

(iv) Protecting and Improving Public Health

- All licensed premises should display anti-drunkenness materials, if appropriate to their premises along with information on units of alcohol in the context of recommended guidelines.
Free materials are available at:-
www.alcohol-focus-scotland.org.uk; www.noidnosale.com
www.infoscotland.com/alcohol; www.drinkaware.co.uk
www.safer-scotland.co.uk
- All licensed premises should have in place a workplace alcohol policy in order to raise awareness, minimise harm and ensure that staff are able to access help without fear of losing their job if a problem arises
- In relation to smoking outside licensed premises, licensees should have measures in place to address issues such as noise nuisance, litter, disorder and smoke drifting into neighbouring premises.

(v) Protecting Children from Harm

- An effective policy in regard to preventing sales of alcohol to persons under the legal age;
- A designated member of staff, responsible for ensuring that the policy is appropriately applied in the premises;
- All premises and occasional licence holders must have an age verification policy in relation to the sale of alcohol on their premises. The law has set a minimum age of 25 years for the policy where it appears to the person selling the alcohol that the customer may be under the age of 25 years. As a result, customers in any premises licensed for the sale of alcohol, including pubs, clubs, restaurants, supermarkets, shops and any licensed community venue should be asked to produce proof of age identification where they appear under the age of twenty five to prove that they are over the age of eighteen and can lawfully purchase alcohol;
- The Board encourages the use of a refusals register where all refusals of service are recorded;
- Specific details of the arrangements in place for looking after children

NOTE: Where reference is made to the requirement of a policy or plan in this section, a copy of those documents should be submitted with the application.

Section 10: Mandatory Conditions

10.1 The 2005 Act recognises that Licensing Boards must have the flexibility to deal with local circumstances but this must be balanced with a clear and effective national framework within which Boards must operate. Accordingly, there is a requirement that all premises licences issued will be subject to certain mandatory conditions which are set out in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act. These conditions include the following :-

- No alcohol is to be sold on the premises where
 - there is no premises manager for the premises;
 - the premises manager does not hold a personal licence or it has been suspended;
 - the licensing qualification held by the premises manager is not appropriate.
- Every sale of alcohol made on the premises must be authorised (whether generally or specifically) by the premises manager or another personal licence holder. The Licensing Board expects the alcohol authorisation to be in a written format so that the premises manager or other personal licence holder (or member of staff so authorised) can evidence the authorisation if needs be. Further information on alcohol authorisation can be obtained from the Licensing Standards Officer.
- Pricing of Alcohol
 - variation of prices (the price of drinks cannot be varied within 72 hours, starting at the start of the day);
 - an irresponsible drinks promotion must not be carried on or in connection with the premises. This will include promotions aimed at persons under 18, supply of free alcoholic drinks (eg. buy 1 get 1 free), supply of unlimited amounts of alcohol for a fixed price, rewarding or encouraging patrons to drink alcohol quickly or being offered as a reward or prize (unless in a sealed container and consumed off the premises);
- Water fit for drinking must be provided free of charge on request.
- Any premises which operate after 1 am on any occasion must have a person trained to the satisfaction of the Licensing Board in administering first aid on the premises from 1 am until the premises close.

10.2 **Mandatory Conditions – Certain Premises**

There are certain conditions which must be imposed in respect of premises operating after 1 am and which have a capacity of at least 250 people and which -

- (a) will regularly provide at any time in the period between 1 am and 5 am -
 - (i) live or recorded music with a decibel level exceeding 85 dB;
 - (ii) facilities for dancing, or
 - (iii) adult entertainment, or
- (b) when fully occupied are likely to have more customers standing than seated.

The conditions to be imposed are :-

- (1) There must be a personal licence holder present on the premises from 1 am until the premises close.
- (2) There must be effective policies in place in relation to the evacuation of the premises and the prevention of the misuse of drugs on the premises.
- (3) A CCTV system must be installed on the premises and properly maintained.
- (4) There must be persons responsible for checking on the safety and wellbeing of persons using any toilet facilities on the premises, and
- (5) A licensed door steward must be positioned at every entrance to the premises, from 1 am until the premises close.

Section 11: Discretionary Conditions

- 11.1 Noise: If required by the Board to do so, licensed premises must provide a documented noise management plan submitted to and agreed by the Licensing Board to control noise nuisance to the nearest sensitive noise receptors.
- 11.2 The Board can also impose such other conditions as they consider necessary or expedient to promote the licensing objectives or to give effect to the provisions of this Policy Statement. The decision whether to impose a condition will be made on an objective basis, taking account of any representations and any other relevant information available to the Board.

