



# Fair Trading Act 1973

## 1973 CHAPTER 41

### PART II

#### REFERENCES TO CONSUMER PROTECTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### *Enforcement of orders*

#### **29 Power to enter premises and inspect and seize goods and documents.**

[<sup>F1</sup>(1) A duly authorised officer of a local weights and measures authority, or a person duly authorised in writing by the Secretary of State, may at all reasonable hours, and on production, if required, of his credentials, exercise the following powers, that is to say—

- (a) he may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence under section 23 of this Act has been committed, inspect any goods and enter any premises other than premises used only as a dwelling;
- (b) if he has reasonable cause to suspect that an offence under that section has been committed, he may, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has been committed, require any person carrying on a business or employed in connection with a business to produce any books or documents relating to the business and may take copies of, or of any entry in, any such book or document;
- (c) if he has reasonable cause to believe that such an offence has been committed, he may seize and detain any goods for the purpose of ascertaining, by testing or otherwise, whether the offence has been committed;
- (d) he may seize and detain any goods or documents which he has reason to believe may be required as evidence in proceedings for such an offence;
- (e) he may, for the purpose of exercising his powers under this subsection to seize goods, but only if and to the extent that it is reasonably necessary in order to secure that the provisions of an order made under section 22 of this Act are duly observed, require any person having authority to do so to break open any container or open any vending machine and, if that person does not comply with the requirement, he may do so himself.

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects  
for the Fair Trading Act 1973, Section 29. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (2) A person seizing any goods or documents in the exercise of his powers under this section shall inform the person from whom they are seized and, in the case of goods seized from a vending machine, the person whose name and address are stated on the machine as being the proprietor's or, if no name and address are so stated, the occupier of the premises on which the machine stands or to which it is affixed.
- (3) If a justice of the peace, on sworn information in writing,—
- (a) is satisfied that there is reasonable ground to believe either—
    - (i) that any goods, books or documents which a person has power under this section to inspect are on any premises and that their inspection is likely to disclose evidence of the commission of an offence under section 23 of this Act, or
    - (ii) that any offence under section 23 has been, is being or is about to be committed on any premises, and
  - (b) is also satisfied either—
    - (i) that admission to the premises has been or is likely to be refused and that notice of intention to apply for a warrant under this subsection has been given to the occupier, or
    - (ii) that an application for admission, or the giving of such a notice, would defeat the object of the entry or that the premises are unoccupied or that the occupier is temporarily absent, and it might defeat the object of the entry to await his return,

the justice may by warrant under his hand, which shall continue in force for a period of one month, authorise any such officer or other person as is mentioned in subsection (1) of this section to enter the premises, if need be by force.

In the application of this subsection to Scotland, “justice of the peace” shall be construed as including a sheriff and a magistrate.

- (4) A person entering any premises by virtue of this section may take with him such other persons and such equipment as may appear to him necessary; and on leaving any premises which he has entered by virtue of a warrant under subsection (3) of this section he shall, if the premises are unoccupied or the occupier is temporarily absent, leave them as effectively secured against trespassers as he found them.
- (5) Nothing in this section shall be taken to compel the production by a [<sup>F2</sup>relevant lawyer] of a document containing a privileged communication made by or to him in that capacity or to authorise the taking of possession of any such document which is in his possession.
- [<sup>F3</sup>(6) “Relevant lawyer” means a barrister, advocate, solicitor, or other legal representative communications with whom may be the subject of a claim to privilege.]]

#### Textual Amendments

- F1** Ss. 29-33 repealed in part (26.5.2008) by [The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008 \(S.I. 2008/1277\)](#), reg. 1, Sch. 2 para. 15, **Sch. 4 Pt. 1** Note (with reg. 28(2)(3))
- F2** Words in s. 29(5) substituted (1.1.2010) by [Legal Services Act 2007 \(c. 29\)](#), s. 211(2), **Sch. 21 para. 30(a)** (with ss. 29, 192, 193); S.I. 2009/3250, art. 2(h)
- F3** S. 29(6) inserted (1.1.2010) by [Legal Services Act 2007 \(c. 29\)](#), s. 211(2), **Sch. 21 para. 30(b)** (with ss. 29, 192, 193); S.I. 2009/3250, art. 2(h)

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**Modifications etc. (not altering text)**

- C1** Pt. II: power to repeal conferred (1.4.2003) by [Enterprise Act 2002 \(c. 40\), ss. 10\(3\)\(a\)](#), 279; [S.I. 2003/766, art. 2, Sch.](#) (with [art. 3](#)) (as amended (20.7.2007) by [S.I. 2007/1846, reg. 3\(2\), Sch.](#))
- C2** S. 29(1)(c)(d) powers of seizure extended (1.4.2003) by [Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 \(c. 16\), ss. 50, 138\(2\), Sch. 1 para. 16](#) (with [ss. 52-54, 68](#)); [S.I. 2003/708, art. 2\(a\)](#)

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Fair Trading Act 1973, Section 29.