



Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977

1977 CHAPTER 3

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

Arbitration and the Arbitration Tribunal

42 The arbitration tribunal

- (1) For the purpose of determining—
 - (a) any question or dispute which, under any provision of this Act, is expressly required to be determined by or is referred to “arbitration under this Act”, or
 - (b) any matter in respect of which jurisdiction is given to the arbitration tribunal under this Act,there shall be established a tribunal called the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Arbitration Tribunal (in this Act referred to as “the arbitration tribunal”).
- (2) The arbitration tribunal shall be a court of record and shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.
- (3) The arbitration tribunal shall, as the Lord Chancellor may direct, either sit as a single tribunal or sit in two or more divisions and, subject to subsection (4) below, shall, for the hearing of any proceedings, consist of—
 - (a) a president who shall be a barrister or solicitor of not less than 7 years' standing appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and
 - (b) two other members appointed by the Secretary of State, after consultation with all the stockholders' representatives, one being a person of experience in business and the other being a person of experience in finance.

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- (4) In its application to proceedings which, by virtue of this Act, are to be treated as Scottish proceedings, subsection (3) above shall have effect with the substitution, for paragraph (a) thereof, of the following paragraph:—
- “(a) a president who shall be an advocate or solicitor of not less than 7 years' standing who has practised in Scotland and who shall be appointed by the Lord President of the Court of Session”.
- (5) The members of the arbitration tribunal shall hold office for such period as may be determined at the time of their respective appointments and shall be eligible for re-appointment but, notwithstanding that the period for which a member was appointed has not expired,—
- (a) a member may, at any time by not less than one month's notice in writing to his appointor, resign his office;
- (b) the appointor of a member may declare the office of that member vacant on the ground that he is unfit to continue in his office; and
- (c) if any member becomes bankrupt or makes a composition with his creditor or, in Scotland, if a sequestration of a member's estate is awarded or a member makes a trust deed for behoof of his creditors or a composition contract, his office shall thereupon become vacant
- (6) If any member of the arbitration tribunal becomes, by reason of illness or other infirmity, temporarily incapable of performing the duties of his office, his appointor shall appoint some other fit person to discharge his duties for any period not exceeding 6 months at one time, and the person so appointed shall during that period have the same powers as the person in whose place he was appointed.
- (7) The provisions of Schedule 7 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the proceedings of the arbitration tribunal and matters relating thereto.
- (8) In this section “appointor”, in relation to a member of the arbitration tribunal, means—
- (a) in the case of a member appointed under paragraph (a) of subsection (3) above, the Lord Chancellor or, if subsection (4) above applies, the Lord President of the Court of Session ; and
- (b) in the case of any other member, the Secretary of State.
- (9) In the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 and in the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975, in Part II of Schedule 1 (bodies of which all members are disqualified), there shall be inserted at the appropriate point the words—
- “The Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Arbitration Tribunal”.
- (10) In Part I of Schedule 1 to the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 (tribunals under direct supervision of Council on Tribunals) after the entry the first column of which reads “Agriculture” there shall be inserted the following entry:—

“Aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

1A The Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Arbitration Tribunal established under section 42 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977.”.

43 Scottish proceedings

- (1) Where any such question, dispute or matter as is referred to in section 42(1) above arises out of or in connection with the vesting of the securities or of any property,

rights or liabilities of any company or in connection with the recovery of assets of any company or in connection with any transactions of any company and either—

- (a) the company's principal United Kingdom place of business, or
- (b) the place of the company's principal United Kingdom works,

is situated in Scotland, then, subject to subsection (3) below, the proceedings before the tribunal in respect of the question, dispute or matter shall be treated as Scottish proceedings.

- (2) If, at any stage in any proceedings before the arbitration tribunal which would not otherwise fall to be treated as Scottish proceedings, the tribunal are satisfied that, by reason of the fact that questions of Scottish law arise, or for any other reason, the proceedings ought thereafter to be treated as Scottish proceedings, the tribunal may order that they shall thereafter be so treated and the provisions of this Act shall have effect accordingly.
- (3) If, at any stage in any proceedings before the arbitration tribunal which would otherwise be treated as Scottish proceedings, the tribunal are satisfied that, by reason of the fact that questions of English law arise or for any other reason, the proceedings ought not to be treated as Scottish proceedings, they may make an order that the proceedings shall thereafter not be treated as Scottish proceedings and the provisions of this Act shall have effect accordingly.

