



Basingstoke  
and Deane

**Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council**

**SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 2013**

**GUIDANCE TO APPLICANTS**



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### 1.1 **Scrap metal dealer licences**

- No person may carry on business as a scrap metal dealer unless authorised by a licence under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013.
- Scrap metal licences are valid for three years.
- There are two types: a site licence or a mobile collector's licence.
- A licence can be issued to an individual, a partnership or a company.

### 1.2 **What is Scrap Metal?**

The definition of Scrap metal includes:

- (a) any old, waste or discarded metal or metallic material, and
- (b) any product, article or assembly which is made from or contains metal and is broken, worn out or regarded by its last holder as having reached the end of its useful life.

But the following are not scrap metal:

- (a) gold,
- (b) silver, and
- (c) any alloy of which 2 per cent or more by weight is attributable to gold or silver.

### 1.3 **What is the definition of carrying on a business as a scrap metal dealer?**

- Section 21 of the Act states that a person carries on business as a scrap metal dealer if a person 'carries on a business which consists wholly or partly in buying or selling scrap metal, whether or not the metal is sold in the form in which it was bought, or carries on business as a motor salvage operator.

### 1.4 **What is the definition of a Motor Salvage Operator?**

- a person carries on business as a motor salvage operator if the person carries on a business which consists—
  - (a) wholly or partly in recovering salvageable parts from motor vehicles for re-use or sale and subsequently selling or otherwise disposing of the rest of the vehicle for scrap,
  - (b) wholly or mainly in buying written-off vehicles and subsequently repairing and reselling them,
  - (c) wholly or mainly in buying or selling motor vehicles which are to be the subject (whether immediately or on a subsequent re-sale) of any of the activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b), or
  - (d) wholly or mainly in activities falling within paragraphs (b) and (c).



### **Motor salvage operators**

- Motor salvage operators will need to hold a scrap metal dealer's licence which replaces the need to separately register with the local council. The Act repealed Part 1 of the Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001 which is the requirement to register as a vehicle salvage operator.

### **1.5 How do you determine whether someone is wholly or partly buying or selling scrap metal?**

- It will be a question of fact for a court to decide whether, under all the circumstances, the buying or selling of scrap metal forms the whole or part of a person's business, or alternatively, whether the buying or selling of scrap metal forms such a minimal part of their overall business dealings that the definition of scrap metal dealer in the Act does not apply.
- There are many factors a court may consider in reaching its judgment such as the proportion of the business related to scrap metal in terms of value or volume.

### **1.6 Exemptions**

- An exemption is provided for manufacturers selling scrap only as a by-product or as surplus materials not required for manufacturing.

### **1.7 Does my business require a licence?**

Please see below for examples of businesses which may involve dealing in Scrap Metal. Each paragraph considers whether a licence would be required under certain circumstances in line with the definition outlined within the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013.

#### **Agent, broker or trader**

- A person that buys or sells scrap metal on paper without actually operating a scrap metal site carries on business as a scrap metal dealer and will require a licence. This person will carry out their business as a scrap metal dealer from premises and will need to hold a site licence as a site is any premises used in the course of carrying on business as a scrap metal dealer (whether or not metal is kept there).

#### **Skip Hire Company**

- Skip hire companies may need a scrap metal dealers licence. There are many factors a court may consider in reaching its judgment such as the proportion of the business related to scrap metal in terms of value or volume. If a skip hire company places skips only at businesses/demolition sites to process and sell on the scrap metal this may be considered to be the whole or part of their business and therefore require a licence. However, a company



that only rents skips to households where recoverable scrap metal forms a minor part of the skip contents and the company's business that they may not require a licence.

## **Tradespersons**

- Tradespersons will not require a scrap metal dealers licence if buying or selling scrap metal is an incidental function of their business (eg being a plumber or electrician).

