



Enterprise Act 2016

2016 CHAPTER 12

An Act to make provision relating to the promotion of enterprise and economic growth; provision about Sunday working; and provision restricting exit payments in relation to public sector employment. [4th May 2016]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART 1

THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMISSIONER

The Commissioner

1 Small Business Commissioner

- (1) A Small Business Commissioner is established.
- (2) The Commissioner's principal functions are—
 - (a) to provide general advice and information to small businesses (see section 3), and
 - (b) to consider complaints from small businesses relating to payment matters in connection with the supply of goods and services to larger businesses, and make recommendations (see sections 4 to 8).
- (3) Schedule 1 makes provision about the Commissioner.

“Small businesses”

2 Small businesses in relation to which the Commissioner has functions

- (1) In this Part “small business” means a relevant undertaking which—
 - (a) has a headcount of staff of less than 50,
 - (b) if the business threshold condition applies to the relevant undertaking, meets that condition, and
 - (c) is not a public authority.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations (“SBC scope regulations”) make further provision about the meaning of “small business” in this Part.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), the business threshold condition applies to a relevant undertaking if—
 - (a) SBC scope regulations provide for that condition to apply in relation to all relevant undertakings, or
 - (b) the relevant undertaking falls within a description of undertakings to which SBC scope regulations apply that condition.
- (4) A relevant undertaking meets the business threshold condition if it has a turnover, or balance sheet total, of an amount less than or equal to the small business threshold.
- (5) SBC scope regulations may (amongst other things) make provision about—
 - (a) the date (“the assessment date”) on which, or the period (“the assessment period”) for which, a relevant undertaking must meet a requirement of subsection (1)(a) or (b) in order to be a small business;
 - (b) the calculation of the headcount of staff, turnover or balance sheet total of a relevant undertaking at the assessment date or for the assessment period;
 - (c) the circumstances in which a relevant undertaking which has been established for less than a complete assessment period is to be regarded as meeting a requirement for that period.
- (6) SBC scope regulations may provide that a relevant undertaking of a specified description is not a small business even if it falls within the definition.
- (7) SBC scope regulations may—
 - (a) make transitional or transitory provision or savings;
 - (b) make different provision for different purposes.
- (8) SBC scope regulations are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (9) A statutory instrument containing SBC scope regulations may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (10) In this section—

“balance sheet total”, “headcount of staff”, “turnover” and “small business threshold” have such meanings as may be specified;

“relevant undertaking” means a person who is carrying on one or more businesses and whose registered office or principal place of business is in the United Kingdom;

“specified” means specified in SBC scope regulations.

General advice and information

3 General advice and information

- (1) The Commissioner may publish, or give to small businesses, general advice or information that the Commissioner considers may be useful to small businesses in connection with their supply relationships with larger businesses.
- (2) In considering under subsection (1) what advice and information may be useful, the Commissioner must, in particular, consider how useful any advice or information would be for the purposes of encouraging small businesses to resolve disputes with larger businesses or preventing such disputes arising.
- (3) General advice or information published or given under subsection (1) may include general advice or information about—
 - (a) principles of the law of contract;
 - (b) other sources of rights or obligations in relation to the supply of goods or services;
 - (c) dispute resolution.
- (4) General advice or information published or given under subsection (1) may also include general advice or information about—
 - (a) complaint-handling bodies, ombudsmen, regulators or other persons (other than courts or tribunals) who, in connection with small businesses' supply relationships with larger businesses, may be able—
 - (i) to resolve or facilitate the resolution of disputes, or
 - (ii) to give other advice or assistance to small businesses;
 - (b) statutory rights to refer disputes in connection with such relationships for adjudication by a person other than a court or tribunal.
- (5) The Commissioner may publish, or give to small businesses, general advice or information about—
 - (a) complaint-handling bodies, ombudsmen, regulators or public authorities (other than courts or tribunals) who, in connection with the supply relationships of small businesses with public authorities, may be able—
 - (i) to resolve or facilitate the resolution of disputes, or
 - (ii) to give other advice or assistance to small businesses;
 - (b) statutory rights to refer disputes in connection with such relationships for adjudication by a person other than a court or tribunal.
- (6) Advice published or given under this section must be impartial, and information published or given under this section must be presented in an impartial manner.
- (7) The powers conferred on the Commissioner by this section to publish or give general advice or information may be exercised by making arrangements with any other person in accordance with which that person publishes or provides that advice or information.
- (8) The Commissioner may make recommendations to the Secretary of State about the publication, or provision to small businesses, by the Secretary of State of advice or information of a kind which the Commissioner is authorised to publish or give under this section.

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- (9) Where a recommendation is made under subsection (8), the Secretary of State must inform the Commissioner whether anything is to be done in response to the recommendation and, if it is, give details of the action to be taken.
- (10) For the purposes of this section a small business has a “supply relationship” with a larger business or public authority if—
- (a) the small business has an agreement to supply, has supplied or may supply, goods or services to the larger business or public authority, or
 - (b) the larger business or public authority has an agreement to supply, has supplied or may supply, goods or services to the small business.
- (11) In this section—
- “dispute” includes any difference;
- “larger business” means a person carrying on one or more businesses who—
- (a) is not a small business,
 - (b) has a place of business in the United Kingdom, and
 - (c) is not a public authority.

Complaints scheme

4 The SBC complaints scheme

- (1) The Commissioner must establish, maintain and administer a scheme (in this Part referred to as “the SBC complaints scheme”) under which the Commissioner—
- (a) enquires into, considers and determines relevant complaints, and
 - (b) may make recommendations as to how the issues raised by those complaints may be remedied, resolved or mitigated or how similar issues may be prevented from arising in future.
- (2) The Commissioner must establish, maintain and administer the SBC complaints scheme in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State under section 7 (scheme regulations).
- (3) “Relevant complaint” means a complaint which—
- (a) is made by a small business (“the complainant”) which has an agreement to supply, or has supplied or may supply, goods or services to a larger business (“the respondent”),
 - (b) relates to a payment matter (see subsection (4)), and
 - (c) is not excluded from the scheme (see subsection (5)).
- (4) A complaint relates to a payment matter if it relates to—
- (a) a request or other act, or a failure to pay or other omission, in relation to a payment—
 - (i) for or in connection with the supply of goods or services, or
 - (ii) in connection with the relationship or possible relationship between the small business and the larger business so far as relevant to the supply, or
 - (b) any provision made or proposed to be made in connection with the supply or that relationship which restricts, or purports to restrict, any right of the small

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business to make a complaint under the SBC complaints scheme or to have a complaint enquired into, considered or determined under the scheme.

- (5) A complaint is excluded from the scheme if—
- (a) it relates to the appropriateness of the price payable or proposed to be payable under a contract for the goods or services supplied or to be supplied by the small business under the contract by comparison with those goods or services,
 - (b) it concerns matters which are currently the subject of legal proceedings or adjudication proceedings,
 - (c) it falls within the jurisdiction of an ombudsman, regulator or public authority (other than the Commissioner, a court or a tribunal),
 - (d) the complainant has a statutory right to refer the complaint for adjudication by a person other than a court or tribunal,
 - (e) the complaint relates to—
 - (i) an act or omission which occurred before the appointed start date, or
 - (ii) an act or omission in accordance with a term of a contract entered into before that date, where that term has not been varied on or after that date, or
 - (f) it is of a description specified by regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (6) For the purposes of paragraph (e) of subsection (5), “the appointed start date” means the date appointed by the Secretary of State by regulations.
- (7) Regulations under this section may—
- (a) make transitory or transitional provision or savings;
 - (b) make different provision for different purposes.
- (8) Regulations under subsection (6) may appoint different dates for different areas.
- (9) Regulations under this section are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (10) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this section (other than regulations under subsection (6)) must not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (11) In this section “larger business” has the meaning given by section 3(11).

5 Enquiry into, consideration and determination of complaints

- (1) This section applies where a complaint is to be determined under the SBC complaints scheme.
- (2) The Commissioner may ask the complainant or the respondent to provide the Commissioner voluntarily with any information or documents relevant to the complaint.
- (3) The Commissioner must give the respondent, and may give the complainant, an opportunity to make representations to the Commissioner.
- (4) In enquiring into, considering and determining a complaint, the Commissioner must act impartially as between the complainant and the respondent.
- (5) A complaint is to be determined under the SBC complaints scheme by reference to what is, in the Commissioner’s opinion, fair and reasonable in all the circumstances of the case.

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- (6) The determination may contain one or more recommendations as to the steps that ought to be taken by the complainant or the respondent to remedy, resolve or mitigate any issue which is the subject of the complaint or to prevent a similar issue from arising in future.
- (7) Where a complaint has been determined, the Commissioner must prepare a written statement of the determination.
- (8) The statement must give the Commissioner's reasons for the determination (including any recommendations).
- (9) If the determination does not contain any recommendations, the statement must contain the Commissioner's reasons for this.
- (10) The Commissioner must give a copy of the statement to the complainant and the respondent.
- (11) A determination made under the SBC complaints scheme is not legally binding.