44 Staff and expenses of arbitration tribunal

- (1) The arbitration tribunal may appoint such staff as they consider necessary for assisting them in the proper execution of their duties.
- (2) There shall be paid to the members of the arbitration tribunal such remuneration (whether by way of salaries or fees) and such allowances as the Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Minister for the Civil Service, determine.
- (3) There shall be paid to any staff appointed under subsection (1) above and any person to whom proceedings are referred by the arbitration tribunal under paragraph 13 of Schedule 7 to this Act for inquiry and report such remuneration (whether by way of salary or fees) and such allowances as the arbitration tribunal may determine.
- (4) Any such remuneration and allowances as are referred to above and any other expenses of the arbitration tribunal shall be defrayed in the first instance by the Secretary of State out of money provided by Parliament, but the amounts from time to time so paid by the Secretary of State shall be repaid to him on demand by such one of the Corporations as he may determine or, where he considers it appropriate in the case of any amount, by the two Corporations in such proportions as he may determine.
- (5) Any sums repaid to the Secretary of State under subsection (4) above shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

The Corporations

45 Payments to British Aerospace and wholly owned subsidiaries

- (1) For the purpose of promoting the design, development or production of civil aircraft, the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury may, at any time after the

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aircraft industry vesting date, make payments in accordance with this section to British Aerospace or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries.

- (2) No payments may be made under this section unless—
- (a) the Secretary of State is of opinion that it is in the national interest that payments on the scale and in the way proposed should be made ; and
 - (b) it appears to the Secretary of State that, if the payments are not made, it would be inconsistent with the duties imposed on British Aerospace by or under sections 7 and 10 of this Act for British Aerospace or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries to undertake the design, development or production in question.
- (3) Payments under this section may be made on any terms and conditions, and, without prejudice to the generality of this subsection, by way of fees or by any description of investment or lending or by the making of grants.
- (4) The aggregate of the sums paid under this section, less any sums received by the Secretary of State, otherwise than by way of payment of interest on money lent under this section, in pursuance of the terms and conditions on which any such payment was made shall not at any time exceed £30 million or such greater sum, not exceeding £50 million, as the Secretary of State may with the consent of the Treasury specify by order made by statutory instrument.
- (5) The power to make an order under subsection (4) above includes power to vary or revoke any order previously made in the exercise of that power; and no such order shall be made unless a draft of it has been laid before and approved by the Commons House of Parliament.
- (6) There shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament any sums required by the Secretary of State for making payments under this section and any sums received by the Secretary of State in pursuance of the terms and conditions on which payments are made under this section shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

46 Restrictions on payments under Civil Aviation Act 1949

- (1) Subject to subsection (2) below, in carrying out his duty under section 1(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1949 of organising, carrying out and encouraging measures for the designing, development and production of civil aircraft, the Secretary of State shall not, on and after the aircraft industry vesting date, make or agree to make any payment to British Aerospace or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries except in the exercise of his powers under this Act.
- (2) Nothing in subsection (1) above shall apply to a payment to a company if the terms have been settled between the Secretary of State and the company before the aircraft industry vesting date.

47 Right of persons to object to practices of British Shipbuilders or their wholly owned subsidiaries

- (1) Subsections (3) to (6) below shall have effect where a person engaged in shipbuilding, other than—
- (a) British Shipbuilders, or
 - (b) one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, or
 - (c) a body corporate the whole of whose equity share capital is held by or on behalf of the Crown,

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makes to the Secretary of State a written complaint that a practice employed by British Shipbuilders or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries in relation to that or those activities is unfair to the complainant for a reason specified in the complaint.

