
WELSH STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2012 No. 60

The London Olympic Games and Paralympic Games
(Advertising and Trading) (Wales) Regulations 2012

PART 3

Trading Activity

Interpretation of this Part

12.—(1) In this Part—

- (a) a reference to a person who engages in trading activity is to be treated as including a person to whom regulation 13(2) applies;
- (b) a reference (however phrased) to selling an article includes exposing or offering an article for sale;
- (c) a reference (however phrased) to supplying a service includes offering to supply a service;
- (d) “motor vehicle” (“*cerbyd modur*”) has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Act 1988⁽¹⁾;
- (e) “open public place” (“*man cyhoeddus agored*”) means—
 - (i) a highway, or
 - (ii) another place—
 - (aa) to which the public have access (whether generally or only for the purpose of the trading activity), and
 - (bb) which is not in a building other than one designed or generally used for the parking of cars;
- (f) “performance of a play” (“*perfformiad drama*”) means performance of any dramatic piece, whether involving improvisation or not—
 - (i) which is given wholly or in part by one or more persons actually present and performing, and
 - (ii) in which the whole or a major proportion of what is done by the person or persons performing, whether by way of speech, singing or action, involves the playing of a role;
- (g) “public entertainment” (“*adloniant cyhoeddus*”) means entertainment of one or more of the following descriptions provided for members of the public—
 - (i) a performance of live music,
 - (ii) any playing of recorded music,
 - (iii) a performance of dance,

⁽¹⁾ 1988 c. 52. See section 185 of that Act.

- (iv) a performance of a play,
 - (v) entertainment of a similar description to that falling within paragraphs (i) to (iv);
 - (h) “selling an article” (“*gwerthu eitem*”) includes (without prejudice to the generality of that term) trading by a person acting as a pedlar (whether or not under the authority of a pedlar’s certificate granted under section 4 of the Pedlars Act 1871(2)); and
 - (i) “trading activity” (“*gweithgaredd masnachu*”) means carrying out one or more of the following activities in an open public place—
 - (i) selling an article,
 - (ii) supplying a service,
 - (iii) making an appeal to members of the public to give money (by whatever means) or other property (or both) for charitable or other purposes (whether or not authorised by or under any enactment),
 - (iv) providing public entertainment for gain or reward.
- (2) In determining whether activity amounts to trading activity for the purposes of this Part the following matters are to be disregarded—
- (a) the fact that gain or reward arising from the activity does not accrue to the person actually carrying out the activity,
 - (b) the fact that either party to a transaction is not in an open public place when one or more of the following activities occurs—
 - (i) an offer or exposure for sale of an article,
 - (ii) an offer to supply a service,
 - (iii) the completion of the transaction,
 - (c) the fact that a transaction is not completed in an open public place, if one or both of the following activities occurs in such a place—
 - (i) an offer or exposure for sale of an article,
 - (ii) an offer to supply a service,
 - (d) the fact that an article actually sold or service actually supplied is different from that offered or exposed for sale.

Control of trading

- 13.—(1) A person must not engage in trading activity in the event zone during an event period.
- (2) A person is to be treated as contravening paragraph (1) if that person arranges (at any time and in any place) for trading activity to take place in the event zone during an event period.
- (3) A person is also to be treated as contravening paragraph (1) if trading activity in the event zone during an event period—
- (a) is undertaken by a business or other concern in which that person has an interest or for which that person is responsible, or
 - (b) takes place on land that that person owns or occupies or of which that person has responsibility for the management.
- (4) But paragraph (3) does not apply to a person who proves that—
- (a) the trading activity took place without that person’s knowledge, or

(2) 1871 c. 96. Section 4 was amended by section 2 of the Pedlars Act 1881 (c. 45), section 31(5) and (6) of the Criminal Law Act 1977 (c. 45), and section 46 of the Criminal Justice Act 1982 (c. 48).

- (b) that person took all reasonable steps to prevent the trading activity taking place or, where it has taken place, to prevent it continuing or recurring.
- (5) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (3)—
 - (a) a person is to be treated as having an interest in or responsibility for a business or other concern if that person is an officer of the business or concern,
 - (b) a person is to be treated as having responsibility for the management of land if that person is an officer of a business or other concern that owns, occupies or has responsibility for the management of the land.
- (6) In paragraph (5), “an officer” (“*swyddog*”) means a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer.
- (7) This regulation applies in relation to trading activity whether or not it consists of the result or continuation of activity carried out before these Regulations came into force.

Exceptions

- 14.—**(1) Regulation 13 does not apply to the following trading activity—
- (a) selling a current newspaper or periodical either without a receptacle or from a receptacle that does not cause undue interference or inconvenience to persons using the street,
 - (b) trading activity undertaken or controlled by the London Organising Committee on enclosed land on which a London Olympic Event is taking place or to take place,
 - (c) selling or delivering an article to a person in premises adjoining a highway,
 - (d) selling a motor vehicle on private land generally used for the sale of motor vehicles,
 - (e) supplying motor vehicle cleaning services on private land generally used for the supply of those services,
 - (f) supplying motor vehicle parking services in a building or on other land designed or generally used for the parking of motor vehicles,
 - (g) providing a public sanitary convenience,
 - (h) providing a permanent telephone kiosk,
 - (i) trading as a walking tour operator,
 - (j) supplying public transport services including tourist services, or
 - (k) trading activity on private land adjacent to exempt retail premises provided that the trading activity—
 - (i) forms part of the usual business of the owner of the premises or a person assessed for uniform business rate in respect of the premises, and
 - (ii) takes place during the period during which the premises are open to the public for business.
- (2) In this regulation—
- “exempt retail premises” (“*mangre fanwerthu esempt*”) means a building normally used as—
- (a) a shop,
 - (b) a restaurant, bar, or other premises used for the supply of meals, refreshments or alcohol to the public, or
 - (c) a petrol filling station;

“sanitary convenience” (“*cyfleuster iechydol*”) has the same meaning as in the Building Act 1984⁽³⁾;

“tourist services” (“*gwasanaethau i dwristiaid*”) means public transport services primarily for the benefit of tourists; and

“walking tour operator” (“*gweithredwr teithiau cerdded*”) means a person that supplies services to the public comprising tours of an area on foot.

Trading activity authorised by the Olympic Delivery Authority etc.

15.—(1) Regulation 13 does not apply to trading activity undertaken in accordance with an authorisation granted by the Authority⁽⁴⁾.

(2) Subject to these Regulations, the Authority has an absolute discretion in respect of each application for authorisation.

(3) The Authority must have regard to the provisions of the Host City Contract before granting an authorisation under this regulation.

(4) An authorisation granted under this regulation is subject to the condition that any person who engages in trading activity in reliance on the authorisation must hold any licence which, in addition to authorisation under this regulation, is required before the person may engage in trading activity (whether in a particular place or generally).

(5) In this regulation “Authority” (“*Awdurdod*”) means—

- (a) the Olympic Delivery Authority, or
- (b) a person to whom the function of granting authorisations for the purpose of this regulation is delegated by the Olympic Delivery Authority.

⁽³⁾ 1984 c. 55. See section 126 of that Act.

⁽⁴⁾ Under section 25(7) of the Act, an authorisation granted by the Authority may be subject to terms and conditions.