

# CONSULTATION DRAFT

## Glasgow Commonwealth Games Bill

---

---

### CONTENTS

Section

#### *Introductory*

1 The Glasgow Commonwealth Games

#### *Street trading etc.*

- 2 Ban on trading in the vicinity of Games events  
3 Trading activities  
4 Authorised trading  
5 Trading permitted without authorisation  
6 Existing trading licences  
7 Alternative arrangements where existing trading banned during Games  
8 Guidance and information about trading

#### *Advertising*

- 9 Ban on advertising in the vicinity of Games events  
10 Advertising activities  
11 Authorised advertising  
12 Advertising permitted without authorisation  
13 Existing advertising licences  
14 Guidance and information about advertising

#### *Ticket touting*

- 15 Ban on ticket touting  
16 Sale of ticket for face value or less  
17 Exception for certain advertisers etc.  
18 Use of internet etc.  
19 Authorised ticket sales

#### *Enforcement*

- 20 Enforcement officers  
21 Enforcement powers  
22 Test purchases  
23 Restrictions on enforcement powers  
24 Further restrictions on entering houses  
25 Compensation and recovery of costs  
26 Obstructing an enforcement officer  
27 Police powers

*Trial and punishment*

- 28 Method of trial
- 29 Penalties
- 30 Offences by bodies corporate etc.

*Transport*

- 31 Transport plan
- 32 Games traffic regulation orders
- 33 Urgent traffic regulation measures
- 34 Power to direct councils to regulate road use for Games purposes

*Miscellaneous*

- 35 Organising Committee: assistance
- 36 Acquisition of land for Games purposes

*Subordinate legislation: procedure*

- 37 Orders and regulations
- 38 Consultation
- 39 Factors for Ministers to consider
- 40 Notice

*Final provisions*

- 41 Ancillary provision
- 42 Interpretation
- 43 Commencement
- 44 Repeal
- 45 Short title

# Glasgow Commonwealth Games Bill

## [CONSULTATION DRAFT]

An Act of the Scottish Parliament to make provision in relation to the Commonwealth Games that are to be held principally in Glasgow in 2014.

### *Introductory*

#### **1 The Glasgow Commonwealth Games**

- (1) This Act makes provision in relation to the Commonwealth Games that are to be held principally in Glasgow in 2014 (“the Games”).
- (2) A “Games event” is—
  - (a) an event held as part of the Games (whether or not a sporting event and whether or not held in Glasgow), and
  - (b) any other event held in accordance with the Host City Contract.
- (3) The “Organising Committee” is the company named Glasgow 2014 Limited which was incorporated on 11 June 2007.

### *Street trading etc.*

#### **2 Ban on trading in the vicinity of Games events**

It is an offence to trade in the vicinity of a Games event (“the trading offence”).

##### *Exceptions*

The trading offence does not apply to trading—

- (a) in a building (unless the building is designed or generally used as a car park), or
- (b) done in accordance with regulations made by Ministers (the “trading regulations”).

The trading offence may be committed only during such times and in such places as may be—

- (a) prescribed in the trading regulations, or
- (b) determined by criteria so prescribed.

The trading offence does not apply to trading by the Organising Committee or the Commonwealth Games Federation (subject to any conditions imposed by the trading regulations).

### **3 Trading activities**

The trading regulations may prescribe, or provide criteria for determining, the activities which are to be treated as trading.

### **4 Authorised trading**

- (1) The trading regulations may prescribe circumstances in which the Organising Committee may authorise persons to trade in a way which would otherwise constitute a trading offence.
- (2) An authorisation—
  - (a) must be subject to any conditions imposed by the trading regulations, and
  - (b) may be subject to any other conditions which the granter of the authorisation considers appropriate.
- (3) An authorisation may, in particular, be subject to conditions—
  - (a) about the times when authorised trading may be carried out,
  - (b) about steps to be taken in respect of congestion, litter or noise,
  - (c) which are—
    - (i) inconsistent with, or
    - (ii) more onerous than,the conditions of any other trading licence held by the person seeking the authorisation.
- (4) The trading regulations may, in particular, provide—
  - (a) for an authorisation to be granted in respect of a place only if—
    - (i) a prescribed kind of trading licence exists in respect that place, or
    - (ii) it is designated for a prescribed purpose in accordance with a prescribed enactment,
  - (b) for an authorisation to be granted only if the person seeking the authorisation holds a prescribed kind of trading licence,
  - (c) for an authorisation to be treated as if it were a trading licence granted by virtue of another enactment or document,
  - (d) that trading in the course of a fair or market may be authorised only where—
    - (i) the fair or market is held in accordance with a prescribed kind of licence or right, and
    - (ii) any other prescribed conditions are satisfied,
  - (e) for a right of appeal against a refusal to grant an authorisation.