Section 12: Public Awareness Materials

- 12.1 Safe Limits and drink-driving - Licensees are encouraged to use materials such as posters, beer mats etc which promote moderate consumption of alcohol along with awareness of units of alcohol and the recommended guidelines – eg, a wine list would state how many units in a 125ml, 175 ml and 250ml glass and relate that to the daily/weekly recommended limits. Most of these materials are available from health boards and connected associations free of charge.
- 12.2 Drink-driving can have a catastrophic effect on families and licensed establishments can play a part in prevention by displaying anti drink-driving materials, supplying reasonably priced soft drinks, promoting awareness of campaigns such as designated driver schemes and offering free soft drinks to designated drivers.

Section 13: Access by Children & Young Persons to Licensed Premises

- 13.1 The Board wishes to encourage family friendly licensed premises where there is an environment where families can socialise safely together. The Board will therefore generally welcome applications from those who wish to operate licensed premises which accommodate children and young persons. However, in doing so, the Board recognises that some activities associated with premises that sell alcohol for consumption on the premises may, in certain circumstances, give rise to concerns for the health and welfare of children and young persons.
- 13.2 The Board is committed to protecting children and young persons from harm. Licensees making applications for premises licenses or variations to the terms on which children and young persons are permitted access to premises, will therefore need to demonstrate to the Board how they will promote this particular licensing objective.
- Licensees must include within an operating plan consideration as to whether the premises are suitable for children and young persons. Children are defined in the Act as a person under the age of 16 years and young persons are defined as being 16 and 17 years old. If children and young persons are to be admitted, adequate standards need to be in place to ensure the venue provides a safe and suitable environment. The Board would expect an applicant to demonstrate an understanding of the additional responsibilities placed on them when children and young persons are on the premises and to demonstrate that suitable and sufficient measures are in place to protect children and young persons from harm.
- 13.3 The Board will not normally grant a premises licence or occasional licence where children and young persons could have unsupervised access to pool tables, darts boards or gaming machines. The parts of the premises to which children and young persons are allowed entry will require to have a suitable character and atmosphere. Premises or parts of premises which are very small and enclosed are unlikely to be able to provide an appropriate environment. In addition, premises which have very few facilities are unlikely to comply with the Board's requirements.
- 13.4 The terminal hour for children and young persons on licensed premises will generally be 9pm provided they are accompanied by an appropriate responsible adult over the age of 18 years and they are on the premises for the purposes of taking a meal. It may be that young persons can remain on the premises beyond this hour but that will be a matter for the Board to determine on an individual basis having regard to factors such as the nature of the establishment and the type of facilities

provided. Similarly the default terminal hour for children and young persons in outside seating areas will be 8 p.m. unless otherwise agreed by the Board (see section 15 below).

- 13.5 Where children and young persons are permitted entry to premises, the Board may place a limit on the hours when they can be present. In relation to premises which are family – orientated and operate principally for the provision of food (where 75% or more of the floor area is given over to dedicated restaurant facilities), the Board is of the view, that, with the exception of any bar area, responsibility for determining the appropriate terminal hour for children should be that of the licence holder. In such cases the Board will generally only look to review, restrict or enforce the terminal hour set out in the Operating Plan where there is a concern that the protecting children from harm objective is not being met.
- 13.6 Where a private function (eg wedding, golden wedding celebration, christening, special birthday celebration) is being held on a licensed premises and children and young persons are to be attending the function then the Board is of the view that it is generally permissible for children and young persons to remain for the duration of the private function provided due regard is had to the licensing objective of protecting children from harm.
- 13.7 The Board will impose appropriate conditions on a premises licence or in granting an occasional licence where children and young persons are to be allowed entry. Conditions will seek to ensure the safety and wellbeing of children and young persons on the premises.

Section 14: Off-Sales Premises

In respect of premises which sell alcohol solely for consumption off the premises, it will be a condition that displays of alcohol on those premises is confined to a single area. The applicant must clearly identify the alcohol display area on the layout plan and delineate the alcohol display in the layout plan and it will then be for the Licensing Board and the applicant to agree on the defined area. The only exception to the foregoing is that the Board may agree to alcohol being displayed in other areas provided they are inaccessible to the public – eg. behind the counter, locked display cabinet.