6 Reports on complaints

- (1) The Commissioner may publish a report of the enquiry into, consideration and determination of a complaint under the SBC complaints scheme.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) must not identify the complainant, unless the complainant consents.

See also section 7(7) which requires provision to be made about factors to be taken into account when deciding whether to identify the respondent in a report.

- (3) A report identifies a person if it—
 - (a) mentions the person's name, or
 - (b) includes any particulars which, in the Commissioner's opinion, are likely to identify the person.
- (4) Before publishing a report under subsection (1), the Commissioner must give the respondent and the complainant an opportunity to make representations to the Commissioner about the proposed publication of the report (including, in the case of the respondent, about any proposal to identify the respondent in the report).

7 Scheme regulations

- (1) The Secretary of State must make regulations ("scheme regulations") about—
 - (a) the making of complaints for consideration under the SBC complaints scheme,
 - (b) the consideration and determination of complaints by the Commissioner, and the making of any recommendations, and
 - (c) the preparation and publication of reports under section 6.
- (2) Scheme regulations must—
 - (a) provide that a complaint (or part of a complaint) is, except in specified circumstances, to be dismissed if the Commissioner considers that the complainant has not previously communicated the substance of the complaint (or part) to the respondent and given the respondent a reasonable opportunity to deal with it;

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- (b) provide that a complaint is not to be entertained under the SBC complaints scheme unless the complainant has referred it under the scheme before the expiry of the applicable time limit (determined in accordance with the scheme regulations);
 - (c) provide that the Commissioner may extend that time limit in specified circumstances.
- (3) Scheme regulations may, among other things—
- (a) make provision about the content and form of a complaint and the manner in which it is to be made;
 - (b) allow the Commissioner to fix time limits for any aspect of the proceedings and to extend a time limit;
 - (c) provide that a complaint may, or may in specified circumstances, be dismissed, if or to the extent that the Commissioner considers—
 - (i) that the complaint is frivolous or vexatious,
 - (ii) that the complaint concerns matters which are more appropriately dealt with in another way,
 - (iii) that the complainant has not suffered, and is not likely to suffer, any financial loss, material distress, material inconvenience or other material adverse effect, as a result of the matter to which the complaint relates,
 - (iv) that the matter to which the complaint relates has been remedied,
 - (v) that the complainant is seeking an outcome other than a recommendation of the kind that can be made under the scheme,
 - (vi) that the complaint concerns matters that have been the subject of legal proceedings or adjudication proceedings,
 - (vii) that the matter to which the complaint relates has previously been considered under the SBC complaints scheme or by another complaints-handling body, ombudsman or regulator,
 - (viii) that any other condition specified by the scheme regulations is met, or
 - (ix) that there are other compelling reasons why it is inappropriate for the complaint to be dealt with under the SBC complaints scheme;
 - (d) provide that a complaint is to be dismissed if or to the extent that it becomes the subject of legal proceedings or adjudication proceedings;
 - (e) require the Commissioner to notify the person who makes a complaint under the scheme if the Commissioner considers that it is not a relevant complaint or it is dismissed in accordance with the scheme regulations;
 - (f) authorise or require the Commissioner to notify the person against whom a complaint is made if it is not a relevant complaint or it is dismissed in accordance with the scheme regulations.
- (4) For the purposes of regulations under subsections (2)(a) and (3)(c) and (d) it does not matter whether there has been a consideration of the merits of the complaint by the time it is dismissed.
- (5) Scheme regulations must also specify matters which are to be taken into account, or are to be taken into account in specified circumstances, by the Commissioner in determining under the scheme whether an act or omission was fair and reasonable.

Those matters must include any relevant law.

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- (6) But nothing in this section requires or authorises scheme regulations to specify that particular practices are to be regarded by the Commissioner, in making that determination, as “fair” or “unfair”.
- (7) Scheme regulations must make provision about factors which are to be taken into account, or are to be taken into account in specified circumstances, by the Commissioner when deciding whether to identify the respondent in a report under section 6(1).
- (8) Scheme regulations may—
 - (a) confer a discretion on the Commissioner;
 - (b) make transitional or transitory provision or savings;
 - (c) make different provision for different purposes.
- (9) Before making scheme regulations the Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (10) Regulations under this section are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (11) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this section must not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (12) In this section—
 - “relevant complaint” has the meaning given by section 4(3);
 - “specified” means specified in scheme regulations.

8 Confidentiality

- (1) The Commissioner may not make a disclosure of information that the Commissioner considers is likely to cause someone to think that a particular person has made a complaint under the SBC complaints scheme, except where subsection (2) applies.
- (2) This subsection applies if—
 - (a) the Commissioner has obtained the consent of the person concerned,
 - (b) the disclosure is made by the Commissioner to the respondent in relation to the complaint or in a report published under section 6,
 - (c) the disclosure is required for the purposes of any EU obligation,
 - (d) the disclosure is required, under rules of court or rules of a tribunal, or an order of a court or tribunal, for the purposes of legal proceedings of any description, or
 - (e) the information has already been made available to the public from other sources.

Reports and reviews

9 Annual report

- (1) After the end of each reporting period, the Commissioner must prepare and publish a report which—
 - (a) describes what the Commissioner has done during the period,

- (b) contains a summary of the matters which the Commissioner considers to be the most significant matters raised by small businesses with the Commissioner during the period, and
 - (c) states the Commissioner’s recommendations (if any) as to how any of these matters might be addressed.
- (2) As well as publishing the report, the Commissioner must send a copy to the Secretary of State.
- (3) The Secretary of State must lay a copy of the report before Parliament.
- (4) In this section “reporting period” means—
- (a) the period beginning with the day on which section 1 comes into force and ending with the following 31 March, and
 - (b) each successive period of 12 months.

10 Review of Commissioner’s performance

- (1) The Secretary of State must review the Commissioner’s performance for each review period.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the Secretary of State may direct the Commissioner to provide the Secretary of State with information specified in the direction.
- (3) The first review period is the period beginning with the day on which section 1 comes into force and ending 2 years after the following 31 March.
- (4) Subsequent review periods are each successive period of 3 years after the first review period.
- (5) A review must, in particular, assess how effective the Commissioner has been in carrying out his or her functions, and in doing so may, in particular, assess the impact of the Commissioner’s actions on—
- (a) improving payment practices in commercial transactions;
 - (b) the awareness of small businesses of, or the use by small businesses of, alternative dispute resolution procedures.
- (6) As soon as practicable after a review period, the Secretary of State must—
- (a) publish a report of the findings of the review for that period, and
 - (b) lay a copy of the report before Parliament.

Power to abolish

11 Power to abolish the Commissioner

- (1) The Secretary of State may, by regulations, abolish the office of Small Business Commissioner if, as a result of a review under section 10, the Secretary of State is satisfied that—
- (a) it is no longer necessary for there to be a Small Business Commissioner carrying out the functions under this Part, or
 - (b) the Commissioner’s role has not been sufficiently effective to justify the office’s continued existence.

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- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), the Secretary of State must, in particular, take account of the Commissioner’s role in—
 - (a) carrying out any of the functions under this Part,
 - (b) improving payment practices in commercial transactions, and
 - (c) improving the awareness of small businesses of alternative dispute resolution procedures.
- (3) For the purposes of giving effect to the abolition of the office of Small Business Commissioner, the regulations may amend or repeal this Part or any provision made by or under any other enactment (whether passed or made before or after this Act).
- (4) Regulations under this section may make incidental, supplemental, consequential, transitional or transitory provision or savings.
- (5) Before making regulations under this section, the Secretary of State must consult—
 - (a) the Small Business Commissioner (unless that office is vacant),
 - (b) such other persons as appear to the Secretary of State to be persons affected by the regulations, and
 - (c) such other persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (6) If, as a result of consultation under subsection (5), the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to change the whole or part of the proposed regulations, the Secretary of State must carry out such further consultation with respect to the changes as seems appropriate.

12 Regulations under section 11: procedure

- (1) In this section “regulations” means regulations under section 11.
- (2) If after consultation under section 11, the Secretary of State considers it appropriate to proceed with the making of regulations, the Secretary of State may lay before Parliament—
 - (a) draft regulations, and
 - (b) an explanatory document.
- (3) The explanatory document must—
 - (a) explain why the Secretary of State considers that one of the conditions in section 11(1) is met, and
 - (b) contain a summary of representations received in the consultation.
- (4) The Secretary of State may not act under subsection (2) before the end of the period of 12 weeks beginning with the day on which the consultation began under section 11(5).
- (5) Subject to subsections (6) to (13), if after the expiry of the 40-day period the draft regulations laid under subsection (2) are approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament, the Secretary of State may make regulations in the terms of the draft regulations.
- (6) The procedure in subsections (7) to (10) applies to the draft regulations instead of the procedure in subsection (5) if—
 - (a) either House of Parliament so resolves within the 30-day period, or
 - (b) a committee of either House charged with reporting on the draft regulations so recommends within the 30-day period and the House to which the

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recommendation is made does not by resolution reject the recommendation within that period.