### **5 Trading permitted without authorisation**

- (1) The trading regulations may prescribe, or provide criteria for determining, circumstances in which trading which would otherwise constitute a trading offence is permitted without authorisation.

- (2) For example, trading without authorisation may be permitted by reference to—
  - (a) the person who is advertising,
  - (b) the nature of the trading,
  - (c) the purpose of the trading, or
  - (d) the application of any profits.

## **6 Existing trading licences**

It is not a defence for a person charged with a trading offence that the person has a trading licence granted before or after this section comes into force.

## **7 Alternative arrangements where existing trading banned during Games**

- (1) Ministers must seek to work with existing traders to try to identify alternative trading arrangements during the times when the trading offence applies.
- (2) An “existing trader” is any person who—
  - (a) Ministers know has traded in a place within the period of 5 years before the Games begin, and
  - (b) would, but for this Act, be entitled to trade in that place during the times when the trading offence applies.

## **8 Guidance and information about trading**

- (1) It is for the Organising Committee to issue guidance about trading in the vicinity of Games events.
- (2) The trading regulations may require—
  - (a) prescribed persons to inform other persons about the effect or likely effect of section 2 and the trading regulations,
  - (b) a person who grants a trading licence to inform the licensee of the effect of section 6.

### *Advertising*

## **9 Ban on advertising in the vicinity of Games events**

It is an offence to advertise in the vicinity of a games event (“the advertising offence”).

### *Exceptions*

The advertising offence does not apply to advertising done in accordance with regulations made by Ministers (the “advertising regulations”).

The advertising offence may be committed only during such times and in such places as may be—

- (a) prescribed in the advertising regulations, or
- (b) determined by criteria so prescribed.

The advertising offence does not apply to advertising by the Organising Committee or the Commonwealth Games Federation (subject to any conditions imposed by the advertising regulations).

**10 Advertising activities**

- (1) An activity is to be treated as advertising if it is a communication to the public, or to a section of the public, for the purpose of promoting an item, service, trade, business or other concern.
- (2) Activities to be treated as advertising include, in particular, any of the following acts done for that purpose—
  - (a) advertising of a non-commercial nature,
  - (b) announcements or notices,
  - (c) the sale or giving away of any goods or services,
  - (d) the distribution or provision of documents or articles,
  - (e) the display or projections of words, images, lights or sounds,
  - (f) things done with or in relation to material which has or may have purposes or uses other than as an advertisement.
- (3) “Advertise” is to be construed accordingly.

**11 Authorised advertising**

- (1) The advertising regulations may prescribe circumstances in which the Organising Committee may authorise persons to advertise in a way which would otherwise constitute an advertising offence.
- (2) An authorisation—
  - (a) must be subject to any conditions imposed by the advertising regulations, and
  - (b) may be subject to any other conditions which the granter of the authorisation considers appropriate.
- (3) An authorisation may, in particular, be subject to conditions—
  - (a) about the times when authorised advertising may be carried out,
  - (b) which are—
    - (i) inconsistent with, or
    - (ii) more onerous than,the conditions of any other advertising licence held by the person seeking the authorisation.
- (4) The advertising regulations may, in particular, provide—
  - (a) for an authorisation to be granted in respect of a place only if—
    - (i) a prescribed kind of advertising licence exists in respect in that place, or
    - (ii) it is designated for a prescribed purpose in accordance with a prescribed enactment,
  - (b) for an authorisation to be granted only if the person seeking the authorisation holds a prescribed kind of advertising licence,
  - (c) for an authorisation to be treated as if it were a advertising licence granted by virtue of another enactment or document,
  - (d) may provide for a right of appeal against a refusal to grant an authorisation.

**12 Advertising permitted without authorisation**

- (1) The advertising regulations may prescribe, or provide criteria for determining, circumstances in which advertising which would otherwise constitute an advertising offence is permitted without authorisation.
- (2) For example, advertising without authorisation may be permitted by reference to—
  - (a) the person who is advertising,
  - (b) the nature of the advertising,
  - (c) the purpose of the advertising, or
  - (d) the circumstances of its display.