## **Vehicle collection companies**

- If a scrap metal dealer (who is a motor salvage operator) holds a site licence and employs or sub-contracts a company to pick up cars on the company's behalf in the course of the business from that site we do not consider that they will need individual mobile collectors licences as this is not regularly engaging in collecting waste materials and old, broken, worn out or defaced articles by means of visits from door to door but pre-arranged appointments. If the vehicle is to be scrapped, the collection company will be committing an offence if they buy the vehicle for cash and do not verify the name and address of the supplier on behalf of the site licence holder. The scrap metal dealer will be responsible for ensuring that the vehicle collection company complies with these requirements.

## **1.8 Which type of licence should I apply for?**

### **A site licence**

- 'Site' means any premises used in the course carrying on a business as a scrap metal dealer (whether or not the metal is kept there).
- A site licence authorises the licence holder to carry on business at any site in the council's area which is identified in the licence. A site licence holder can transport scrap metal from third party businesses by prior arrangement from any other local council area providing it is in the course of the business from that site.
- A site licence holder cannot regularly engage in collecting waste materials and old, broken, worn out or defaced articles by means of visits from door to door in the area they are licensed or elsewhere, as this would constitute carrying on a business as a mobile collector.
- It would be acceptable to collect by arrangement, for instance where a motor salvage operator is asked to transport a damaged vehicle from an address to their site.
- It is not possible to hold both a mobile collector's licence and a site licence from the same council.



- If a site licence holder uses self-employed mobile collectors to collect scrap metal which will be processed by the site, each collector would need a mobile collector's licence.

## **A collector's licence**

- 'Mobile Collector' means a person who:
  - (a) carries on a business as a scrap metal dealer otherwise than at a site, and
  - (b) regularly engages in the course of that business, in collecting waste materials and old, broken, worn out or defaced articles by means of visits from door to door.
- A collector's licence authorises the licensee to carry on business as a mobile collector in the licensing council's area only.
- A separate collector's licence is needed for each council area that a mobile collector collects scrap metal.
- A mobile collector can dispose or sell scrap metal in any local council area regardless of whether a collector's licence is held for that area.
- A mobile collector will need a licence to buy or sell any scrap metal collected. Even if the material is provided free of charge, a licence is required in order to sell it on. The definition of a scrap metal dealer includes any person who 'carries on a business which consists wholly or partly in buying or selling scraps metal'.
- A mobile collector's licence will cover any employees working for that business. If they are not employed directly by that mobile collector's business and are self-employed, they will need their own collector's licence even if they are collecting metal from the same van as a person who has a mobile collector's licence.
- Mobile collectors and site licence holders need to ensure they comply with relevant environmental legislation and regulation when carrying out their business.

## **2.1 How do I apply for Scrap Metal Dealers Licence?**

Scrap metal dealers can apply for a licence to trade within the Borough of Basingstoke and Deane from the Licensing team at Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council. Complete applications must include the following:

- A completed application form
- A Basic Criminal Record Certificate current (less than three months old) from the Disclosure and Barring Service. Further information can be found at [www.disclosurescotland.co.uk](http://www.disclosurescotland.co.uk).



- The Licence fee (as per below table)

<b>Licence Type</b>	<b>Fee 2013/2014</b>
Scrap Metal Dealer Site Licence	£345
Scrap Metal Dealer Collectors Licence	£255
<i>(All licences are valid for three years)</i>	

Applicants can also apply for a Scrap Metal Dealers Licence online through the UK Business Link website. You must complete the full application process online including payment and upload the completed application form and required attachments to the online system.

[Apply online](#)

## **2.2 How are applications determined?**

- The Licensing Authority must not issue a scrap metal licence unless it is satisfied that the applicant is a suitable person to carry on business as a scrap metal dealer.

In determining whether the applicant is a suitable person, the council may have regard to any information it considers to be relevant. This may include:

- whether the applicant or site manager has been convicted of a relevant offence or been the subject of relevant enforcement action;
- any previous refusal of a licence application or renewal;
- refusal of a relevant environmental permit;
- revocation of a scrap metal licence
- or whether the applicant has demonstrated that there will be adequate procedures in place to ensure the provisions of the Act are complied with.