- (7) The Secretary of State must have regard to—
- (a) any representations,
 - (b) any resolution of either House of Parliament, and
 - (c) any recommendations of a committee of either House of Parliament charged with reporting on the draft regulations,
- made during the 60-day period with regard to the draft regulations.
- (8) If after the expiry of the 60-day period the draft regulations are approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament, the Secretary of State may make regulations in the terms of the draft regulations.
- (9) If after the expiry of the 60-day period the Secretary of State wishes to proceed with the draft regulations but with material changes, the Secretary of State may lay before Parliament—
- (a) revised draft regulations, and
 - (b) a statement giving a summary of the changes proposed.
- (10) If the revised draft regulations are approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament, the Secretary of State may make regulations in the terms of the revised draft regulations.
- (11) For the purposes of this section regulations are made in the terms of draft regulations or revised draft regulations if they contain no material changes to their provisions.
- (12) In this section, references to the “30-day”, “40-day” and “60-day” periods in relation to any draft regulations are to the periods of 30, 40 and 60 days beginning with the day on which the draft regulations were laid before Parliament.
- (13) For the purposes of subsection (12) no account is to be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which either House is adjourned for more than four days.
- (14) Regulations are to be made by statutory instrument.

Definitions

13 Definitions used in Part 1

In this Part—

- “adjudication” includes arbitration;
- “the Commissioner” means the Small Business Commissioner;
- “the complainant” has the same meaning as in section 4;
- “legal proceedings” means civil or criminal proceedings in or before a court or tribunal;
- “public authority” means—
 - (a) a public authority within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, or
 - (b) a Scottish public authority within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002;

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“SBC complaints scheme” has the meaning given by section 4(1);
“small business” has the meaning given by section 2;
“the respondent” has the same meaning as in section 4.

PART 2

REGULATORS

Business impact target

14 Extension of target to provisions made by regulators

- (1) Section 22 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (definition of “qualifying regulatory provisions” etc) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (6)(c) (“statutory provision” includes a provision which has effect by virtue of the exercise of a function conferred on a Minister of the Crown by an Act)—
 - (a) after “Minister of the Crown” insert “or a relevant regulator”;
 - (b) after “by”, in the second place, insert “or under”.
- (3) After subsection (8) insert—
 - (9) In this section a “relevant regulator” means a body or other person specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State.
 - (10) Regulations under subsection (9) are subject to affirmative resolution procedure.”
- (4) Schedule 2 makes amendments consequential on subsections (1) to (3), and related amendments.
- (5) The amendments made by this section and Schedule 2 apply in relation to the whole of the relevant period in which this section comes into force.
- (6) The first regulations made under section 22(9) of the 2015 Act (as inserted by subsection (3)) apply in relation to the whole of the relevant period in which they come into force.
- (7) If those regulations come into force in a reporting period mentioned in any of section 23(7)(b) to (d) of the 2015 Act then, in respect of past reporting periods—
 - (a) section 24A(3) of the 2015 Act (as inserted by paragraph 4 of Schedule 2) does not apply;
 - (b) the required documents (see subsection (2) of that section) must be published no later than two weeks after the end of the reporting period in which the regulations come into force.
- (8) Subsequent regulations made under section 22(9) of the 2015 Act may make provision corresponding to subsections (6) and (7) in respect of the relevant period in which the regulations come into force.
- (9) In this section—
 - “relevant period” has the meaning given by section 21(7) of the 2015 Act;

“reporting period” has the same meaning as in section 23 of the 2015 Act (see subsection (7) of that section);

“the 2015 Act” means the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015.

Reporting requirements

15 Duty to report on effect of regulators’ code

After section 23 of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 insert—

“23A Code of practice: performance reports and information requirements

- (1) A relevant regulator must prepare and publish a performance report in respect of each reporting period.
- (2) A performance report is a report about the effect of performance of the duties in section 22 (duties to have regard to code of practice) on the way the relevant regulator exercised its relevant functions.
- (3) A relevant regulator is a person with regulatory functions to which section 22 applies, other than a local authority.
- (4) A performance report must include—
 - (a) the relevant regulator’s assessment—
 - (i) of the views of persons carrying on businesses about the effect mentioned in subsection (2), and
 - (ii) of the impact on such persons of that effect;
 - (b) a description of the effect the relevant regulator expects performance of the duties in section 22 to have on the way it exercises its relevant functions in future.
- (5) In preparing and publishing a performance report a relevant regulator must follow any guidance given from time to time by a Minister of the Crown, unless the regulator considers that there is a good reason not to do so.
- (6) Guidance under subsection (5) may, in particular, include guidance as to—
 - (a) information or other matters to be included in a performance report;
 - (b) information to be obtained for the purposes of a performance report;
 - (c) the means by which information should be obtained for the purposes of a performance report.
- (7) A performance report must be published no later than three months after the end of the reporting period concerned.
- (8) A reporting period is a period of 12 months, except as provided by subsection (13)(b).
- (9) A new reporting period begins immediately after the end of each reporting period.

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- (10) A relevant regulator other than the Commission for Equality and Human Rights must give to a Minister of the Crown any information that the Minister may from time to time request which relates to—
- (a) the effect of performance of the duties in section 22 on the way the relevant regulator performs, has performed, or is expected to perform, its relevant functions,
 - (b) the views of persons carrying on businesses about the effect mentioned in paragraph (a) or the impact on such persons of that effect, or
 - (c) any aspect of a performance report in relation to which it appears to the Minister that guidance under subsection (5) has not been followed.
- (11) This section is subject to any express restriction on disclosure imposed by another enactment (ignoring any restriction which allows disclosure if authorised by an enactment).
- (12) In this section—
- “local authority” means—
- (a) a county or district council in England;
 - (b) a London borough council;
 - (c) the Common Council of the City of London;
 - (d) the Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple and the Under-Treasurer of the Middle Temple;
 - (e) the Council of the Isles of Scilly;
 - (f) a port health authority in England;
 - (g) an authority established under section 10 of the Local Government Act 1985 (waste disposal authorities for Greater London and metropolitan counties);
 - (h) a county or county borough council in Wales;
 - (i) a fire and rescue authority in Wales;
 - (j) a port health authority in Wales;
 - (k) a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994;
 - (l) a district council constituted under section 1 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972;
- “relevant functions” means functions in the exercise of which a relevant regulator is required by section 22 to have regard to the code of practice under subsection (1) of that section.
- (13) A relevant regulator’s first reporting period—
- (a) begins—
 - (i) on the day on which section 15 of the Enterprise Act 2016 comes into force, or
 - (ii) in the case of a person that becomes a relevant regulator after that day, on the day on which the person becomes a relevant regulator;
 - (b) is of a length determined by the relevant regulator, but is not to exceed 12 months.”

16 Duty to report on effect of economic growth duty

(1) After section 110 of the Deregulation Act 2015 insert—

“110A Duty under section 108: performance reports and information requirements

- (1) A person with regulatory functions to which section 108 applies (a “regulator”) must prepare and publish a performance report in respect of each reporting period.
- (2) A performance report is a report about the effect of performance of the duty under section 108(1) on the way the regulator exercised its functions to which that section applies (its “relevant functions”).
- (3) A performance report must include—
 - (a) the regulator’s assessment—
 - (i) of the views of persons carrying on businesses about the effect mentioned in subsection (2), and
 - (ii) of the impact on such persons of that effect;
 - (b) a description of the effect the regulator expects performance of the duty under section 108(1) to have on the way it exercises its relevant functions in future.
- (4) In preparing and publishing a performance report a regulator must follow any guidance given from time to time by a Minister of the Crown, unless the regulator considers that there is a good reason not to do so.
- (5) Guidance under subsection (4) may, in particular, include guidance as to—
 - (a) information or other matters to be included in a performance report;
 - (b) information to be obtained for the purposes of a performance report;
 - (c) the means by which information should be obtained for the purposes of a performance report.
- (6) A performance report must be published no later than three months after the end of the reporting period concerned.
- (7) A reporting period is a period of 12 months, except as provided by subsection (12)(b).
- (8) A new reporting period begins immediately after the end of each reporting period.
- (9) A regulator must give to a Minister of the Crown any information that the Minister may from time to time request which relates to—
 - (a) the effect of performance of the duty under section 108(1) on the way the regulator performs, has performed, or is expected to perform, its relevant functions,
 - (b) the views of persons carrying on businesses about the effect mentioned in paragraph (a) or the impact on such persons of that effect, or
 - (c) any aspect of a performance report in relation to which it appears to the Minister that guidance under subsection (4) has not been followed.