In relation to the opening hours of such premises, the Board may impose a terminal hour prior to the 10 pm limit defined in the 2005 Act. Each case will be taken on its merits but the Board is concerned to ensure that the licensing objectives relating to crime, children, public health and public nuisance, in particular, are promoted in this area and will consider carefully whether later opening hours, up to 10 p.m. can be justified.

Section 15: Outside Areas

In any outside area, whether or not applicants propose to provide outside seating, tables and other facilities (covered or otherwise), regard should be had to the need to ensure that the use of such areas will not cause disturbance or nuisance to the occupiers of premises in the vicinity.

If no significant issues are identified, the default terminal hour for outside areas will be 10 p.m. but for children and young persons will be 8 p.m. However if any significant issues are identified the Board may decide to impose an earlier terminal hour or to require the implementation of effective management controls in the interests of public order or public safety.

The Board expects an operating plan to include or exclude the use of an outside area. If included, effective management controls, supervision and other measures to ensure that the use of the area by patrons does not have a negative impact on the vicinity should be incorporated within the operating plan.

Depending on the location, nature and size of the premises, licence holders may be required to delineate the outside area by some appropriate means such as a wall, bollards, markers e.g. to distinguish between licensed premises and public areas. Conditions as determined by the Board relating to the specific circumstances of the premises will be attached to any grant; this may include the exclusion of the use of glassware within the area after a specified time each evening.

Section 16: Procedures for Applications, Objections, Hearings

The Board must give notice of a premises licence application to -

- (a) each person defined to be a neighbour;
- (b) any Community Council within whose area the premises are situated;
- (c) Argyll and Bute Council;
- (d) the Fire and Police authorities
- (e) the Health Board

Any person may submit an objection or representation to the Board. The objection must relate to one of the five licensing objectives and relate to specific premises. An objection lodged on the general basis of opposing the use of alcohol or to licensed hours on a Sunday will be considered to be frivolous and will be rejected without consideration.

The Board has developed a leaflet entitled “How to object to a liquor licence application” and this is available free of charge from the Clerk’s office or it can be downloaded from the Licensing Board’s pages on the website maintained by Argyll and Bute Council.

Section 17: Attempts to Influence Board Members

It is an offence for an applicant to attempt to influence a member of the Board; this will include approaches from a third party on behalf of an applicant. It should be noted that elected members have a dual role; acting as elected members of Argyll and Bute Council and as appointed members of the Licensing Board which is a separate legal body, with a specific role and responsibilities.

If this situation arises the Board Member will immediately report the matter to the Clerk to the Board. The Clerk will in turn notify Police Scotland and if proceedings are brought for the offence the Board will not determine the application until after the proceedings are concluded. If the applicant is convicted of the offence, the Board may refuse to consider the application.

The Board’s Clerk will maintain a Register which contains information in relation to premises licences, personal licences and occasional licences issued by the Board. The Register also contains information in relation to decisions of the Board.

The Register is available for perusal on Argyll and Bute Council’s website or can be made available during normal working hours at the Clerk’s office, Kilmory, Lochgilphead.

Section 18 : Licensing Register

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Section 19: Local Licensing Forum

The Board recognises the importance of the establishment of the Local Licensing Forum in Argyll and Bute and will endeavour to work closely with it. The Board will

- (i) take account of the advice or recommendations made by the Forum;
- (ii) where after consideration the Board decides not to follow the advice or recommendations made by the Forum, reasons for the decision will be given in writing to the Forum;
- (iii) provide the Forum with any relevant statistical information provided it is easily available within the Clerk's office;
- (iv) meet with the Forum at least once per calendar year.