## **2.3 Basic Disclosure Certificate**

To verify the information provided in the application form, we require applicants to submit a Basic Disclosure Certificate for themselves and any person listed on the application form including the site manager (if applying for a site licence), each partner if a partnership, and, if a company, for the director(s), shadow director and company secretary. The certificate will list unspent criminal convictions. If the certificate is not submitted, this will delay the consideration of the application

A certified copy of the disclosure certificate will be sufficient to allow for the fact that many applicants will have businesses whose directors suitability will need to be confirmed in several licensing areas.

If the Licensing Team receives an application with no Basic Criminal Record Disclosure, then the application will be rejected and returned to the applicant by post with a request that they submit a disclosure.



## **2.4 Relevant Offences**

When assessing the applicant, partnership's or company's suitability to hold a scrap metal dealer's licence, the Licensing Team will check each Basic Disclosure Certificate against the list of convictions for relevant offences set out in the relevant schedule of The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013. A list of the relevant offences can be found at Appendix 1 of this guidance document for further information.

## **2.5 Consultation**

- On receipt of a Basic Disclosure Certificate which lists relevant offences the Licensing Team will consult with Hampshire Police. Consultation with the Police may also take place if there is any doubt that any statement on the application form has been completed correctly.
- Applicants must provide within the application form details of any relevant environmental permit or registration held in relation to the application. As a matter of course the Licensing Team will check the Environment Agency/Natural Resources Wales public registers to see if any relevant enforcement action has been taken against applicants.
- In determining an application the authority may consult other persons regarding the suitability of an applicant including the Planning Authority. The application form requests information on whether the applicant has planning permission for their site. The Licensing Team may therefore consult with the Local Planning Authority where relevant.
- A lack of planning permission (where required) could be a relevant consideration when determining an applicant's suitability to hold a licence if there are also a range of other behaviours and activities that suggest an applicant is unsuitable.

## **2.6 What will happen if my application for a Scrap Metal Dealers Licence is refused?**

- If the Licensing Authority proposes to refuse an application, it must give the applicant notice of the proposed decision.
- The applicant has 14 days in which to make representations.
- When the Licensing Authority has made a final decision, it will provide a notice of the decision with reasons to the applicant.
- Where an applicant wishes to make a representation against the decision to refuse a licence they will be provided with the opportunity to make an oral representation to a sub committee appointed by the council.
- Appeals against a decision by the council following representations must be made to the Magistrates Court within 21 days.





### **3.1 What terms must I comply with once my licence is issued?**

The new licensing regime includes requirements in relation to record keeping and creates the offence of buying scrap metal for cash. Any licensed dealer will now have a duty to ensure that they verify the identity of any person they receive scrap metal from in line with Home Office Regulations and ensure that they keep records of any scrap metal received or disposed of in the course of their business.

### **3.2 Offence of buying scrap metal for cash**

- **From 1 October 2013, cash cannot be used by any scrap metal dealer to buy scrap metal. It is an offence to buy scrap metal for cash under the Act and there are no exemptions.**
- **A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5000 on the standard scale.**
- Only payment by a non-transferable cheque or an electronic transfer of funds will be acceptable. This will mean that the payment will be linked to a readily identifiable account, for both the payee and the payer.

### **3.3 Cheque payments**

- Cheque payments are acceptable within the cashless operating model but this is limited to non-transferable (“crossed cheques”), which are payable to a named individual(s) or firm and not made out to cash. The money will be paid to the intended beneficiary of the cheque.