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

- (10) A regulator is not required by this section to include in a performance report, or to give to a Minister of the Crown, information about the exercise of functions in relation to a particular person.
- (11) This section is subject to any express restriction on disclosure imposed by another enactment (ignoring any restriction which allows disclosure if authorised by an enactment).
- (12) A regulator’s first reporting period—
 - (a) begins—
 - (i) on the day on which section 16 of the Enterprise Act 2016 comes into force, or
 - (ii) in the case of a person that becomes a regulator (see subsection (1)) after that day, on the day on which the person becomes a regulator;
 - (b) is of a length determined by the regulator, but is not to exceed 12 months.”
- (2) In section 111 of that Act (interpretation of sections 108 to 110)—
 - (a) in the heading and subsection (1) for “110” substitute “110A”, and
 - (b) in subsection (4) for “and 110” substitute “to 110A”.

Application of regulators' principles and code of practice

17 Power of Welsh Ministers to apply regulators’ principles and code of practice

In section 24 of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (application of regulators’ principles and code of practice to functions specified by order)—

- (a) for paragraph (c) of subsection (3) (Wales: limit on power of Minister of the Crown to specify functions) substitute—
 - “(c) a Welsh regulatory function.”;
- (b) in subsection (4) (power of Welsh Ministers to specify functions) for “regulatory functions exercisable only in or as regards Wales” substitute “Welsh regulatory functions”;
- (c) in subsection (10) (definitions) at the appropriate place insert—
 - ““Welsh regulatory function” means a regulatory function, so far as exercisable in relation to Wales, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters—
 - (a) within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales (see section 108 of the Government of Wales Act 2006), or
 - (b) in respect of which functions are exercisable by the Welsh Ministers.”

18 Removal of restrictions

Omit subsection (5) of section 24 of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (which prevents the regulators’ principles and code from being applied to regulatory functions of the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority, the Office of Communications, the Office of Rail and Road or the Water Services Regulation Authority).

Secondary legislation: duty to review

19 Secondary legislation: duty to review

In section 30 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (meaning of “provision for review” in section 28(2)(a) of that Act), in subsection (3)—

- (a) after “must” insert “so far as is reasonable”, and
- (b) omit third “the”.

PART 3

REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT AND SANCTIONS ACT 2008

20 Extending the primary authority scheme

- (1) For Part 2 of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 (co-ordination of regulatory enforcement) substitute—

“PART 2

REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT

Introductory

22A “Regulated person” and “regulated group”

- (1) A person is a “regulated person” for the purposes of this Part if the Secretary of State is satisfied that—
 - (a) the person carries on, or proposes to carry on, an activity, and
 - (b) a qualifying regulator has a relevant function which is, or would be, exercisable in relation to the person in respect of the activity.
- (2) A group of persons is a “regulated group” for the purposes of this Part if the Secretary of State is satisfied that—
 - (a) a member of the group carries on, or proposes to carry on, an activity, and
 - (b) a qualifying regulator has a relevant function which is, or would be, exercisable in relation to the member in respect of the activity.

22B “Qualifying regulator”

- (1) In this Part, “qualifying regulator” means—
 - (a) a local authority, or
 - (b) a specified regulator.
- (2) In this Part, “local authority” means a local authority in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.
- (3) In this Part—

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

- (a) references to a local authority in England or Wales have the same meaning as in Part 1;
 - (b) references to a local authority in Scotland are to a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc (Scotland) Act 1994;
 - (c) references to a local authority in Northern Ireland are to a district council constituted under section 1 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972.
- (4) In this Part, “specified regulator” means a person (other than a local authority) who—
- (a) has regulatory functions, and
 - (b) is specified for the purposes of this Part by regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (5) Regulations under subsection (4)(b) require the consent of the Welsh Ministers to specify a regulator whose functions relate only to devolved Welsh matters.

22C “Relevant function”

- (1) In this Part, “relevant function”—
- (a) in relation to a local authority in England or Wales, has the same meaning as in Part 1;
 - (b) in relation to a local authority in Scotland, means a regulatory function exercised by that authority and specified for the purposes of this Part by regulations made by the Secretary of State;
 - (c) in relation to a local authority in Northern Ireland, means a regulatory function exercised by that authority and specified for the purposes of this Part by regulations made by the Secretary of State;
 - (d) in relation to a specified regulator, means a regulatory function exercised by that regulator and specified for the purposes of this Part by regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1)(b) or (c) may only specify a regulatory function—
- (a) which is a relevant function for the purposes of Part 1 in relation to local authorities in England or Wales or both, or
 - (b) which, for the purposes of local authorities in Scotland or Northern Ireland, is equivalent to such a function.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (1)(d) may only specify a regulatory function—
- (a) which is a relevant function for the purposes of Part 1 in relation to local authorities in England or Wales or both, or
 - (b) which, for the purposes of the specified regulator, is equivalent to such a function.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1)(b) or (d) may not specify a regulatory function so far as exercisable in Scotland, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters which are not reserved matters.

- (5) Regulations under subsection (1)(c) or (d) may not specify a regulatory function so far as exercisable in Northern Ireland, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters which are transferred matters.
- (6) Regulations under subsection (1)(d) require the consent of the Welsh Ministers to specify a regulatory function, so far as exercisable in relation to Wales, which relates to a devolved Welsh matter.
- (7) Regulations under subsection (1)(d) may make different provision for—
 - (a) different purposes;
 - (b) different areas.

Primary authorities

23A Primary authorities for regulated persons and regulated groups

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, the Secretary of State—
 - (a) may nominate, in relation to a regulated person, a qualifying regulator to be the “primary authority” for the exercise of the partnership functions in relation to that person (a “direct primary authority”);
 - (b) may nominate, in relation to a regulated group, a qualifying regulator to be the “primary authority” for the exercise of the partnership functions in relation to the members of the group (a “co-ordinated primary authority”).
- (2) The “partnership functions” are the functions specified by the nomination under subsection (1) as covered by it.
- (3) A function may be so specified only if condition A or B is met.
- (4) Condition A is that the function—
 - (a) is a relevant function of the primary authority, and
 - (b) is, or (in the case of an activity proposed to be carried on) would be, exercisable by the primary authority in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group.
- (5) Condition B is that the function—
 - (a) is a relevant function of a qualifying regulator other than the primary authority,
 - (b) is, or (in the case of an activity proposed to be carried on) would be, exercisable by that other regulator in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group, and
 - (c) is equivalent to a relevant function of the primary authority.
- (6) The Secretary of State may from time to time revise the specification of partnership functions included in a nomination under subsection (1) if—
 - (a) the requirements of subsections (3) to (5) are met in relation to the revised specification,
 - (b) in the case of a nomination under subsection (1)(a), the primary authority and the regulated person have agreed in writing to the revision, and

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- (c) in the case of a nomination under subsection (1)(b), the primary authority and the co-ordinator of the regulated group have agreed in writing to the revision.
- (7) This Part applies to a revised specification of partnership functions as it applies to a specification of partnership functions under subsection (1); and references in this Part to the partnership functions include partnership functions in the revised specification.

23B Nomination of primary authorities

- (1) The Secretary of State may only nominate a qualifying regulator as a direct primary authority if the regulator and the regulated person have agreed in writing to the nomination.
- (2) The Secretary of State may only nominate a qualifying regulator as a co-ordinated primary authority if—
 - (a) there is a co-ordinator of the regulated group, and
 - (b) the regulator and the co-ordinator have agreed in writing to the nomination.
- (3) The Secretary of State may at any time revoke a nomination under section 23A(1).
- (4) The Secretary of State must—
 - (a) maintain, or cause to be maintained, a register of nominations under section 23A(1), and
 - (b) make the register available for inspection free of charge.

23C “Co-ordinator” of a regulated group

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, there is a “co-ordinator” of a regulated group if there is a person nominated by the Secretary of State to be the co-ordinator of the group.
- (2) The Secretary of State may only nominate a person under subsection (1) if the person has agreed in writing to the nomination.
- (3) The Secretary of State may at any time revoke a nomination under subsection (1).
- (4) If at any time the co-ordinator of a regulated group is unable to act, the Secretary of State may nominate another person to exercise the functions of the co-ordinator of the group under this Part.
- (5) Subsections (2) and (3) apply to a nomination under subsection (4) as they apply to a nomination under subsection (1).
- (6) The Secretary of State must secure that the register of nominations maintained and made available under section 23B(4) includes, in relation to each co-ordinated primary authority, the name of—
 - (a) the co-ordinator of the regulated group concerned, and
 - (b) any person nominated under subsection (4) to exercise the co-ordinator’s functions.

23D Membership of a regulated group

- (1) This section applies where a qualifying regulator is nominated as a co-ordinated primary authority.
- (2) The co-ordinator of the regulated group concerned must—
 - (a) maintain, or cause to be maintained, a list of members of the group, and
 - (b) secure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that the list is accurate and kept up-to-date.
- (3) The list must include in relation to each member—
 - (a) the member’s name and address,
 - (b) when the person became a member, and
 - (c) if applicable, when the person ceased to be a member.
- (4) The co-ordinator of the regulated group must make a copy of the list available free of charge, on request, to—
 - (a) the Secretary of State,
 - (b) the primary authority, and
 - (c) a qualifying regulator who has a function which is both a relevant function of the regulator and a partnership function.
- (5) The copy must be made available as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event not later than the end of the third working day after the day on which the request is received by the co-ordinator.
- (6) For the purposes of this Part, the list is conclusive as to whether a person is a member of the group at a particular time.