- (2) Subsections (3) to (6) below shall also have effect where a person engaged in shiprepairing, other than—
- (a) British Shipbuilders, or
 - (b) one of its wholly owned subsidiaries, or
 - (c) a body corporate the whole of whose equity share capital is held by or on behalf of the Crown,

makes to the Secretary of State a written complaint that a practice employed by British Shipbuilders or one of its wholly owned subsidiaries in relation to the provision of shiprepairing services is unfair to the complainant for a reason specified in the complaint.

In this subsection “shiprepairing” includes refitting, converting or maintaining ships, and “the provision of shiprepairing services” has a corresponding meaning.

- (3) The Secretary of State shall forthwith after receiving the complaint send a copy of it to British Shipbuilders and, after such period for consideration of, and comment upon, the complaint by British Shipbuilders as the Secretary of State thinks reasonable has elapsed, shall send to the complainant a statement of any comments made by British Shipbuilders on the complaint and, if he is of opinion—
- (a) that the complaint raises a question of substance, and
 - (b) that the complainant has a reasonable case to make in support of it,
- shall afford the complainant and the Corporation an opportunity of making representations in relation to the matter to a person appointed by the Secretary of State.
- (4) The Secretary of State shall consider the report of the person appointed under subsection (3) above and, if it appears to him that the practice complained of is unfair to the complainant, shall give British Shipbuilders such directions as appear to him to be requisite to secure the removal of the ground on which it is unfair.
- (5) The Secretary of State shall furnish the complainant with a statement of any such directions.
- (6) When a complainant avails himself of the right to make representations conferred by subsection (3) above, the Secretary of State shall furnish the complainant and British Shipbuilders each with a copy of the report of the person appointed under that subsection, and a statement of the conclusions reached by the Secretary of State on considering the report.

48 Duty of the Corporations to consult etc. with Northern Ireland state-controlled bodies

- (1) In carrying out their respective functions, British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders shall each have full regard to the need to consult, and wherever possible co-ordinate their activities with those of, any company incorporated in Northern Ireland which is engaged in one or more of the relevant activities and at any general meeting of which the Crown is entitled to exercise or to control the exercise of at least one third of the voting power.
- (2) In subsection (1) above “relevant activities” means—

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- (a) in relation to British Aerospace, the activities specified in subsection (1) of section 2 above, and
- (b) in relation to British Shipbuilders, the activities specified in subsection (2) of that section.

Pensions etc.

49 Provisions as to pension rights

- (1) Each Corporation may, in the case of such of the persons who are or have been employed by the Corporation or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries as it may determine,—
 - (a) pay such pensions to or in respect of those persons,
 - (b) make such payments towards the provision of such pensions, or
 - (c) establish and maintain such schemes for the payment of such pensions,
 as it may determine.
- (2) A scheme under subsection (1) above may provide that, subject to subsection (3) below, where a person participating in the scheme as an employee of a Corporation or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries becomes a member of that Corporation, his service as a member shall be treated for the purposes of the scheme as if it were service as an employee.
- (3) To the extent that a scheme under subsection (1) above provides that any description of benefit may, or may in particular circumstances, be conferred on a person only on the request or with the consent of a Corporation, the scheme may not make the provision referred to in subsection (2) above unless it also provides that, except with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Minister for the Civil Service, no such request or consent shall be made or given in the case of a benefit for or in respect of a member of the Corporation.
- (4) Subject to subsection (6) below, the Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument, subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament, make, in relation to any pension scheme not made under subsection (1) above (in this section referred to as an “existing scheme”) which provides for pensions to or in respect of persons who are or have been employed by a company which becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of either Corporation, such provision as appears to him to be expedient in consequence of its having become such a subsidiary
- (5) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (4) above, regulations under that subsection may make provision—
 - (a) for the complete or partial amalgamation of existing schemes either with other such schemes or with schemes established under subsection (1) above ;
 - (b) for amending, repealing or revoking any existing schemes, any enactment relating to an existing scheme or to a scheme resulting from an amalgamation under paragraph (a) above or any trust deed, rules or other instrument made for the purposes of an existing scheme or of a scheme resulting from such an amalgamation;
 - (c) for the complete or partial transfer of liabilities and obligations under existing schemes or for reducing or extinguishing such liabilities or obligations ;
 - (d) for the complete or partial transfer, or the winding-up, of any pension fund held for the purposes of an existing scheme; and