### **3.4 Electronic transfers**

- The Act provides a clear focus on electronic transfers of money. This means that non-paper forms of payment such as direct debit, direct credits, BACS payments, faster payments, standing orders, credit transfers, on-line, phone and mobile banking are all acceptable forms of payment within the legislation. These methods of payment all provide the required traceability with a record of the transaction from the payer’s account to the payee’s account.
- Re-loadable Electronic-Money products which are issued to a named account (which verifies the customers identification) and undertakes full customer due diligence and “Know Your Customer” checks under the Money Laundering Regulations are permitted. If scrap metal dealers are unclear whether an E-Money product undertakes full customer due diligence and “know your customer” checks they are strongly advised to make payment by other means.

The payment methods listed above ensure compliance with the Act. The list is not, however, exhaustive. The electronic payments market is rapidly evolving with new products regularly entering the market.



### **3.5 Unacceptable methods of payment**

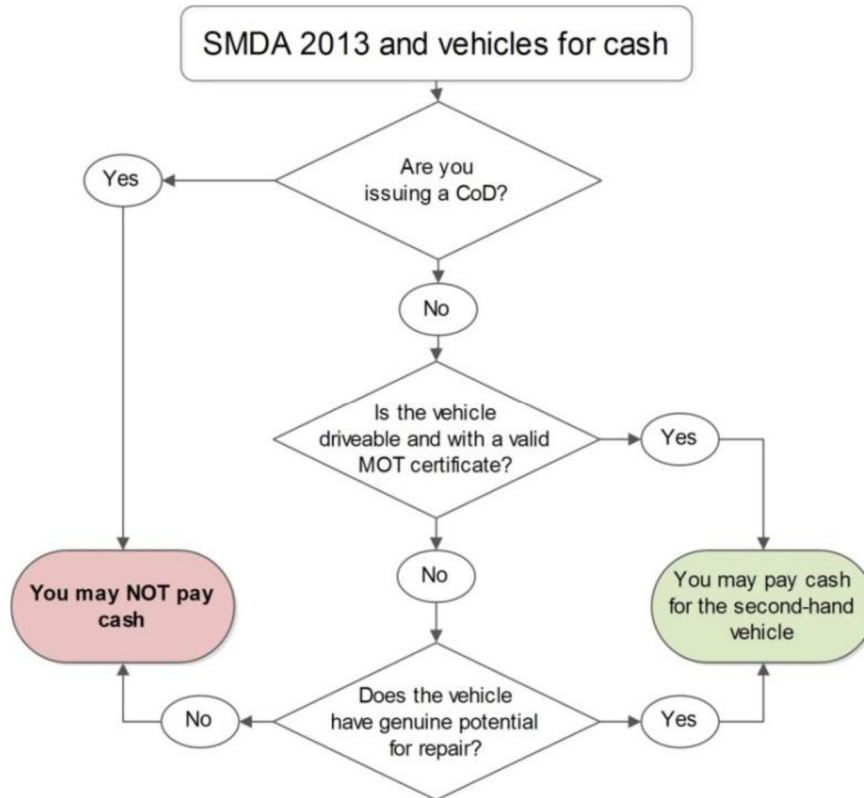
Payment instruments which do not come within the methods above (non-transferable cheque or electronic transfer) and which provide anonymous or near cash alternatives are not acceptable within the legislation. This includes the use of postal orders, foreign currency, electronic vouchers, virtual currencies, mobile phone airtime credits, retailer / supermarket gift cards and vouchers. Single, non-reloadable pre-paid debit cards and re-loadable debit cards which are anonymous in nature and require only simplified due diligence under the Money Laundering Regulations are unacceptable.

### **3.6 Buying vehicles for cash**

Whether a vehicle will be considered to be scrap (and may not therefore be bought with cash) depends on all the circumstances of the case, and may not always be clear-cut. If a certificate of destruction is issued, the car is considered to be scrap and a buyer must not pay cash for it.

If a certificate of destruction is not issued, then it will depend on a number of other factors. For example, it may be argued that a car with a valid MOT certificate and that is driveable without repair is not scrap (therefore, a buyer may pay cash for it) regardless of the way in which the vehicle is subsequently handled by the buyer.