**13 Existing advertising licences**

It is not a defence for a person charged with an advertising offence that the person has an advertising licence granted before or after this section comes into force.

**14 Guidance and information about advertising**

- (1) It is for the Organising Committee to issue guidance about advertising in the vicinity of Games events.
- (2) The advertising regulations may require—
  - (a) prescribed persons to inform other persons about the effect or likely effect of section 9 and the advertising regulations,
  - (b) a person who grants an advertising licence to inform the licensee of the effect of section 13.

*Ticket touting***15 Ban on ticket touting**

- (1) It is an offence to tout a Games ticket (“the touting offence”).
- (2) A person touts a Games ticket if—
  - (a) the person does any act falling within subsection (3)—
    - (i) in the course of a business, or
    - (ii) in a public place, and
  - (b) the act is done otherwise than in accordance with an authorisation given by the Organising Committee.
- (3) Acts which fall within this subsection are—
  - (a) selling a Games ticket,
  - (b) offering to sell a Games ticket,
  - (c) exposing a Games ticket for sale,
  - (d) advertising that a Games ticket is available for purchase,
  - (e) making a Games ticket available for sale by another person, and

- (f) giving a Games ticket to a person who pays or agrees to pay for some other goods or services.
- (4) This section applies to acts done in or outwith Scotland.
- (5) A person is to be treated as having acted in the course of a business if the person—
  - (a) does any act falling within subsection (3) in relation to the sale, or proposed sale, of a Games ticket—
    - (i) for more than the ticket's face value, or
    - (ii) in exchange for goods or services of a market value of more than the ticket's face value,
  - (b) makes a profit as a result of doing any act falling within subsection (3), or
  - (c) does any such act with a view to making a profit.

This subsection does not affect the generality of subsection (2)(a)(i).

## **16 Sale of ticket for face value or less**

It is not a touting offence to sell (or to do any other act falling within section 15(3) in connection with the sale, or proposed sale, of) a Games ticket—

- (a) for an amount equal to or less than the ticket's face value, or
- (b) in exchange for goods or services of a market value equal to or less than the ticket's face value.

This exception to the touting offence does not apply to a sale or proposed sale of a Games ticket which is conditional on—

- (a) payment of a booking fee or other charge for the purpose of effecting the sale, or
- (b) the sale of some other goods or services together with the ticket.

## **17 Exception for certain advertisers etc.**

A person who advertises that a Games ticket is available for purchase from another person or who makes a ticket available for sale by another person does not commit a touting offence if—

- (a) the sale of the ticket would be in the course of a business by reason only of section 15(5), and
- (b) the person does not, and could not reasonably be expected to, know that fact.

## **18 Use of internet etc.**

Making facilities available in connection with electronic communications or the storage of data cannot of itself constitute a touting offence.

This exception to the touting offence does not apply if the person who makes the facilities available—

- (a) discovers that they are being used in connection with the commission of a ticket touting an offence, and
- (b) continues to make them available for such use after the shortest time reasonably needed to stop doing so.

**19 Authorised ticket sales**

- (1) An authorisation given for the purposes of section 15(2)(b) may be subject to conditions imposed by the Organising Committee.
- (2) Such an authorisation must be given in writing (and an authorisation which is transmitted by electronic means is to be treated as being in writing if it is received in legible form and capable of being used for subsequent reference).

*Enforcement***20 Enforcement officers**

- (1) “Enforcement officers” are individuals designated as such by the Organising Committee.
- (2) Those individuals have the functions conferred on enforcement officers by virtue of this Act.

**21 Enforcement powers**

- (1) An enforcement officer may—
  - (a) enter and search any place—
    - (i) where the officer believes a Games offence has been or is being committed, or
    - (ii) which the officer believes has been or is being used in connection with a Games offence,
  - (b) when at such a place, take such action as the officer considers appropriate to enforce a Games offence (for example, the officer may seize, conceal or destroy anything which the officer believes to be an infringing article), and
  - (c) require any person to provide such information as the officer considers appropriate for the purposes of enforcing a Games offence.
- (2) An “infringing article” is—
  - (a) an article used in connection with the commission of a Games offence, or
  - (b) anything (other than a vehicle) containing such an article.
- (3) An enforcement officer may take to a place entered by virtue of this section any other person, or any equipment, as may be reasonably required for the purposes of assisting the officer.
- (4) An enforcement officer may use, or authorise the use of, reasonable force when taking action under this section only if—
  - (a) the sheriff has authorised the use of reasonable force, or
  - (b) the officer believes that there is a real and substantial risk that delay in obtaining authority would defeat or prejudice the purpose of taking action.