- (e) for supplemental or consequential matters.
- (6) Nothing in subsection (4) or (5) above shall authorise the making of provision for the diversion of any pension fund to purposes other than the payment of pensions to or in respect of persons to whom subsection (1) above applies.
- (7) Subject to subsection (8) below, regulations under subsection (4) above shall be so framed as to secure that persons having pension rights under an existing scheme, whether such persons as are mentioned in subsection (1) of this section or not, are not placed in any worse position by reason of the regulations.
- (8) Regulations under subsection (4) above may make exceptional provisions to meet cases in which, in connection with any provision made by this Act or in anticipation of the making of any such provision, pension rights have been created otherwise than in the ordinary course.
- (9) Regulations under subsection (4) above shall not be invalid by reason that in fact they fail to secure the result referred to in subsection (7) above but, if the Secretary of State is satisfied that they have failed to secure it, or it is so determined as hereinafter mentioned, the Secretary of State shall as soon as possible make the necessary amending regulations.
- (10) Any question whether or not the result referred to in subsection (7) above has been secured by regulations under subsection (4) above, including any question whether it has been secured by amending regulations under that subsection made in pursuance of subsection (9) above, shall be referred to and determined by a tribunal established under section 12 of the Industrial Training Act 1964 or, as the case may require, section 13 of the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964.
- (11) Regulations under subsection (4) above may be made so as to have effect from a date prior to the making thereof, so, however, that so much of any regulations as provide that any provision thereof is to have effect from a date prior to the making thereof shall not place any person other than a Corporation or its wholly owned subsidiary in a worse position than he would have been in if the regulations had been made to have effect only as from the date of the making thereof.
- (12) Where, by reason of any provision in regulations made under subsection (4) above, other than a provision expressed to be made to meet a case such as is mentioned in subsection (8) above, loss is suffered by any person who is liable to make contributions or to pay pensions under an existing scheme (other than a wholly owned subsidiary of the relevant Corporation) the relevant Corporation shall pay compensation to that person in respect of the loss, and the amount thereof shall, in default of agreement between the Corporation and that person, be determined by arbitration under this Act.
- (13) In subsection (12) above “the relevant Corporation ” means the Corporation which is the holding company of the company for or in respect of whose employees or former employees the existing scheme provides pensions.
- (14) The power to make regulations under subsection (4) above includes power to provide by those regulations—
- (a) for the determination of questions of fact or of law which may arise in giving effect to the regulations, and
 - (b) for regulating (otherwise than in relation to any court proceedings) any matters relating to the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with the determination of such questions, including—

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- (i) provision as to the mode of proof of any matters,
 - (ii) provision as to parties and their representation,
 - (iii) provision for the right to appear and be heard (as well in court proceedings as otherwise) of the Secretary of State or other authorities, and
 - (iv) provision as to awarding costs of proceedings (other than court proceedings) for the determination of such questions, determining the amount thereof and the enforcement of awards thereof.
- (15) References in this section to employment by a wholly owned subsidiary of a Corporation include references—
- (a) to employment before the date of transfer by a company which becomes such a subsidiary ; and
 - (b) to employment under an agreement for the rendering of personal services which ceased to be in force before the date of transfer of a company and under which, had it remained in force on that date, rights or liabilities would, by virtue of section 20 above, have vested in that company.

50 Compensation for loss of employment, emoluments or pension rights

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument require the relevant Corporation to pay, in such cases and to such extent as may be determined by or under the regulations, compensation to or in respect of those employees of any company which comes into public ownership who suffer loss of employment, or loss or diminution of emoluments or pension rights, in consequence of the company coming into public ownership.
- (2) Different regulations may be made under subsection (1) above in relation to different classes of persons, and any such regulations may be so framed as to have effect as from a date prior to the making thereof, so, however, that so much of any regulations as provides that any provision thereof is to have effect from a date earlier than the making thereof shall not place any person other than a Corporation or its wholly owned subsidiary in a worse position than he would have been in if the regulations had been made to have effect only as from the date of the making thereof.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (1) above—
- (a) shall prescribe the procedure to be followed in making claims for compensation, and the manner in which and the person by whom the question whether any or what compensation is payable is to be determined, and
 - (b) shall in particular contain provisions enabling appeals from any determination as to whether any or what compensation is payable to be brought, in such cases and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the regulations, before a tribunal established under section 12 of the Industrial Training Act 1964 or, as the case may require, section 13 of the Industrial Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1964.
- (4) In this section “emoluments” includes any allowances, privileges or benefits, whether obtaining legally or by customary practice.
- (5) A statutory instrument containing regulations under subsection (1) above shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Information