23E Application of sections 24A to 28B

- (1) The following provisions apply in each case where a qualifying regulator has been nominated under section 23A(1) as a primary authority—
 - (a) section 24A (primary authority advice and guidance);
 - (b) sections 25A to 25D and Schedule 4A (enforcement action);
 - (c) sections 26A to 26C (inspection plans);
 - (d) section 27A (power for primary authority to recover costs);
 - (e) section 28A (support of primary authority by other regulators);
 - (f) section 28B (other regulators to act consistently with primary authority advice etc).
- (2) References in those provisions to “the primary authority”, “a partnership function” and other terms defined in or for the purposes of this Part are to be read accordingly.
- (3) But see sections 29A to 29D in relation to cases where more than one qualifying regulator has been nominated as the primary authority for the exercise of the same function in relation to the same person.

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

Advice and guidance

24A Primary authority advice and guidance

- (1) The primary authority, if it is a direct primary authority, has the function of—
 - (a) giving advice and guidance to the regulated person in relation to each partnership function;
 - (b) giving advice and guidance, in relation to each partnership function, to other qualifying regulators as to how they should exercise it in relation to the regulated person.
- (2) The primary authority, if it is a co-ordinated primary authority, has the function of—
 - (a) giving advice and guidance to the co-ordinator of the regulated group in relation to each partnership function;
 - (b) giving advice and guidance, in relation to each partnership function, to other qualifying regulators as to how they should exercise it in relation to a member of the group.
- (3) The primary authority may make arrangements with the regulated person or the co-ordinator of the regulated group as to how the authority will discharge its functions under subsection (1) or (2).
- (4) In the case of a co-ordinated primary authority, the co-ordinator of the regulated group must notify any advice or guidance given to the co-ordinator under subsection (2)(a) to those members of the group to whom the co-ordinator considers it may be relevant.
- (5) Advice or guidance may be given under subsection (1)(b) or (2)(b) only with the consent of the Secretary of State.
- (6) Subsections (1)(b) and (2)(b) do not require advice and guidance to be given to a qualifying regulator in relation to a partnership function if it is not a relevant function of that regulator.

Enforcement action

25A “Enforcement action”

- (1) In this Part, “enforcement action” means—
 - (a) action which relates to securing compliance with a restriction, requirement or condition in the event of breach (or putative breach) of a restriction, requirement or condition;
 - (b) action taken with a view to, or in connection with, the imposition of a sanction (criminal or otherwise) in respect of an act or omission;
 - (c) action taken in connection with the pursuit of a remedy conferred by an enactment in respect of an act or omission.
- (2) But the Secretary of State may by regulations, with the consent of the Welsh Ministers, specify—

- (a) action which is to be regarded as enforcement action for the purposes of this Part or any provision of this Part specified in the regulations;
 - (b) action which is not to be regarded as enforcement action for the purposes of this Part or any provision of this Part specified in the regulations.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (2) may make different provision for different purposes.

25B Enforcement action by primary authority

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) the primary authority proposes to take enforcement action against the regulated person or a member of the regulated group pursuant to a relevant function of the primary authority which is a partnership function, and
 - (b) in the case of proposed enforcement action against a member of the regulated group, the primary authority is aware that the member belongs to the group.

But see section 25D (which imposes a duty to prescribe circumstances in which this section does not apply).

- (2) The primary authority—
- (a) must notify the regulated person or the member in writing before taking the proposed enforcement action, and
 - (b) may not take the action during the referral period mentioned in paragraph 5(2) of Schedule 4A (period in which the regulated person or the member may refer the action to the Secretary of State) unless notified in writing by the regulated person or the member that no such reference is to be made.
- (3) Parts 1 and 3 of Schedule 4A contain provision for questions arising under this section to be referred to the Secretary of State.
- (4) Where another enactment limits the period within which the primary authority may take the proposed enforcement action, any time during which it is prohibited under this section or paragraph 5(7) of Schedule 4A from taking the action is to be disregarded in calculating that period.

25C Enforcement action other than by primary authority

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a qualifying regulator other than the primary authority proposes to take enforcement action against the regulated person or a member of the regulated group pursuant to a relevant function of the regulator which is a partnership function, and
 - (b) in the case of proposed enforcement action against a member of the regulated group, the regulator is aware that the member belongs to the group.

But see section 25D (which imposes a duty to prescribe circumstances in which this section does not apply).

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

- (2) The qualifying regulator (the “enforcing authority”)—
- (a) must notify the primary authority in writing before taking the proposed enforcement action, and
 - (b) may not take the action during the relevant period.
- (3) If—
- (a) the enforcing authority fails to notify the primary authority under subsection (2)(a) of the proposed enforcement action, but
 - (b) the primary authority is notified of it by the regulated person or the member or the co-ordinator of the regulated group,
- the primary authority must notify the enforcing authority in writing that the enforcing authority is prohibited by subsection (2)(b) from taking the action during the relevant period.
- (4) If the primary authority determines, within the relevant period, that the proposed enforcement action is inconsistent with advice or guidance previously given by it (generally or specifically), it may direct the enforcing authority in writing not to take the action.
- (5) Any such direction must be given as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event within the relevant period.
- (6) If the enforcing authority is not directed under subsection (4) not to take the proposed enforcement action, and continues to propose to take the action—
- (a) it must inform the regulated person or the member, and
 - (b) it may not take the action during the referral period mentioned in paragraph 5(4) of Schedule 4A (period in which the regulated person or the member may refer the action to the Secretary of State) unless notified in writing by the regulated person or the member that no such reference is to be made.
- (7) Parts 2 and 3 of Schedule 4A contain provision for questions arising under this section to be referred to the Secretary of State.
- (8) Where another enactment limits the period within which the enforcing authority may take the proposed enforcement action, any time during which it is prohibited under this section or paragraph 5(7) of Schedule 4A from taking the action is to be disregarded in calculating the period.
- (9) For the purposes of this section, the “relevant period” means the period which—
- (a) begins when the primary authority is notified under subsection (2)(a) of the proposed enforcement action or the enforcing authority is notified under subsection (3) that it is prohibited from taking the action during the relevant period, and
 - (b) ends—
 - (i) at the end of the fifth working day after the day on which the period begins, or at such later time as the Secretary of State may direct, or
 - (ii) if earlier, when the enforcing authority is notified in writing by the primary authority that no direction is to be given under subsection (4) (unless the notification states that the primary authority has referred the action to the Secretary of State

under paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 4A or that it intends to do so).

25D Enforcement action: exceptions

- (1) The Secretary of State must by regulations, with the consent of the Welsh Ministers, prescribe—
 - (a) circumstances in which section 25B, and Schedule 4A so far as relating to cases within section 25B, do not apply, and
 - (b) circumstances in which section 25C, and Schedule 4A so far as relating to cases within section 25C, do not apply.
- (2) In particular, the Secretary of State must exercise the power under subsection (1) to secure that those provisions do not apply—
 - (a) where the enforcement action is required urgently to avoid a significant risk of serious harm to—
 - (i) human health,
 - (ii) the environment (including the health of animals or plants),
or
 - (iii) the financial interests of consumers;
 - (b) where the application of those provisions would be wholly disproportionate.
- (3) Where a qualifying regulator other than the primary authority takes enforcement action against the regulated person or a member of the regulated group in circumstances prescribed under subsection (1)(b), the qualifying regulator must inform the primary authority of the action as soon as it reasonably can.

Inspection plans

26A Inspection plans

- (1) Where a partnership function consists of or includes a function of inspection (an “inspection function”), the primary authority may make an inspection plan in accordance with this section.
- (2) An “inspection plan” is a plan containing recommendations as to how the inspection function should be exercised by an inspecting regulator in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group.
- (3) A person is an “inspecting regulator” if—
 - (a) the person is a qualifying regulator, and
 - (b) the inspection function is a relevant function of the person.
- (4) An inspection plan may, in particular—
 - (a) set out what an inspection should consist of;
 - (b) set out the frequency with which inspections should be carried out;
 - (c) set out the circumstances in which they should be carried out;

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- (d) require the inspecting regulator to provide the primary authority with a report on the inspecting regulator's exercise of the inspection function.
- (5) Before making an inspection plan the primary authority must consult the regulated person or the co-ordinator of the regulated group.
- (6) When making an inspection plan the primary authority must take into account any relevant recommendations relating to inspections which are published pursuant to a regulatory function by a person other than an inspecting regulator.
- (7) When it has made an inspection plan, the primary authority may apply to the Secretary of State for consent to the plan.
- (8) If the Secretary of State consents to a plan under subsection (7), the primary authority must notify the plan to—
 - (a) the regulated person or the co-ordinator of the regulated group, and
 - (b) inspecting regulators.
- (9) If, in the case of a regulated group, an inspection plan is notified to the co-ordinator under subsection (8)(a), the co-ordinator must—
 - (a) notify the plan to those members of the group to whom the co-ordinator considers it may be relevant,
 - (b) prepare a list of the names and addresses of those members,
 - (c) secure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that the list is accurate and kept up-to-date,
 - (d) provide the primary authority with the list, including any updates to it, and
 - (e) notify any member whose name is included in the list or removed from it of the inclusion or removal.
- (10) If a list or update is provided to the primary authority under subsection (9)(d), the primary authority must notify the list or update to inspecting regulators.