Section 20: Members Clubs

- 20.1 The Licensing (Clubs) (Scotland) Regulations 2007, by virtue of section 125 of The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005, now regulate the sale of alcohol in licensed members clubs in Scotland and each club is required to operate under the grant of a premises licence. Each club should be non-profit-making with a constitution and limited access by members of the public, the club in submitting an application for a premises licence should submit a copy of its current constitution.
- 20.2 The Board expects clubs to reflect certain operational requirements in their constitution and may impose conditions on a premises licence to that effect on the following matters (though not limited to):- Clubs must keep their constitutions updated and, when revised, submit a copy of the revised constitution to the Clerk's office. Clubs must also ensure their constitution, accounts and entry book are available for inspection by a Licensing Standards Officer and officers of Police Scotland at all reasonable times.
- 20.3 Section 125 of the 2005 Act allows for exemptions in relation to the licensing of members clubs. These exemptions are:
- inclusion in assessments for overprovision in the Board's area;
 - ground of refusal of premises licence application relating to overprovision;
 - ground of refusal of premises licence variation application relating to overprovision;
 - requirement for operating plan to contain information as to the premises manager;
 - requirement for the name and address of premises manager to be specified in the premises licence;
 - requirement for there to be a premises manager for the premises;
 - requirement for sales of alcohol under the premises licence to be authorised by a personal licence holder.
- 20.4 An additional development brought about by the 2005 Act is the inclusion of members clubs in the occasional licence provisions. The Licensing (Clubs) (Scotland) Regulations 2007 now permit members clubs to apply for occasional licences on similar terms as voluntary organisations, and the fact that a premises licence is in effect in respect of premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a club, is not to prevent an occasional licence being issued in respect of those premises.
- A Licensing Board may issue in respect of those club premises in any period of 12 months –
- a) not more than 4 occasional licences each having effect for a period of 4 days or more, and
 - b) not more than 12 occasional licences each having effect for a period of less than 4 days,
- provided that, in any period of 12 months, the total number of days on which occasional licences issued in respect of the premises have effect does not exceed 56 days.
- 20.5 Section 9 – Occasional Licences above details the Board's policy in relation to occasional licence applications which will be applied to members clubs.

Section 21: Excluded Premises - Garages

The Act stipulates that certain premises are excluded from authorising the sale or supply of alcohol. This includes motorway service stations and premises or parts of premises used as a garage. Premises used as a garage if they are used for one or more of the following:-

- a) the retailing of petrol;
- b) the retailing of diesel;
- c) the sale of motor vehicles; and
- d) the maintenance of motor vehicles

21.2 Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, if a premises (or parts of a premises) are used as a garage they will be able to apply for an alcohol licence if the local community is (or is likely to become) reliant to a significant extent on the premises as a principal source of either fuel or groceries. The effect of this exemption is not limited to rural areas, as there may be instances in urban or other areas where the community is reliant on the premises as their local shop.

21.3 In determining an application for such a premises licence, the Licensing Board expects the applicant to provide sufficient information to enable the Board to consider :-

- (i) the locality in which the premises are situated,
- (ii) what other sources of (a) fuel and/or (b) groceries are in that locality, and
- (iii) the extent to which persons resident in that locality are, or are likely to become, reliant on the premises as the principal source of (a) fuel, or (b) groceries.

21.4 Factors the Licensing Board may consider include :-

- the number of, and distance to other licensed premises
- the number of premises selling fuel or groceries in the locality;
- the distance to the nearest other premises selling fuel or groceries;
- the opening hours of other premises selling fuel or groceries in the locality;
- the number and/or percentage of persons resident in the locality who are, or are likely to become, reliant on the premises, and
- to what extent, as the principal source of (a) fuel or (b) groceries, with particular reference to weekly groceries rather than convenience goods.

21.5 The Board will have regard to the five licensing objectives when determining such applications and in determining what, if any, conditions it may impose – eg, it may be considered appropriate to restrict the display of alcohol to a particular area within the premises.

Section 22: Licensing Standards Officers

- 22.1 There are two Licensing Standards Officers employed by Argyll and Bute Council. These officers are separate from the Licensing Board and their role is to provide guidance to interested parties; ensure compliance by the holders of premises licences and occasional licences; and to provide mediation to avoid or resolve disputes. They will also participate in the Argyll and Bute Local Licensing Forum.
- 22.2 The Licensing Standards Officers will work with the public, the Council's Partners, Alcohol and Drugs Partnership and the business community in seeking to promote the five licensing objectives and ensuring compliance with the law.

Section 23: Duplication

The Board is committed to avoiding duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible and will not use its powers under the Act to arrive at outcomes that can be more effectively achieved under other legislation or by other enforcement agencies.

Section 24: Relationship With Other Strategies

The Board will endeavour to secure proper integration with other strategies, including:-

- ✓ Local crime prevention
- ✓ Alcohol and drugs strategy
- ✓ Community safety
- ✓ Joint HealthProtection Plan
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Transport
- ✓ Tourism
- ✓ Equality and
- ✓ Cultural strategies.