It is not possible to set out a precise checklist that can in every case guarantee to predict the decision a court may make where illegal payment of cash for scrap metal is alleged. However, the flowchart below should assist in deciding whether it may be permissible to pay cash. Potential buyers should note that, if you elect to pay cash for an un-driveable vehicle that has no valid MOT certificate, you may have to justify your assessment of reparability in court. There needs to be a genuine potential for repair and re-sale in order for cash to be used. Cash cannot simply be paid for everything on the basis a buyer might repair and resell it if they have no facilities for repairing vehicles and no history of selling vehicles. Similar issues may arise for the purchase of other items and appliances.



#### 4.1 Record keeping requirements

Sections 13-15 of the Act require scrap metal dealers to keep records of metal received and disposed of as well as details of the person it was received from, documents used to verify the name and address of the supplier and the payment. Records must be recorded in a manner which allows the information and scrap metal to be easily identified by reference to each other. Records must be kept for three years.

The requirement to link recorded descriptions to the scrap metal to which they relate is intended to be proportionate and it may not be possible to go into the same level of detail for larger deliveries. If the scrap is (for example) one washing machine, it would be sensible to say so rather than use a more generic term. The records should contain sufficient identification detail to ensure there is no intention to obscure the identity and type of metal being processed.

#### 4.2 Receipt of metal

Section 13 applies if a scrap metal dealer receives any scrap metal in the course of the dealer's business.



<b>The dealer must record the following information:</b>
1. The description of the metal, including its type (or types if mixed), form, condition, weight and any marks identifying previous owners or other distinguishing features;
2. The date and time of its receipt;
3. If the metal is delivered in or on a vehicle, the registration mark
4. If the metal is received from a person, the full name and address of that person
5. If the dealer pays for the metal, the full name of the person who makes the payment acting for the dealer.
6. If the dealer receives the metal from a person, the dealer must keep a copy of any document which the dealer uses to verify the name or address of that person.
7. If the dealer pays for the metal by cheque, the dealer must keep a copy of the cheque.
8. If the dealer pays for the metal by electronic transfer dealer must keep the receipt identifying the transfer, or if no receipt identifying the transfer was obtained, the dealer must record particulars identifying the transfer.

#### **4.3 Disposal of metal**

Section 14 applies if a scrap metal dealer disposes of any scrap metal in the course of the dealer's business.

For these purposes metal is disposed of:

- (a) whether or not it is in the same form in which it was received;
- (b) whether or not the disposal is to another person;
- (c) whether or not the metal is despatched from a site

#### **Disposal under a site licence**

<b>Where the disposal is in the course of business under a site licence, the dealer must record the following information:</b>
1. The description of the metal, including its type (or types if mixed), form and weight;
2. the date and time of its disposal;
3. If the disposal is to another person, the full name and address of that person.
4. If the dealer receives payment for the metal (whether by way of sale or exchange), the price or other consideration received.



## Disposal under a collectors licence

<b>Where the disposal is in the course of business under a collector's licence, the dealer must record the following information:</b>
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1. The date and time of the disposal;
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2. If the disposal is to another person, the full name and address of that person
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### 4.4 **Failure to comply with Record Keeping Requirements**

If a scrap metal dealer fails to fulfil a requirement under this section, each of the following is guilty of an offence:

- (a) the scrap metal dealer;
- (b) if the metal is received at or (as the case may be) despatched from a site, the site manager;
- (c) any person who, under arrangements made by a person within paragraph (a) or (b), has responsibility for fulfilling the requirement.