But an enforcement officer must not authorise another person to use reasonable force against an individual.

- (5) An enforcement officer who enters a place in pursuance of this section must take reasonable steps to leave the place at least as effectively secured against unauthorised entry as the officer found it.

**22 Test purchases**

An enforcement officer may, for the purpose of discovering whether any provision made by virtue of this Act is being complied with—

- (a) purchase, or authorise another person to purchase, any goods, or
- (b) secure, or authorise another person to secure, the provision of any services.

Nothing done in pursuance of this section constitutes a Games offence.

**23 Restrictions on enforcement powers**

- (1) Anything done by an enforcement officer must be done—
  - (a) at reasonable times, and
  - (b) in accordance with this Act and with any regulations about the enforcement of Games offences made by Ministers (the “enforcement regulations”).
- (2) An enforcement officer must, while doing anything under section 21(1), produce evidence of the officer’s authority to take action if requested to do so.
- (3) An infringing article may be seized only if the enforcement officer considers it appropriate to do so for the purpose of—
  - (a) ending the commission of a Games offence,
  - (b) preventing the future commission of such an offence,
  - (c) enabling the article to be used in proceedings for such an offence, or
  - (d) enabling the article to be forfeited in accordance with Part 2 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 43).
- (4) A seized article must be returned when retention of it is no longer justified for the purposes mentioned in subsection (3).

This subsection does not apply to perishable articles which no longer have any commercial value.

**24 Further restrictions on entering houses**

- (1) An enforcement officer may take action under section 21(1) in relation to a house or a place that can be entered only through a house only if—
  - (a) permitted to do so by any individual who habitually resides in the house, or
  - (b) the sheriff has granted a warrant for such action.
- (2) The sheriff may grant such a warrant on the application of an enforcement officer only if satisfied—
  - (a) that the officer has reasonable grounds for taking action under section 21(1) in relation to the house or the place that can be entered only through the house, and
  - (b) that—
    - (i) the officer has been refused entry to the house or place or has been prevented from taking any other action under section 21(1),
    - (ii) such a refusal or prevention is reasonably expected,
    - (iii) the house is unoccupied,

- (iv) the occupier is temporarily absent,
  - (v) the case is one of urgency, or
  - (vi) notifying the residents of the house of the officer's intention to take action would defeat the object of the proposed action.
- (3) The sheriff may not be satisfied that a condition specified in any of heads (ii) to (iv) of subsection (2)(b) is met unless the sheriff is also satisfied that the officer has taken reasonable steps to notify the residents of the house of the officer's intention to take action.
- (4) A warrant granted under this section expires 72 hours after it is granted.

## **25 Compensation and recovery of costs**

- (1) A person whose property is damaged by anything done under section 21(1) may obtain compensation from the Organising Committee.
- This subsection does not apply if the thing done relates to a Games offence committed by the person.
- (2) The enforcement regulations must include provision —
- (a) about claiming compensation,
  - (b) about determining the compensation due, and
  - (c) conferring jurisdiction for determining disputed compensation on a court, tribunal or other body.
- (3) The costs of doing anything which an enforcement officer is authorised or entitled to do by virtue of this Act are recoverable by the Organising Committee from the person who committed the Games offence to which the action relates.

## **26 Obstructing an enforcement officer**

It is an offence to—

- (a) intentionally prevent or obstruct an enforcement officer from doing anything which the officer is authorised or entitled to do by virtue of this Act, or
- (b) without reasonable cause fail to comply with a requirement made by an enforcement officer under section 21(1)(c).

## **27 Police powers**

Nothing in this Act affects the powers of the police in relation to Games offences.

### *Trial and punishment*

## **28 Method of trial**

Games offences are triable only summarily.

## **29 Penalties**

- (1) A person convicted of a trading offence is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine,

- (b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £20,000.
- (2) A person convicted of an advertising offence is liable to a fine not exceeding £20,000.
- (3) A person convicted of a ticket touting offence is liable to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.
- (4) A person convicted of an offence under section 26 (obstruction) is liable to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