26B Effect of inspection plans

- (1) If the Secretary of State consents under section 26A(7) to an inspection plan in respect of an inspection function, the primary authority must have regard to the plan when it exercises the inspection function in relation to—
 - (a) the regulated person, or
 - (b) a member of the regulated group whose name is included in the list provided to the primary authority (and, where applicable, updated) under section 26A(9)(d).
- (2) If an inspection plan of the primary authority is notified to an inspecting regulator under section 26A(8)(b), the inspecting regulator may not exercise the inspection function in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group otherwise than in accordance with the plan, unless—
 - (a) the inspecting regulator has notified the primary authority in writing of the way in which it proposes to exercise the function, and the primary authority has notified the regulator in writing that the primary authority consents to that proposed exercise, or

- (b) in the case of a regulated group, the member's name is not included in the list notified to the inspecting regulator (and, where applicable, updated) under section 26A(10).
- (3) A notification by an inspecting regulator under subsection (2)(a) must include reasons for exercising the function otherwise than in accordance with the plan.
- (4) A primary authority is to be treated as having given the notification of consent described in subsection (2)(a) if—
 - (a) it is notified by the inspecting regulator as described in that subsection, and
 - (b) it fails to notify the inspecting regulator in writing, before the end of the fifth working day after the day on which it received the notification, whether it consents as described in that subsection.

26C Revocation and revision of inspection plans

- (1) A primary authority may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, revoke an inspection plan made by it under section 26A.
- (2) If a primary authority revokes an inspection plan, it must notify the following that the plan is no longer in effect—
 - (a) the regulated person or the co-ordinator of the regulated group;
 - (b) inspecting regulators.
- (3) Where the revocation of an inspection plan is notified to the co-ordinator of a regulated group under subsection (2)(a), the co-ordinator must notify the revocation to those members of the group to whom the co-ordinator considers it may be relevant.
- (4) A primary authority may from time to time revise an inspection plan made by it under section 26A.
- (5) Sections 26A and 26B and this section apply to a revised plan as they apply to a plan made under section 26A; and references in this Part to an inspection plan include the revised plan.

Primary authority's costs

27A Power to charge

- (1) The primary authority—
 - (a) may, in the case of a regulated person, charge the person such fees as the authority considers to represent the costs reasonably incurred by it in the exercise of its functions under this Part in relation to the person;
 - (b) may, in the case of a regulated group, charge the co-ordinator such fees as the authority considers to represent the costs reasonably incurred by it in the exercise of its functions under this Part in relation to the regulated group.
- (2) The reference in subsection (1)(b) to functions in relation to the regulated group includes functions in relation to the co-ordinator or a member of the group.

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

Other regulators

28A Support of primary authority by other regulators

- (1) This section applies to a person who has regulatory functions and who—
 - (a) is specified as a “supporting regulator” by the Secretary of State by regulations, and
 - (b) has a function which is not a relevant function of the person but which—
 - (i) is a designated function of the person, and
 - (ii) is, or is relevant to the exercise of, a partnership function.
- (2) The supporting regulator may do anything which it considers appropriate for the purpose of supporting the primary authority in the preparation of—
 - (a) advice or guidance under section 24A in relation to the partnership function, or
 - (b) an inspection plan in relation to the partnership function.
- (3) If the supporting regulator provides support under subsection (2), it must, in the exercise of the designated function in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group, act consistently with any advice or guidance under section 24A, or any inspection plan—
 - (a) which is subsequently given or made in relation to the partnership function, and
 - (b) to which the supporting regulator has consented.
- (4) But, in the case of a regulated group, the duty under subsection (3) applies to the exercise of the designated function in relation to a member of the group only if the supporting regulator is aware that the member belongs to the group.
- (5) The duty under subsection (3) is a duty to act consistently so far as it is possible for the supporting regulator to do so in accordance with its other functions.
- (6) If—
 - (a) the supporting regulator provides support under subsection (2), and
 - (b) the regulated person or the co-ordinator of the regulated group has agreed in writing to the provision of that support,the supporting regulator may charge the regulated person or the co-ordinator such fees as it considers to represent the costs reasonably incurred by it in providing that support.
- (7) In the case of a regulated group, the co-ordinator of the group must make the following available free of charge, on request, to the supporting regulator—
 - (a) a copy of the group membership list maintained under section 23D(2);
 - (b) a copy of a list under section 26A(9) of group members to whom an inspection plan may be relevant.
- (8) The copy must be made available as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event not later than the end of the third working day after the day on which the request is received by the co-ordinator.

- (9) Regulations under subsection (1)(a) require the consent of the Welsh Ministers to specify a person whose functions relate only to devolved Welsh matters.
- (10) In this section, “designated function”, in relation to a supporting regulator, means a regulatory function exercised by that regulator and specified by the Secretary of State by regulations.
- (11) Regulations under subsection (10)—
 - (a) may not specify a regulatory function so far as exercisable in Scotland, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters which are not reserved matters;
 - (b) may not specify a regulatory function so far as exercisable in Northern Ireland, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters which are transferred matters;
 - (c) require the consent of the Welsh Ministers to specify a regulatory function, so far as exercisable in relation to Wales, which relates to a devolved Welsh matter.
- (12) Regulations under subsection (10) may make different provision for—
 - (a) different purposes;
 - (b) different areas.
- (13) A supporting regulator who, apart from subsection (2), has power to provide the support described in that subsection, is not prevented by that power from exercising the power conferred by subsection (2).

28B Other regulators to act consistently with primary authority advice etc

- (1) This section applies to a person who has regulatory functions and who—
 - (a) is specified as a “complementary regulator” by the Secretary of State by regulations, and
 - (b) has a function which is not a relevant function of the person, but which—
 - (i) is a designated function of the person,
 - (ii) is, or is equivalent to, a partnership function, and
 - (iii) is exercisable by the person in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group.
- (2) The complementary regulator must act consistently with primary authority advice and guidance in the exercise of the designated function in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group.
- (3) But, in the case of a regulated group, the duty under subsection (2) applies to the exercise of the designated function in relation to a member of the group only if the complementary regulator is aware that the member belongs to the group.
- (4) The duty under subsection (2) is a duty to act consistently so far as it is possible for the complementary regulator to do so in accordance with its other functions.
- (5) In subsection (2), “primary authority advice and guidance” means—

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

- (a) advice and guidance given by the primary authority under section 24A to the regulated person or the co-ordinator of the regulated group in relation to the partnership function,
 - (b) advice and guidance given by the primary authority under that section to qualifying regulators as to how they should exercise the partnership function in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group, and
 - (c) an inspection plan made by the primary authority in respect of the exercise of the partnership function in relation to the regulated person or a member of the regulated group.
- (6) In the case of a regulated group, the co-ordinator of the group must make the following available free of charge, on request, to the complementary regulator—
 - (a) a copy of the group membership list maintained under section 23D(2);
 - (b) a copy of a list under section 26A(9) of group members to whom an inspection plan may be relevant.
- (7) The copy must be made available as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event not later than the end of the third working day after the day on which the request is received by the co-ordinator.
- (8) Regulations under subsection (1)(a) require the consent of the Welsh Ministers to specify a person whose functions relate only to devolved Welsh matters.
- (9) In this section, “designated function”, in relation to a complementary regulator, means a regulatory function exercised by that regulator and specified for the purposes of this section by the Secretary of State by regulations.
- (10) Regulations under subsection (9) specifying a function other than a partnership function must identify the partnership function to which the designated function is equivalent.
- (11) Regulations under subsection (9)—
 - (a) may not specify a regulatory function so far as exercisable in Scotland, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters which are not reserved matters;
 - (b) may not specify a regulatory function so far as exercisable in Northern Ireland, if or to the extent that the function relates to matters which are transferred matters;
 - (c) require the consent of the Welsh Ministers to specify a regulatory function, so far as exercisable in relation to Wales, which relates to a devolved Welsh matter.
- (12) Regulations under subsection (9) may make different provision for—
 - (a) different purposes;
 - (b) different areas.

Cases with more than one primary authority

29A Primary authority enforcement action inconsistent with another authority’s advice etc

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a qualifying regulator nominated as a direct primary authority or a co-ordinated primary authority for the exercise of a function in relation to a person notifies the person, under section 25B(2)(a), of enforcement action that it proposes to take against the person pursuant to the function, and
 - (b) within the referral period, the person notifies the primary authority that the person considers the action to be inconsistent with advice or guidance previously given (generally or specifically) by another qualifying regulator nominated as the primary authority for the exercise of the function in relation to the person.
- (2) Section 25C (but not section 29C) applies in relation to the proposed enforcement action as if the primary authority which gave the notification under section 25B(2)(a) were an enforcing authority under section 25C; and section 25B no longer applies in relation to the action.
- (3) “Referral period” in this section means the referral period mentioned in paragraph 5(2) of Schedule 4A (period in which the regulated person or the member may refer the proposed enforcement action to the Secretary of State).