**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013 a person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5000 on the standard scale.**

### 4.5 **Verifying the supplier's identity**

- A scrap metal dealer must not receive scrap metal from a person without verifying the person's full name and address.
- In order to verify a person's name and address, the scrap metal dealer must obtain a document(s) which bear the persons full name, photograph and residential address.
- A list of acceptable forms of identification has been issued by the Home Office which you will find at Appendix 2 of this guidance document.
- Dealers may be able to verify all of the required criteria through the supply of one document such as a valid UK & Northern Ireland photocard DVLA drivers licence. Or they may have to obtain two separate forms of identification such as a Valid UK Passport and Utility Bill.
- The Act requires the dealer to keep a copy of any document which the dealer uses to verify the name or address of a person from whom they receive scrap metal.
- Dealers should be aware that the documents listed at paragraph 2 (3) of the regulations are only acceptable when they have been issued not more than three months before the date when the scrap metal is received by the scrap metal dealer.



- In the course of collecting door to door, it may not be possible for a mobile collector to verify the name and address of the supplier if the waste materials and old, broken, worn out or defaced articles have been left on the roadside. However, a mobile collector must record the description of the metal, including its type (or types if mixed), form, condition, weight and any marks identifying previous owners or other distinguishing features and the date and time of its receipt. If a mobile collector collects scrap metal from a person, they will need to verify the name and address of that person.
- If a scrap metal dealer receives scrap metal in breach of the identification requirements then each of the following is guilty of an offence:
  - (a) the scrap metal dealer;
  - (b) if the metal is received at a site, the site manager;
  - (c) any person who, under arrangements made by a person within paragraph (a) or (b), has responsibility for verifying the name and address.
- **From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013 a person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5000 on the standard scale.**

## **5.1 Do I need to display my licence after it is issued?**

- A site licence holder must display a copy of the licence in a prominent place that is accessible to the public, at each site identified in the licence. Failure to do so is an offence.
- A scrap metal dealer who holds a mobile collector's licence must display a copy of the licence on any vehicle that is being used in the course of the dealer's business so as to be read easily by a person outside the vehicle. It is an offence not to do this.
- A site licence holder may wish to carry a copy of the relevant site licence in their vehicle so they are not mistaken for an unlicensed mobile collector. However, there is no legal requirement to do this.
- If a mobile collector holds several scrap metal licences, they must ensure that the correct licence is displayed when collecting in the relevant licensing council area. Failure to do so is an offence.
- **From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013 a person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1000 on the standard scale.**

## **5.2 Do I need to notify the Licensing Team of any change to my details?**

- An applicant for a scrap metal dealers licence must notify the Licensing Team of any material changes which may affect the accuracy of the information which the applicant has provided in connection with the application.



- A licensee must notify the Licensing Team if they are no longer carrying on a business as a scrap metal dealer within the authority's area. Notification must be received within 28 days.
- A licensee must notify the authority of any change to their trading name within 28 days.
- **From 1st December 2013 a person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1000 on the standard scale.**

### **5.3 Can I apply to vary my licence once issued?**

- An applicant can apply to vary a licence by changing it from one type to another. An applicant could therefore apply to vary a site licence to a collectors licence or vice versa.
- An applicant can also apply to vary a licence to change any of the following matters:

**a) The name of the licensee (e.g change of name or trading name).**

***However, please note the power to change the name of the licensee under this section does not include the power to transfer a licence from one person to another. A new application must be made where there is a change to the licence holder.***

**b) The sites in the authorities area at which the licensee is authorised to carry on business.**

**c) The name of the site manager of each site.**

- An application to vary a Scrap Metal Dealers licence is subject to completion of an application form and payment of a fee of £65.00. Where the variation relates to a change of site manager the applicant must also supply an updated Basic Disclosure certificate for that individual.

### **5.4 How do I request a replacement licence?**

- Where a licence is lost or stolen an applicant can request a replacement licence from the Licensing Team subject to payment of a replacement licence fee.

### **6.1 Enforcement**

- Where a person has been granted a licence under the new Act the licensing authority will carry out visits prior to granting a licence and during the period of the licence to all such premises to assess the level of compliance with licence conditions.



- Where licensed dealers are found to be non-compliant then these will generally be referred back to the licensing authority to conduct a review of the licence, although in some circumstances the police may also progress criminal proceedings based on any other criminal activities that are identified.
- A partnership approach is proposed for investigating businesses that are suspected through intelligence to be operating outside the licensing regime, with the police progressing any subsequent criminal proceedings.