51 Furnishing of information to the Secretary of State

- (1) Subject to subsection (4) below, it shall be the duty of every person to whom this subsection applies—
 - (a) to produce to any person authorised by the Secretary of State (on production by that person if so required of a duly authenticated document showing his authority) such books of account, records and documents, and to supply copies of or extracts from such books, records and documents, and to furnish such other information, as may reasonably be required by a Corporation or the Secretary of State for the purposes of this Act; and
 - (b) to provide facilities for the examination of any such books, records and documents, and the taking of copies thereof and extracts therefrom, and facilities for inspecting any property of that person for the purpose of verifying the information furnished by him under this subsection.
- (2) Subsection (1) above shall apply to the following persons, namely,—
 - (a) any acquired or excluded company,
 - (b) where an acquired or excluded company was on or after 5th September 1973 a member of a group of companies, any company which on or after that date was a member of that group,
 - (c) any person in whom is or are vested any property or rights which on the initial date were, or thereafter (whether before or after the passing of this Act) became, property or rights of a company falling within paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) above, or which are derived from any such property or rights,
 - (d) any person who is or has been employed by a company falling within paragraph (a), (b) or (c) above, and
 - (e) any person who is or has been a director or auditor of any such company,but shall not apply to a company after it has come into public ownership.
- (3) Where it appears to a person authorised by the Secretary of State for the purposes of subsection (1)(a) above that any books of account, records or documents which a person is under a duty to produce by virtue of subsection (1) above are in the possession of another person (in this subsection referred to as “the transferee”) who does not fall within subsection (2) above, the person so authorised may (on production if so required of a duly authenticated document showing his authority) require the transferee to produce those books, records or documents and to permit him to inspect and copy them.
- (4) Subsection (1) above shall cease to have effect on the expiry of the period of 2 years beginning on the relevant vesting date.
- (5) A person who—
 - (a) without reasonable excuse, refuses or fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under this section, or
 - (b) in purported compliance with such a requirement, furnishes any information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes any information which is so false, or
 - (c) with intent to deceive, produces, in purported compliance with such a requirement, any book, record or document which is false in a material particular, or

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- (d) in purported compliance with a requirement imposed on him under subsection (1)(a) above to supply a copy of, or extract from, a book of account, record or document—
- (i) supplies a document purporting to be such a copy or extract but which he knows to differ in a material particular from the book, record or document of which it purports to be a copy or, as the case may be, from the passage which it purports to reproduce, or
 - (ii) recklessly supplies a document purporting to be such a copy or extract but which so differs,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400; and a person convicted of an offence under subsection (5)(a) above shall, if the default in respect of which he is so convicted is continued without reasonable excuse after the conviction, be guilty of a further offence and shall be liable in respect of that offence, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £40 for each day on which the default is so continued.

- (6) Where an offence under subsection (5) above which has been committed by a body corporate or a Scottish firm is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or firm, or a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate or, as the case may be, the firm, shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

52 Restriction on disclosure of information

- (1) No information obtained under section 51 above shall be disclosed except—
- (a) with the consent of the person carrying on the undertaking or business to which related the books, records or other documents from which it was obtained, or
 - (b) for the purpose of enabling a Corporation or the Secretary of State to discharge their functions under this Act, or
 - (c) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purpose of, any criminal proceedings pursuant to, or arising out of, this Act.
- (2) If a disclosure is made by a person in contravention of subsection (1) above, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding £200, or both ; and
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine, or both.

Liabilities, etc.

