



# Access to Justice Act 1999

## 1999 CHAPTER 22

### PART V

#### MAGISTRATES AND MAGISTRATES' COURTS

##### *Execution of warrants*

#### 94 Disclosure of information for enforcing warrants.

In the <sup>M1</sup>Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, after section 125B (inserted by section 93(2) above) insert—

##### **“125C Disclosure of information for enforcing warrants.**

(1) Basic personal information held by a relevant public authority may, on the application of a justices' chief executive, be supplied by the authority to him (or to a justices' clerk appointed by, or member of the staff of, his magistrates' courts committee who is specified in the application) for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of a section 125A(1) warrant which is so specified.

(2) In this section—

“basic personal information” means a person's name, date of birth or national insurance number or the address (or any of the addresses) of a person;

“relevant public authority” means a Minister of the Crown, government department, local authority or chief officer of police specified in an order made by the Lord Chancellor; and

“a section 125A(1) warrant” means a warrant to which section 125A(1) above applies and which has been issued by a justice of the peace to whom the justices' chief executive making the application is chief executive.

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*Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Access to Justice Act 1999, Section 94. (See end of Document for details)*

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- (3) Information supplied to any person under subsection (1) above, or this subsection, for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of a section 125A(1) warrant may be supplied by him for that purpose to—
- (a) any person entitled to execute the warrant;
  - (b) any employee of a body or person who, for the purposes of section 125B above, is an approved enforcement agency in relation to the warrant; or
  - (c) any person who is the justices' chief executive, a justices' clerk or a member of the staff of the magistrates' courts committee whose justices' chief executive made the application for the information.
- (4) A person who intentionally or recklessly—
- (a) discloses information supplied to him under this section otherwise than as permitted by subsection (3) above; or
  - (b) uses information so supplied otherwise than for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of the section 125A(1) warrant concerned, commits an offence.
- (5) But it is not an offence under subsection (4) above—
- (a) to disclose any information in accordance with any enactment or order of a court or for the purposes of any proceedings before a court; or
  - (b) to disclose any information which has previously been lawfully disclosed to the public.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (4) above is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum; or
  - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.
- (7) The power to make orders conferred by subsection (2) above shall be exercisable by statutory instrument which shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.”

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**Marginal Citations**

**M1** 1980 c.43.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Access to Justice Act 1999, Section 94.