## **6.2 Revocation**

- The Act provides the authority with the power to revoke a licence as set out in section 4 of the Act. Authorities have the discretion to revoke licences under certain grounds including where the authority is satisfied that the dealer no longer carries on a business at a licensed site or has been convicted of a relevant offence. This must be done by way of a notice served on the licensee.

## **6.3 Imposition of Conditions**

- Section 4 of the Act also includes the power for Local Authorities to impose limited conditions on existing licences. Conditions can only be imposed where the applicant or any site manager has been convicted of a relevant offence under the Act or where the council is revoking a licence when a condition can be imposed, until the revocation comes into effect.

## **6.4 Closure of Un-licensed Sites**

- The Act also provides the Local Authorities with the power to issue a closure notice at sites at which a scrap metal business is carried on without a licence. An officer of the local authority can issue a closure notice specifying the reasons for such action and the steps that may be taken to ensure that the alleged use of the premises ceases.





## Appendix 1: Relevant Offences

### **The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (Prescribed Relevant Offences and Relevant Enforcement Action) Regulations 2013**

#### **Relevant offences**

- An offence under section 1, 5, or 7 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
- An offence under section 170 or 170B of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, where the specific offence concerned relates to scrap metal
- An offence under section 110 of the Environment Act 1995
- An offence under sections 33, 34 or 34B of the Environmental Protection Act 1990
- An offence under section 9 of the Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
- An offence under section 1 of the Fraud Act 2006, where the specific offence concerned relates to scrap metal, or is an environment-related offence
- An offence under section 146 of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012
- An offence under sections 327, 328 or 330 to 332 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002(j)
- Any offence under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964
- Any offence under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013
- An offence under sections 1, 8,9,10, 11, 17, 18, 22 or 25 of the Theft Act 1968, where the specific offence concerned relates to scrap metal, or is an environment-related offence
- Any offence under Part 1 of the Vehicles (Crime) Act 2001
- An offence under sections 85, 202, or 206 of the Water Resources Act 1991.
- An offence under regulation 38 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007
- An offence under regulation 38 of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010
- Any offence under the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- Any offence under the Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005
- An offence under regulation 17(1) of the Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002
- Any offence under the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000
- Any offence under the Producer Responsibility (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007
- Any offence under the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 1994
- Any offence under the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 200
- Any offence under the Waste (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2006
- An offence under regulation 42 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.



## Appendix 2: Verification of Suppliers Identity

### The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (Prescribed Documents and Information for Verification of Name and Address) Regulations 2013

#### Prescribed documents and information

2.—(1) For the purposes of section 11(3) of the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013, in order to verify a person's name and address, it will be sufficient for the scrap metal dealer to refer to either—

- (a) a document listed in paragraph (2) which bears the person's full name, photograph and residential address; or
- (b) both of—
  - (i) a document listed in paragraph (2) which bears the person's full name, photograph and date of birth, and
  - (ii) a supporting document listed in paragraph (3) which bears the person's full name and residential address.

(2) The documents which apply for the purposes of regulation 2(1)(a) or (b)(i) are as follows:

- (a) a valid United Kingdom passport, within the meaning of section 33(1) of the Immigration Act 1971(b); or
- (b) a valid passport issued by an EEA state; or
- (c) a valid Great Britain or Northern Ireland photo-card driving licence; or
- (d) a valid UK biometric immigration document, issued in accordance with regulations made under section 5 of the UK Borders Act 2007(a).

(3) The documents which apply for the purposes of regulation 2(1)(b)(ii) are—

- (a) a bank or building society statement;
- (b) a credit or debit card statement;
- (c) a council tax demand letter or statement; or
- (d) a utility bill, but not a mobile telephone bill provided that the date on which the document in question was issued is not more than three months before the date when the scrap metal is received by the scrap metal dealer.