53 Liabilities of Corporations etc.

- (1) If any sum required by any judgment or order to be paid by a company which at the time of the judgment or order is a wholly owned subsidiary of a Corporation or has at any time since the cause of action arose been such a subsidiary is not paid by the company within the period of 14 days beginning on the date on which execution becomes leviable to enforce the judgment or order, the Corporation shall be liable to

pay that sum and that judgment or order shall be enforceable against the Corporation accordingly.

- (2) Where any such sum as is referred to in subsection (1) above is required to be paid in respect of a liability arising under a contract made by the company concerned, the cause of action shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have arisen at the time when the contract was made.
- (3) When a company becomes a wholly owned subsidiary of a Corporation, any person to whom this subsection applies and who is liable in respect of any debt or liability of the company under a contract of guarantee or indemnity made before the company became such a subsidiary shall cease to be so liable.
- (4) The persons to whom subsection (3) above applies are persons who, immediately before the company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Corporation,—
 - (a) were associated persons, or
 - (b) controlled some other company or body corporate which controlled it.
- (5) The assets of an acquired company or of any wholly-owned subsidiary of such a company shall be released, upon the date of transfer of that company, from all charges to which they are subject immediately before that date.
- (6) Subject to subsection (7) below, no person shall, in respect of a loan,—
 - (a) become entitled to exercise any right, or
 - (b) become subject to any obligation,on the ground—
 - (i) of the passing of this Act, or
 - (ii) of anything done by virtue of this Act, or
 - (iii) of anything done following the passing of this Act in relation to an acquired company or a wholly owned subsidiary of such a company, or
 - (iv) of anything necessarily resulting from the passing of this Act or from anything done as mentioned in paragraph (ii) or (iii) above.
- (7) Subsection (6) above shall not have effect—
 - (a) in relation to any right vested in a person to whom subsection (3) above applies in respect of a loan made by him after the last of the relevant days to an acquired company, or a wholly owned subsidiary of such a company or
 - (b) in relation to any obligation owed to such a person by the debtor in respect of such a loan.

General

54 Service of notices

- (1) This section shall have effect in relation to any notice or other document required or authorised by or under this Act to be given to or served on any person.
- (2) Any such document may be given to or served on the person in question—
 - (a) by delivering it to him, or
 - (b) by leaving it at his proper address, or
 - (c) except in the case of a notice to which paragraph (d) below applies, by sending it by post to him at that address, or

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- (d) in the case of any such notice as is referred to in section 21, 26, 27, 29 or 31 above, by sending it in a prepaid registered letter addressed to him at that address.
- (3) Any such document may—
- (a) in the case of a body corporate, be given to or served on the secretary or clerk of that body ;
 - (b) in the case of a partnership, be given to or served on a partner or a person having the control or management of the partnership business.
- (4) For the purposes of this section and section 26 of the Interpretation Act 1889 (service of documents by post) in its application to this section, the proper address of any person to or on whom a document is to be given or served shall be his last known address, except that—
- (a) in the case of a body corporate or their secretary or clerk, it shall be the address of the registered or principal office of that body ;
 - (b) in the case of a partnership or a person having the control or management of the partnership business, it shall be that of the principal office of the partnership;
- and for the purposes of this subsection the principal office of a company registered outside the United Kingdom or of a partnership carrying on business outside the United Kingdom shall be their principal office within the United Kingdom.
- (5) If the person to be given or served with any document mentioned in subsection (1) above has specified an address within the United Kingdom other than his proper address within the meaning of subsection (4) above as the one at which he or someone on his behalf will accept documents of the same description as that document, that address shall also be treated for the purposes of this section and section 26 of the Interpretation Act 1889 as his proper address.
- (6) If the name or address of any person having an interest in premises to or on whom any document mentioned in subsection (1) above is to be given or served cannot after reasonable enquiry be ascertained, the document may be given or served—
- (a) by addressing it to him either by name or by the description of “the owner” or, as the case may be, “the occupier ” of the premises and describing them, and
 - (b) either by delivering it to some responsible person on the premises or by affixing it, or a copy of it, to some conspicuous part of the premises.

