“Energy Performance Certificate” means a certificate which complies with regulation 6 of the Energy Performance of Buildings (Scotland) Regulations 2008⁽²¹⁾,

“gas safety report” means a report containing the following information—

- (a) the date on which the appliance or flue was checked,
- (b) the address of the premises at which the appliance or flue is installed,
- (c) a description of and the location of each appliance or flue checked,
- (d) any safety defect identified,
- (e) any remedial action taken,
- (f) confirmation that the check undertaken complies with the requirements of an examination of—
 - (i) the effectiveness of any flue,
 - (ii) the supply of combustion air,
 - (iii) subject to head (iv), its operating pressure or heat input or, where necessary, both,
 - (iv) if it is not reasonably practicable to examine its operating pressure or heat input (or, where necessary, both), its combustion performance,
 - (v) its operation so as to ensure its safe functioning,
- (g) the name and signature of the individual carrying out the check, and
- (h) the registration number with which that individual, or that individual’s employer, is registered with a body approved by the Health and Safety Executive for the purposes of regulation 3(3) of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998⁽²²⁾,

“holder of the licence” means any person to whom a short-term let licence has been granted or jointly granted,

“home letting” means a short-term let consisting of the entering into of an agreement for the use, while the host is absent, of accommodation which is, or is part of, the host’s only or principal home,

“home sharing” means a short-term let consisting of the entering into of an agreement for the use, while the host is present, of accommodation which is, or is part of, the host’s only or principal home,

“premises” means the accommodation which is the subject of an application for a short-term licence or the subject of a short-term licence,

“repairing standard” means the steps which the holder of the licence is required to take to comply with the obligations placed on the holder by Chapter 4 of Part 1 of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006⁽²³⁾,

“secondary letting” means a short-term let consisting of the entering into of an agreement for the use of accommodation which is not, or is not part of, the licence holder’s only or principal home,

⁽²¹⁾ S.S.I. 2008/309. Regulation 6 is amended by S.S.I. 2012/208 and S.S.I. 2013/12.

⁽²²⁾ S.I. 1998/2451.

⁽²³⁾ 2006 asp 1.

“short-term let” has the same meaning as in article 3 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Short-term Lets) Order 2022,

“short-term let licence” means a licence for a short-term let, and

“type of short-term let” means one of the following purposes—

- (a) secondary letting,
- (b) home letting,
- (c) home sharing, or
- (d) home letting and home sharing.

SCHEDULE 4

Article 8

Consequential amendments

Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004

1.—(1) Section 83 (application for registration) of the Antisocial Behaviour etc. (Scotland) Act 2004⁽²⁴⁾ is amended in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) In subsection (6)—

- (a) omit “or “ from the end of paragraph (l),
- (b) at the end of paragraph (m), replace “.” with “; or”, and
- (c) after paragraph (m) insert—

“(n) the house is being used for a short-term let as defined in article 3 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Short-term Lets) Order 2022.”.

Housing (Scotland) Act 2006

2.—(1) Section 12 (tenancies to which repairing standard duty applies) of the Housing (Scotland) Act 2006⁽²⁵⁾ is amended in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) In subsection (1)(f), after “holiday” insert “unless the tenancy is a short-term let”.

(3) After subsection (2), insert—

“(3) For the purposes of this Chapter, a short-term let is a type of tenancy (and the terms landlord, let and tenant are to be construed accordingly).

(4) In this section, a short-term let has the same meaning as in article 3 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Short-term Lets) Order 2022.”.

Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016

3.—(1) Schedule 1 (tenancies which cannot be private residential tenancies) of the Private Housing (Tenancies) (Scotland) Act 2016⁽²⁶⁾ is amended in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) In paragraph 6 (holiday let), the existing words become sub-paragraph (1).

(3) After that sub-paragraph insert—

⁽²⁴⁾ 2004 asp 8. Section 83 was relevantly amended by S.I. 2009/33.

⁽²⁵⁾ 2006 asp 1.

⁽²⁶⁾ 2016 asp 19.

“(2) A tenancy cannot be a private residential tenancy if it is a short-term let within the meaning of article 3 of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 (Licensing of Short-term Lets) Order 2022.”.