### **30 Offences by bodies corporate etc.**

- (1) Where—
  - (a) an offence under this Act has been committed by—
    - (i) a body corporate,
    - (ii) a Scottish partnership, or
    - (iii) an unincorporated association other than a Scottish partnership, and
  - (b) it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of, or was attributable to any neglect on the part of—
    - (i) a relevant individual, or
    - (ii) an individual purporting to act in the capacity of a relevant individual,

that individual as well as the body, partnership or association is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (2) In subsection (1), “relevant individual” means—
  - (a) in relation to a body corporate other than a council—
    - (i) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body,
    - (ii) where the affairs of the body are managed by its members, the members,
  - (b) in relation to a council, an officer or member of the council,
  - (c) in relation to a Scottish partnership, a partner, and
  - (d) in relation to an unincorporated association other than a Scottish partnership, a person who is concerned in the management or control of the association.
- (3) Any penalty imposed on a body corporate, Scottish partnership or unincorporated association on conviction of an offence under this Act is to be recovered by civil diligence in accordance with section 221 of the 1995 Act.

### *Transport*

### **31 Transport plan**

- (1) It is for the Organising Committee to make a plan about transport matters relating to the Games (“the Games transport plan”).
- (2) Before it does so, the Organising Committee must consult—
  - (a) Ministers, and
  - (b) every council in whose area a Games event is to take place.

**32 Games traffic regulation orders**

- (1) A traffic authority for a road may make an order under section 14(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (c.27) (“the 1984 Act”) in relation to the road for the purposes of—
  - (a) implementing the Games transport plan,
  - (b) facilitating transport services in connection with the Games,
  - (c) facilitating travel by any person for a purpose connected to the Games, or
  - (d) carrying out an experimental scheme of traffic control for a purpose connected to the Games.

An order made by virtue of this subsection is called a “Games traffic regulation order”.

- (2) A Games traffic regulation order may be made irrespective of whether the traffic authority is satisfied as mentioned in section 14(1) of the 1984 Act.
- (3) A Games traffic regulation order may suspend any statutory provision to which section 14(7) of the 1984 Act applies without imposing any restriction or prohibition as is mentioned in section 14(1) of the 1984 Act.

**33 Urgent traffic regulation measures**

- (1) A traffic authority for a road may by notice restrict or prohibit temporarily the use of the road, or any part of it, by vehicles (or any type of vehicles) or pedestrians where it appears to the authority that it is necessary or expedient for any of the purposes mentioned in section 32(1) that the restriction or prohibition should come into force without delay.
- (2) The 1984 Act applies in relation to notices under this section as it applies in relation to notices under section 14(2) of that Act.

**34 Power to direct councils to regulate road use for Games purposes**

- (1) Ministers may direct a council to make, vary or revoke a traffic regulation instrument where they consider such action to be necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in section 32(1).
- (2) A direction may be made only if—
  - (a) the Organising Committee has notified Ministers that it considers that the council should take the directed action, and
  - (b) the council has failed to take that action within 7 days of being asked by Ministers to do so.
- (3) Subsection (2) need not be complied with where—
  - (a) Ministers consider that action must be taken without delay in order to ensure that the Games transport plan is implemented properly, and
  - (b) the direction narrates that fact.
- (4) A “traffic regulation instrument” means any—
  - (a) Games traffic regulation order, or
  - (b) other order, regulations, notice or instrument regulating road use,which the council concerned has power to make.

*Miscellaneous***35 Organising Committee: assistance**

- (1) Ministers may provide or arrange for the provision of assistance to the Organising Committee—
  - (a) for the purpose of securing compliance with the Host City Contract, or
  - (b) for any other purpose connected with the holding of the Games.
- (2) Assistance may, in particular, be in the form of—
  - (a) giving grants, loans, guarantees, indemnities or other financial assistance,
  - (b) entering into agreements,
  - (c) acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of land or other property,
  - (d) providing goods or services,
  - (e) making available facilities or the services of staff.
- (3) Ministers may impose conditions in relation to assistance provided in pursuance of this section.

**36 Acquisition of land for Games purposes**

- (1) Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (c.8) (acquisition and appropriation of land for planning purposes) is to be read as if it contained the following modifications.
- (2) In section 189 (compulsory acquisition)—
  - (a) in subsection (1), after paragraph (b) insert—

“(c) is suitable for and required in order to facilitate the holding of the Glasgow Games 2014.”,
  - (b) after subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) “Glasgow Games 2014” means the Commonwealth Games that are to take place principally in Glasgow in 2014.”, and
  - (c) after subsection (8) insert—

“(9) Subsections (5) and (6) do not apply where land is acquired for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1)(c).”.

*Subordinate legislation: procedure***37 Orders and regulations**

- (1) Any Ministerial power to make an order or regulations under this Act is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (2) Any such power includes power to make—
  - (a) any supplementary, incidental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision which Ministers consider appropriate,
  - (b) different provision for different purposes.