55 Administrative expenses

Any administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in connection with the provisions of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

56 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, except where the context otherwise requires,—
- “accounting year ” shall be construed in accordance with section 17 of this Act;
- “acquired company ” means—
- (a) a company falling within Part I of Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 to this Act,
- or

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- (b) a company in respect of which the obligation to give notice under section 26(9) above has arisen, other than an excluded company ;
- “aircraft industry vesting date ” means such date as the Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument specify for the purposes of section 19(1) of this Act;
- “associated person ”, in relation to a company or its wholly owned subsidiary, means—
- (a) a person who controls the company, or
- (b) a body corporate controlled by a person who also controls the company ;
- “the Corporations ” means British Aerospace and British Shipbuilders, and references to a Corporation shall be construed accordingly;
- “date of transfer ” shall be construed in accordance with subsection (5) below;
- “enactment ” includes an enactment of the Parliament of Northern Ireland and a Measure of the Northern Ireland Assembly;
- “equity share capital ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 154 of the Companies Act 1948 or, in the case of a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, section 148(5) of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960;
- “excluded company ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 27(11) above;
- “functions ” includes powers and duties ;
- “group of companies ” means a company and all other companies which are its subsidiaries ;
- “guided weapon ” does not include a torpedo ;
- “holding company ” shall be construed in accordance with section 154 of the Companies Act 1948 ;
- “industrial or intellectual property ” includes, without prejudice to its generality, patents, designs, trade marks, know-how and copyrights;
- “initial date ” means—
- (a) in relation to British Aerospace or a company which becomes, or would but for the provisions of section 27 of this Act become, a wholly owned subsidiary of British Aerospace, 4th November 1974, and,
- (b) in relation to British Shipbuilders or a company which becomes, or would but for the provisions of section 27 of this Act become, a wholly owned subsidiary of British Shipbuilders, 31st July 1974 ;
- “know-how ” means any industrial information and techniques likely to assist in the manufacture or processing of goods or material or the repair of goods;
- “lease ” includes an agreement for a lease and any tenancy agreement;
- “loan capital ”, in relation to any company, means the securities of the company which do not form part of the share capital;
- “mortgage” in relation to Scotland, means a heritable security within the meaning of section 9(8) of the Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act 1970 ;
- “notice of acquisition ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 26(1) above;
- “notice of disclaimer ” has the meaning assigned to it by section 31(6) above;

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“operate”, in relation to any works, means to be actively engaged, whether alone or with others, in the management of the works, but a person shall not be deemed to operate works by reason only that he exercises an indirect control of their management by means of the holding of shares in the operating company or otherwise ;

“pension”, in relation to any person, means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of him, and includes a gratuity so payable and a return of contributions or insurance premiums to a pension fund with or without interest or any other addition;

“pension rights” includes all forms of right to or eligibility for, the present or future payment of a pension to or in respect of a person, and any expectation of the accruer of a pension to or in respect of a person under any customary practice, and also includes a right of allocation in respect of the present or future payment of a pension;

“pension scheme” includes any form of arrangements for the payment of pensions, whether subsisting by virtue of an Act, trust, contract or otherwise, and also includes any customary practice under which pensions are paid ;

“public dividend capital” and “public dividends” have the meaning assigned to them by section 16 of this Act;

“the relevant Corporation”, in relation to a company which comes into public ownership, or in relation to any securities of such a company, means the Corporation in which vest, on the date of transfer, the securities of that company or of the company of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary ;

“the relevant days” means 27th December 1973 and every Wednesday, other than 26th December 1973, in the period of 6 months beginning on 1st September 1973 ;

“relevant trade union”, in relation to either Corporation, means any independent trade union, as defined in section 30(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, which the Corporation or any of its wholly owned subsidiaries recognises for the purposes of collective bargaining, as defined by section 126(1) of the Employment Protection Act 1975, or as to which the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service has made a recommendation for such recognition under the said Act of 1975 which is operative within the meaning of section 15 of that Act;

“the relevant vesting date” means—

- (a) in relation to British Aerospace or a company which becomes, or would but for the provisions of section 27 of this Act become, a wholly owned subsidiary of British Aerospace, the aircraft industry vesting date, and
- (b) in relation to British Shipbuilders or a company which becomes, or would but for the provisions of section 27 of this Act become, a wholly owned subsidiary of British Shipbuilders, the shipbuilding industry vesting date;