29B Concurrent duties to notify primary authorities of enforcement action

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a qualifying regulator is nominated as a co-ordinated primary authority for the exercise of a function in relation to a person,
 - (b) an enforcing authority proposes to take enforcement action against the person pursuant to the function, and
 - (c) because of the nomination mentioned in paragraph (a), the enforcing authority is (ignoring this section) required under section 25C(2)(a) to notify the co-ordinated primary authority of the proposed enforcement action.
- (2) That requirement to notify the co-ordinated primary authority does not apply if condition A or B is met.
- (3) Condition A is that under section 25C(2)(a) the enforcing authority is required to notify another qualifying regulator of the proposed enforcement action because of that other qualifying regulator’s nomination as a direct primary authority for the exercise of the function in relation to the person.
- (4) Condition B is that—
 - (a) condition A is not met,
 - (b) the enforcing authority is (ignoring this section) required under section 25C(2)(a) to notify at least one other qualifying regulator of

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the proposed enforcement action because of that other regulator’s nomination as a co-ordinated primary authority for the exercise of the function in relation to the person, and

- (c) the enforcing authority has so notified that other regulator or (if there is more than one) it has so notified at least one of them.

29C Enforcement action notified to a primary authority inconsistent with another authority’s advice etc

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a qualifying regulator is nominated as a direct primary authority or a co-ordinated primary authority for the exercise of a function in relation to a person,
 - (b) that primary authority (“PA1”) is notified under section 25C(2)(a) of enforcement action that an enforcing authority proposes to take against the person pursuant to the function, and
 - (c) PA1 decides not to give a direction under section 25C(4) directing the enforcing authority not to take the enforcement action, and does not refer the action to the Secretary of State under paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 4A.
- (2) PA1 must, within the relevant period, take reasonable steps to find out if—
 - (a) another qualifying regulator nominated as the primary authority (“PA2”) for the exercise of the function in relation to the person has previously given advice or guidance (generally or specifically), and
 - (b) the person considers the proposed enforcement action to be inconsistent with that advice or guidance.
- (3) If PA1 is of the view that such advice or guidance has previously been given and that the person considers the proposed enforcement action to be inconsistent with it, PA1 must—
 - (a) refer the action to PA2, and
 - (b) notify the enforcing authority and the person that it has done so.
- (4) If subsection (3) applies—
 - (a) the reference of the proposed enforcement action by PA1 to PA2 under subsection (3)(a) is to be treated as a notification given by the enforcing authority to PA2 under section 25C(2)(a), and
 - (b) accordingly, section 25C (but not this section) applies in relation to PA2 as the primary authority and ceases to apply in relation to PA1 as the primary authority.
- (5) “Relevant period” in this section has the same meaning as in section 25C (see subsection (9) of that section).

29D Overlapping inspection plans

- (1) This section applies if, in relation to an inspecting regulator, there is more than one relevant inspection plan in respect of the exercise of the same inspection function in relation to the same person.
- (2) An inspection plan is “relevant” in relation to an inspecting regulator if—

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- (a) it is a plan made by it (as a primary authority) to which the Secretary of State has consented under section 26A(7), or
 - (b) it is a plan notified to it (as an inspecting regulator) under section 26A(8)(b).
- (3) If—
 - (a) the inspecting regulator is a direct primary authority for the exercise of the inspection function in relation to the person, and
 - (b) there is a relevant inspection plan made by the regulator in relation to the exercise of the function in relation to the person,section 26B(2) (duty of inspecting regulator to act in accordance with plans notified by the primary authority) does not apply in relation to the inspecting regulator by reason of it being notified of any other relevant inspection plan under section 26A(8)(b) in relation to the exercise of the function in relation to the person.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if—
 - (a) the inspecting regulator is a co-ordinated primary authority for the exercise of the inspection function in relation to the person, and
 - (b) there is a relevant inspection plan which is made by a direct primary authority for the exercise of the function in relation to the person and notified to the inspecting regulator under section 26A(8)(b).
- (5) Where this subsection applies—
 - (a) section 26B(1) (duty of primary authority to have regard to its own inspection plan) does not apply to the inspecting regulator (as primary authority) in relation to any relevant inspection plan made by it in respect of the exercise of the function in relation to the person;
 - (b) in the application of section 26B(2) to the exercise of the function in relation to the person by the inspecting regulator, the reference to the inspection plan in that provision is to the plan mentioned in subsection (4)(b) only.
- (6) If—
 - (a) the inspecting regulator is a co-ordinated primary authority for the exercise of the inspection function in relation to the person,
 - (b) there is a relevant inspection plan made by the regulator in respect of the exercise of the function in relation to the person, and
 - (c) subsection (5) does not apply,section 26B(2) does not apply in relation to the exercise of the function by the inspecting regulator in relation to the person.
- (7) If none of subsections (3) to (6) apply, but more than one relevant inspection plan is notified to the inspecting regulator under section 26A(8)(b) in relation to the exercise of the inspection function in relation to the person, in section 26B(2) the reference to the plan is to be read—
 - (a) if one of those plans is made by a direct primary authority for the exercise of the function in relation to the person, as a reference to that plan, and
 - (b) otherwise, as a reference to any one of the plans notified to the regulator.

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General

30A Guidance and directions

- (1) The Secretary of State may give guidance to any one or more qualifying regulators, supporting regulators, complementary regulators or co-ordinators about the operation of this Part.
- (2) The guidance may include, in particular, guidance to qualifying regulators about—
 - (a) arrangements under section 24A(3) for the giving of advice or guidance by primary authorities;
 - (b) enforcement action referred to the Secretary of State under paragraph 1(1), 2(1), 3(1) or 4(1) of Schedule 4A;
 - (c) the notification of inspection plans under section 26A(8);
 - (d) the charging of fees under section 27A.
- (3) The guidance may include, in particular, guidance to supporting regulators about—
 - (a) the circumstances in which a function is relevant to the exercise of a partnership function for the purposes of section 28A;
 - (b) the charging of fees under section 28A(6).
- (4) A qualifying regulator, supporting regulator, complementary regulator or co-ordinator must have regard to any guidance given to it under this section.
- (5) Before giving guidance under this section the Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (6) The Secretary of State may not give guidance under subsection (2)(d) or (3) without consulting the Welsh Ministers.
- (7) The Secretary of State may at any time vary or revoke guidance given under this section.
- (8) The Secretary of State must publish guidance given under this section and any variation or revocation of the guidance.
- (9) A qualifying regulator must comply with a direction given to it under this Part.

30B Periods of time under Part 2

The Secretary of State may by regulations amend any provision of this Part which specifies a period within which, or a time before which, anything must, must not or may be done.

30C Regulations under Part 2

- (1) Regulations under this Part must be made by statutory instrument.
- (2) A statutory instrument containing regulations under section 22B, 28B(1)(a) or 30B (whether alone or with other provision) may not be made unless a draft

of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by resolution of, each House of Parliament.

- (3) Any other statutory instrument containing regulations under this Part is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

30D Interpretation of Part 2

- (1) In this Part—

“complementary regulator” means a complementary regulator under section 28B;

“co-ordinated primary authority” has the meaning given in section 23A(1)(b);

“co-ordinator” has the meaning given in section 23C(1);

“direct primary authority” has the meaning given in section 23A(1)(a);

“enforcement action” has the meaning given in section 25A;

“enforcing authority” has the meaning given in section 25C(2);

“inspecting regulator” has the meaning given in section 26A(3);

“inspection function” has the meaning given in section 26A(1);

“inspection plan” has the meaning given in sections 26A(2) and 26C(5);

“local authority” has the meaning given in section 22B(2) and (3);

“Northern Ireland” has the same meaning as in the Northern Ireland Act 1998;

“partnership function” has the meaning given in section 23A(2) and (7);

“primary authority” means a qualifying regulator nominated as a primary authority under section 23A(1);

“qualifying regulator” has the meaning given in section 22B(1);

“regulated group” has the meaning given in section 22A(2);

“regulated person” has the meaning given in section 22A(1);

“relevant function” has the meaning given in section 22C(1);

“reserved matter” has the same meaning as in the Scotland Act 1998;

“Scotland” has the same meaning as in the Scotland Act 1998;

“specified regulator” has the meaning given in section 22B(4);

“supporting regulator” means a supporting regulator under section 28A;

“transferred matter” has the same meaning as in the Northern Ireland Act 1998;

“Wales” has the same meaning as in the Government of Wales Act 2006;

“working day” has the meaning given in subsection (2).