- (3) A statutory instrument containing an order or regulations made under this Act, or an order made under section 41, is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the Scottish Parliament.

### **38 Consultation**

Ministers must consult the following persons before making the trading regulations or the advertising regulations—

- (a) the councils for the areas where it is proposed that the regulations apply,
- (b) the Organising Committee, and
- (c) other persons whom Ministers consider appropriate.

### **39 Factors for Ministers to consider**

Ministers must have regard to the following when making the trading regulations or the advertising regulations—

- (a) the Host City Contract,
- (b) any requests or guidance from the Commonwealth Games Federation, and
- (c) where relevant, the impact of the regulations on the effective operation of the Games (in particular the impact on traffic and other transport in the vicinity of Games events).

### **40 Notice**

Ministers must give public notice—

- (a) no later than 2 years before the Games begin, of the general nature of the trading regulations and the advertising regulations, and
- (b) no later than 6 months before the Games begin, of the detailed provisions of the trading regulations and the advertising regulations.

### *Final provisions*

### **41 Ancillary provision**

- (1) Ministers may by order make any supplementary, incidental, consequential, transitional, transitory or saving provision which they consider appropriate for the purposes of, or in connection with, or for the purposes of giving full effect to, any provision of this Act.
- (2) Such an order may apply (with or without modifications) or disapply provisions of this or any other Act.

### **42 Interpretation**

- (1) In this Act—

“advertising licence” includes any kind of consent, certificate, permission or other authorisation (by whatever name) which relates to advertising (other than an authorisation or permission obtained by virtue of the advertising regulations),

“building” does not include a caravan, marquee, stall, tent or other temporary or movable structure,

“council” means a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994 (c.39),

“house”—

- (a) means any building (or part of a building), flat, mobile home, houseboat, caravan or other place which is occupied only as a separate dwelling, but
- (b) does not include any yard, garden, garage, outbuilding or other similar area or structure,

“Games offence” means an offence under this Act,

“Games ticket” is any ticket, card, electronic device or other thing which entitles an individual to attend a Games event,

“Host City Contract” means the Host City Contract for the Games,

“Ministers” means the Scottish Ministers,

“prescribed” means prescribed by the trading regulations or, as the case may be, the advertising regulations,

“road” has the same meaning as in the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 (c.54),

“sale” includes “trade” and references to selling are to be construed accordingly,

“trading licence” includes any kind of consent, certificate, permission or authorisation (by whatever name) which relates to trading (other than an authorisation or permission obtained by virtue of the trading regulations),

“traffic authority” has the same meaning in this Act as in the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (c. 27) (see section 121A of that Act).

- (2) Any place where the trading regulations apply is to be treated as being in the vicinity of a Games event for the purposes of section 2.
- (3) Any place where the advertising regulations apply is to be treated as being in the vicinity of a Games event for the purposes of section 9.
- (4) The words and other expressions listed in the index are defined or otherwise explained for the purposes of this Act by the provisions indicated in the index.

### **43 Commencement**

- (1) This following provisions come into force on Royal Assent—
  - section 37
  - section 41
  - section 42
  - this section
  - section 44
  - section 45
- (2) Other provisions come into force on such day as Ministers may by order appoint.

### **44 Repeal**

- (1) This Act ceases to have effect on the repeal day.

- (2) Ministers may by order specify any day after the Games have ended as the repeal day.

**45 Short title**

This Act is called the Glasgow Commonwealth Games Act 2007.

## INDEX

<i>Expression</i>	<i>Interpretation provision</i>
the 1984 Act	section 32(1)
advertise, advertising	section 10
advertising licence	section 42(1)
advertising offence	section 9
advertising regulations	section 9
building	section 42(1)
council	section 42(1)
enforcement officer	section 20(1)
the Games	section 1(1)
Games event	section 1(2)
Games offence	section 42(1)
Games ticket	section 42(1)
Games traffic regulation order	section 32(1)
Games transport plan	section 31
house	section 42(1)
Host City Contract	section 42(1)
Ministers	section 42(1)
Organising Committee	section 1(3)
prescribed	section 42(1)
road	section 42(1)
sale, sell, selling	section 42(1)
touting offence	section 15(1)
trading licence	section 42(1)

---

trading offence	section 2
trading regulations	section 2
traffic authority	section 42(1)
traffic regulation instrument	section 34(4)

---