ANNEX1: SETTLEMENT & ISLAND POPULATIONS; ARGYLL AND BUTE

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION
Ardrishaig	1,280
Bowmore	860
Campbeltown	4810
Cardross	2110
Dunbeg	660
Dunoon	9400
Garelochhead	2610
Helensburgh	15430
Innellan	1180
Inveraray	650
Kilcreggan	1340
Lochgilphead	2280
Oban	8180
Port Bannatyne	1230
Port Ellen	850
Rosneath	780
Rothesay	4750
Tarbert	1300
Tighnabruaich	660
Tobermory	970

Source: NRS (2012) 2010 Settlement Estimates

ISLAND	POPULATION
Bute	7,228
Coll	164
Colonsay	108
Danna	5
Davaar	2
Easdale	58
Erraid	8
Gigha	110
Gometra	5
Inchtavannach	3
Innischonon	1
Iona	125
Islay	3,457
Jura	188
Kerrera	42
Lismore	146
Luing	212
Lunga (Luing)	7

ISLAND	POPULATION
Mull	2,667
Oronsay	5
Sanda	1
Seil	560
Shuna (Luìng)	1
Tìree	770
Ulva	16
Total	15,889

Source: Census 2001

ANNEX 2: Argyll and Bute Licensing Board Hearing
Note of Procedure for Review of Premises Licences / Personal Licences

1. The Chair will welcome, introduce everyone, outline this procedure and confirm that the licence holder / applicant and the other parties who have made a representation, accept the hearing procedure.
2. The Chair will confirm that all relevant parties are present or represented and have copies of all relevant documentation e.g. letter detailing the objection(s), LSO report.
3. The Chair will confirm whether there are any preliminary issues to be addressed.
4. The Chair will invite the licence holder / applicant or their agent to confirm their status, the nature of the application and any initial comment.
5. The Chair will then ask for statements in support of any reports lodged e.g. from Police Scotland, Licensing Standards Officer
6. Any party that has made a representation, or their agent, will be given the opportunity to speak in support of their case.
7. The licence-holder / applicant, or their agent, will have the opportunity to question the party making the representation, or their agent, on matters related to the representation.
8. The licence-holder / applicant, or their agent, will be given the opportunity to speak in support of the application.
9. The party making the representation or their agent will have the opportunity to question the licence-holder / applicant, or his agent, on matters relating to the representation.
10. Members of the Board, through the Chair, may ask questions of the party making the representation or their agent or the licence-holder / applicant, or their agent.
11. The party making the representation, or their agent, will have the opportunity to sum up.
12. The licence-holder /applicant, or their agent, will have the opportunity to sum up.
13. The Chair will confirm that all relevant parties have had a fair hearing.
14. Members of the Board may request legal advice from the Clerk or Depute Clerk to the Board at any time.
15. The Board will debate the application and may decide to retire at any time during the Hearing to receive advice or to deliberate on the application. The Board will then determine the application in the presence of the parties making the representation and the licence-holder / applicant.
16. Where a period of suspension is ordered, the licence-holder, or their agent, will be given the opportunity to be heard in relation to the commencement date and the duration of the suspension.
17. The Board will debate and determine the commencement date and the duration of the suspension.
18. Parties will be advised orally of the decision of the Board and advised that written confirmation will be received from the Clerk to the Board within 7 days of the Hearing.

ANNEX 3: THE ARGYLL AND BUTE LICENSING BOARD SCHEME OF DELEGATION

1. Delegation to the Clerk or Depute Clerk of the Licensing Board:

1.1 The Board agreed that decisions in respect of the following matters are delegated to the Clerk or the Depute Clerk of the Licensing Board or person(s) appointed to assist the Clerk (where stated). It was noted that the Clerk and Depute Clerk may elect not to use their delegated powers in a particular case, in which case the matter will be referred to the Licensing Board.

1.2 Any application for a minor variation of a premises licence (section 29).

1.3 Any application to substitute a new premises manager (section 31).

1.4 Any application to transfer a premises licence where the transferee has not been convicted of any relevant or foreign offence.

1.5 Any application for confirmation of a provisional licence where no variation (other than a minor variation) has been made to the operating plan or layout plan for the premises to which the licence relates since the provisional licence was issued or since a variation of the provisional premises licence was granted.

1.6 Any application for a personal licence or renewal of a personal licence where the applicant has not been convicted of a relevant or foreign offence and the Chief Constable has not recommended that the application be refused.

2. Delegation to the Chair; the determination of the following matters is delegated to the Chair of the Licensing Board. In the event of the Chair being unavailable for any reason, the delegation is to the Vice-Chair.