“safeguarding date” means—

- (a) in relation to a company on which the Secretary of State serves a notice of acquisition, the date of service of the notice, and
- (b) in relation to any other company, 17th March 1975;

“Schedule 4 notice” has the meaning assigned to it by section 29(1) above;

“securities”, in relation to a company, means any shares, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, income notes, income stock, funding certificates and securities of a like nature;

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“share ” includes stock resulting from the conversion of any share into stock;

“shipbuilding industry vesting date ” means such date as the Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument specify for the purposes of section 19(2) of this Act;

“shipyard ” includes any berth, dock or slipway used for the construction of ships ;

" stockholders' representative " means, in relation to a company or the securities of a company, the individual appointed under section 41 of this Act to represent the holders of securities of that company ;

“subsidiary ” has the same meaning as in the Companies Act 1948;

“voting power ” does not include voting rights which arise only in limited circumstances ;

“wholly owned subsidiary ” has the same meaning as it has for the purposes of section 150 of the Companies Act 1948 and section 144 of the Companies Act (Northern Ireland) 1960 ; and

“works ” means, subject to subsection (6) below,—

- (a) any factory, within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961,
- (b) any aerodrome, as defined in section 64(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971,
- (c) any shipyard which does not fall within paragraph (a) above, and
- (d) any premises used by way of trade or business for the purposes of the storage, transport or distribution of any articles or for the supply of electricity or other form of power,

together with any machinery or equipment installed in any such factory, shipyard or premises and any land occupied for the purposes referred to in paragraph (d) above.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, in relation to land in England, Wales or Northern Ireland,

- (a) “own ” includes hold on lease ;
- (b) “rights of ownership ” means an estate in fee simple or a lease; and
- (c) property owned by a member of a partnership and held by him for the purposes of the partnership shall be deemed to be owned by each of the members of the partnership.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, in relation to land in Scotland,—

- (a) “own ” includes hold on lease ;
- (b) “rights of ownership ” means—
 - (i) if the land is feudal property, the estate or interest of the proprietor of the dominium utile, or
 - (ii) if the land is not feudal property, the estate or interest of the owner, or
 - (iii) a lease ; and
- (c) property owned by a member of a partnership and held by him for the purposes of the partnership shall be deemed to be owned by the firm.

(4) Any reference in this Act to a company which comes into public ownership is a reference to an acquired company or a company which, on the date of transfer of an acquired company, is a wholly owned subsidiary of that company ; and any reference to a company coming into public ownership shall be construed accordingly.

- (5) Subject to section 27(7)(b) of this Act, in relation to a company which comes into public ownership, any reference in this Act to the date of transfer is a reference—
- (a) in the case of a company falling within Part I of Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 to this Act or the wholly owned subsidiary of such a company, to the relevant vesting date; and
 - (b) in the case of any other company which comes into public ownership, to the date on which the securities of the company or, as the case may be, of the company of which it is a wholly owned subsidiary vest in a Corporation by virtue of section 26 above.
- (6) For the purposes of this Act—
- (a) notwithstanding anything in subsection (1) above, the expression “works” does not include any factory, aerodrome, shipyard or other premises or land situated outside the United Kingdom ;
 - (b) the extension, alteration or re-equipment of any works or the replacement of any machinery or equipment therein shall not be deemed to change the identity of the works; and
 - (c) in determining whether a company is operating any works at a particular time, any temporary closing of the works at that time owing to holidays, repairs or for any other reason shall be disregarded.
- (7) For the purposes of this Act the securities of a company to which the same rights attach shall be deemed to constitute a class of securities, and the date of issue of any securities shall be deemed to be the date on which a resolution allotting those securities is passed.
- (8) For the purposes of this Act a person controls a company or other body corporate if he is entitled to exercise or to control the exercise of at least one third of the voting power at any general meeting of that body corporate.

57 Short title and extent

- (1) This Act may be cited as the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977.
- (2) This Act extends to Northern Ireland.