2.1 Any application for an occasional licence where no objections or representations have been received nor a notice recommending refusal from the Chief Constable or any report from the Licensing Standards Officer recommending refusal.

2.2 Any application for extended hours where no objections or representations have been received nor a notice recommending refusal from the Chief Constable or any report from the Licensing Standards Officer recommending refusal.

3. Delegation to the Chair and one other member; any application for an occasional licence or extended hours which has attracted representations or objections shall be determined by the Chair and one other member of the Board in conjunction with the Clerk or Depute Clerk in the first instance. If there is no consensus then a third member can be consulted.

4. General

Any matters which are not the subject of a specific delegation in terms of this Scheme of Delegation and not prescribed by the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 shall be determined by the Licensing Board at a meeting arranged by the Clerk in consultation with the Chair of the Licensing Board.

ANNEX 4: SCOTTISH COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

Defining Voluntary Organisations; What is a voluntary organisation?

SCVO defines voluntary organisations as non-profit driven, non-statutory, autonomous and run by individuals who do not get paid for running the organisation. Some voluntary organisations are recognised by the Inland Revenue as charities.

There are no agreed hard and fast rules for distinguishing the boundary line between voluntary and other organisations. However, the following exclusions are based on the notion that the voluntary sector represents a unique value system. Even within the set of organisations that hold to this value system, there are particular exclusions made for pragmatic reasons. Exclusions

There are two key tests that we have used to distinguish voluntary organisations from other organisations:

Does the organisation represent a for-profit driven rather than public benefit motivation?

Does the organisation aim to satisfy an exclusive and private objective (or conviction) rather than a shared benefit?

The first test excludes the following:

- Private sector organisations – A key feature of voluntary organisations is that they are ultimately directed by individuals who do not make their living from their involvement in running the organisation. This naturally excludes most private sector businesses.
- Financial institutions – such as large building societies and friendly societies (eg Standard Life). These organisations are mutuals, but their overriding aim is to generate profit, rather than address a social need.

The second test excludes the following:

- Political parties and groups campaigning on a method of governance rather than to address a particular social need. It can be argued that at the grand level of things, political groups set up to address social need in its widest sense and are thus voluntary associations. However, public opinion has long determined that political activity is not seen as a public, rather than private, objective, and as such political parties are conventionally considered distinct to the voluntary sector. Nevertheless, certain civic participation groups and pressure groups campaigning on a specific social need, on behalf of excluded groups are included.

- Note that there are a significant number of Scottish charities set up as quangos or quasi non-governmental organisations. These organisations are essentially controlled by the public sector and set up by statute. Consequently, they also cannot be regarded as voluntary sector.

Academic sector, such as universities and colleges are also excluded. It is argued that these organisations are predominantly funded by the public sector.

- Faith based organisations, such as churches which are charitable, have a primarily religious motivation. Some faith-based organisations also set up projects that are separately constituted to address specific social needs, and these are included as voluntary sector. However, religious activity in isolation is not regarded as voluntary sector as it is an exclusive and private objective, similar to political motivation.
- Organisations officially recognised as trade unions are excluded from our definition on pragmatic grounds. The main trade unions have their own voice as a sector and are often politically motivated. However, some smaller unions of individuals, such as professional associations or business support groups are included in this voluntary sector definition.
- Private independent schools – some private schools are financially exclusive. Even if they redirect all their profit back into the school, they are arguably not driven for public benefit. Those schools which are clearly not aimed at public benefit are excluded from our voluntary sector definition.

Other terms used to describe the sector

The 'social economy' is a term increasingly used in relation to the voluntary sector. The phrase social economy is used to describe the economic dimension of voluntary sector activity. But while it can lead to a policy focus on some specific parts of the sector, it is not limited to those organisations that most closely emulate private sector operations known as social enterprises.

The 'Third Sector' is another term used to refer to the voluntary sector. A perspective based on work carried out by the CBS Network (2002) defines the Third Sector as all constituted organisations, plus the family economy, as set apart from the statutory and private sectors, and as such voluntary organisations are predominant within it. Regulated voluntary sector.

The 'regulated voluntary sector' is a subset of the voluntary sector, that comprises voluntary sector charities, housing associations and credit unions. Each of these type of organisation is subject to regulation and their presence is thus recorded by the UK Inland Revenue, Communities Scotland or the UK Financial Services Authority respectively. This makes it possible to carry out a more detailed statistical analysis of this part of the sector. All statistics in this almanac specifically relate to the regulated voluntary sector, unless otherwise indicated.