- (2) In this Part, “working day” means a day other than—

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday,
- (b) Christmas Day or Good Friday, or

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- (c) a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the relevant part of the United Kingdom.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2)(c), the “relevant part” of the United Kingdom is—
- (a) in relation to section 23D(5), 28A(8) or 28B(7) (period in which co-ordinator must make available a list of group members or of group members to whom an inspection plan may be relevant), the part where the co-ordinator of the group is;
 - (b) in any other case, the part where the primary authority is.”
- (2) For Schedule 4 to the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 (enforcement action: references to the Secretary of State) substitute Schedule 4A set out in Schedule 3 to this Act.

21 Devolved Welsh matters

- (1) The Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 is amended as follows.
- (2) In each of the following provisions, for “Welsh ministerial” substitute “devolved Welsh”—
- (a) in section 4 (meaning of “relevant function”), subsections (6) and (8)(b);
 - (b) in section 6 (guidance to local authorities), subsections (1) and (1A);
 - (c) in section 10 (advice to Welsh Ministers), subsection (1)(a);
 - (d) in section 12 (relationship between Secretary of State and other regulators), subsection (3);
 - (e) in section 16 (guidance or directions by Welsh Ministers), subsection (1);
 - (f) in section 36 (power to make orders providing for civil sanctions), subsection (2);
 - (g) in section 59 (consultation and consent for civil sanctions orders: Wales), subsection (2);
 - (h) in section 73 (functions to which duty not to impose or maintain unnecessary regulatory burdens applies), subsections (3)(c), (4)(c) and (5).
- (3) In section 73 (functions to which section 72 applies), in subsections (3)(c) and (4)(c), for “in Wales” substitute “in relation to Wales”.
- (4) In section 74 (general interpretation)—
- (a) omit the definition of “Welsh ministerial matter”;
 - (b) before the definition of “Minister of the Crown” insert—
 - ““devolved Welsh matter” means —
 - (a) a matter within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales (see section 108 of the Government of Wales Act 2006), or
 - (b) a matter in relation to Wales in respect of which functions are exercisable by the Welsh Ministers,
 and in this definition “Wales” has the same meaning as in the Government of Wales Act 2006;”.

PART 4

APPRENTICESHIPS

22 The Institute for Apprenticeships

Schedule 4 establishes the Institute for Apprenticeships and makes provision about its functions.

23 The Institute for Apprenticeships: transitional provision

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to—
 - (a) any standard approved and published by the Secretary of State under section A2 of the 2009 Act before the appointed day;
 - (b) any plan which—
 - (i) relates to the assessment of a person’s attainment of outcomes set out in a standard mentioned in paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) was approved and published by the Secretary of State for the purposes of that assessment before the appointed day.
- (2) Such a standard or plan is to be treated on and after the appointed day as having been approved by the Institute for Apprenticeships under section A2A of the 2009 Act and published by it under section A2 of that Act (as amended by Schedule 4).
- (3) A standard or plan within subsection (1) is to be treated for the purposes of section A2I of the 2009 Act (as inserted by Schedule 4) as having been approved by the Institute for Apprenticeships at the beginning of the appointed day.
- (4) This section does not limit the provision that may be made under clause 43.
- (5) In this section—

“the appointed day” means the day on which section A2A of the 2009 Act (inserted by Schedule 4) comes into force;

“the 2009 Act” means the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009.

24 Public sector apprenticeship targets

- (1) In Chapter A1 of Part 1 of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (apprenticeships: England), after section A8 insert—

“A9 Public sector apprenticeship targets

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations set apprenticeship targets for prescribed public bodies.
- (2) An “apprenticeship target”, in relation to a public body, is a target relating to the number of persons (“apprentices”) who work for the body under an apprenticeship agreement.
- (3) Public bodies for which apprenticeship targets are set under this section must have regard to—
 - (a) the targets, and

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- (b) any applicable guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to the targets.
- (4) The Secretary of State may require a public body to provide any information that the Secretary of State needs for the purpose of exercising functions under this section.
- (5) Regulations under this section may set apprenticeship targets for—
 - (a) a prescribed public body,
 - (b) a prescribed part of a public body,
 - (c) a prescribed group of public bodies, or
 - (d) public bodies of a prescribed description.

A reference in this section to a public body includes a reference to a prescribed part of a public body or a prescribed group of public bodies.

- (6) The regulations must specify the period to which each apprenticeship target relates.
- (7) In this section—
 - “apprenticeship agreement” means—
 - (a) an approved English apprenticeship agreement;
 - (b) an apprenticeship agreement within the meaning given in section 32 as it applies in relation to England by virtue of provision made under section 115(9) of the Deregulation Act 2015;
 - “public body” means—
 - (a) a public authority, or
 - (b) a body or other person that is not a public authority but has functions of a public nature and is funded wholly or partly from public funds.

A10 Further provision about apprenticeship targets

- (1) A public body for which an apprenticeship target is set must—
 - (a) publish and send to the Secretary of State the information specified in subsection (2), and
 - (b) send to the Secretary of State any other prescribed information, within six months after the end of each reporting period of the body in the target period.
- (2) The information referred to in subsection (1)(a) is—
 - (a) the number of employees whose employment in England by the body began in the reporting period in question (“figure A”);
 - (b) the number of apprentices who began to work for the body in that period and whose apprenticeship agreements also began in that period (“figure B”);
 - (c) figure B expressed as a percentage of figure A;
 - (d) the number of employees employed in England that the body has at the end of that period (“figure C”);

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- (e) the number of apprentices who work for the body at the end of that period (“figure D”);
 - (f) figure D expressed as a percentage of figure C;
 - (g) if that reporting period is the first reporting period in the target period, the number of apprentices who worked for the body immediately before that period.
- (3) The information that may be prescribed under subsection (1)(b) includes—
 - (a) information about action that the body has taken to meet an apprenticeship target set for it;
 - (b) if the public body has failed to meet an apprenticeship target set for it, an explanation of why the target has not been met;
 - (c) information about action that the body proposes to take to meet an apprenticeship target set for the body for a period that has not yet expired (“a future target”);
 - (d) if the body considers that a future target is not likely to be met, an explanation of why that is so.
- (4) Regulations may specify how the information is to be published or sent.
- (5) A body’s “reporting periods” in the target period are—
 - (a) so much of the first financial year of the body to end in the target period as falls within that period,
 - (b) each subsequent financial year of the body which falls wholly within the target period, and
 - (c) if the target period ends during a financial year of the body, so much of that financial year as falls within that period.
- (6) But, where the target period in relation to a body does not exceed 12 months, the Secretary of State may direct in writing that for the purposes of this section the body is to be treated as having one reporting period which coincides with the target period.
- (7) Where, by virtue of section A9(5)(c) or (d) a target is set for more than one public body, regulations may specify which body’s financial year is to be used to determine the reporting periods under subsection (5).
- (8) In this section—
 - “apprenticeship agreement” has the meaning given by section A9(7);
 - “apprenticeship target” has the meaning given by section A9(2);
 - “public body” has the meaning given by section A9(7);
 - “target period”, in relation to an apprenticeship target, means the period specified under section A9(6) as the period to which the target relates.”
- (2) In section 262(6) of that Act (regulations etc subject to affirmative resolution procedure), before paragraph (aa) insert—
 - “(za) the first regulations under section A9;
 - “(zb) the first regulations under section A10;”.

25 Only statutory apprenticeships to be described as apprenticeships

- (1) In Chapter A1 of Part 1 of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (apprenticeships: England), after section A10 (inserted by section 24) insert—

“A11 Only statutory apprenticeships to be described as apprenticeships

- (1) A person (“P”) providing or offering any course or training that is, or is to be, undertaken (wholly or partly) in England commits an offence if—
- (a) in the course of business P describes the course or training as an apprenticeship, and
 - (b) the course or training is not a statutory apprenticeship.
- (2) No offence is committed under subsection (1) where the course or training is, or is to be, provided to an individual under or in pursuance of a contract of employment between the individual and P.
- (3) In subsection (1) “statutory apprenticeship” means any course or training that is, or is to be, provided under—
- (a) an approved English apprenticeship;
 - (b) an apprenticeship agreement within the meaning given in section 32;
 - (c) an arrangement to undertake any other kind of working—
 - (i) in relation to which alternative English completion conditions apply under section 1(5), and
 - (ii) in connection with which training is to be provided in accordance with an apprenticeship framework within the meaning given in section 12; or
 - (d) arrangements made under—
 - (i) section 2 of the Employment and Training Act 1973,
 - (ii) section 17B(1)(a) of the Jobseekers Act 1995,
 - (iii) section 2(3) of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990, or
 - (iv) section 1 of the Employment and Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1950,
 that are identified by the person making the arrangements as arrangements for the provision of apprenticeships.
- (4) The reference to section 32 in subsection (3)(b) includes a reference to that section as it applies in relation to England by virtue of provision made under section 115(9) of the Deregulation Act 2015; and a reference to a section in subsection (3)(c) is a reference to the section as it so applies.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine.
- (6) Where an offence under this section committed by a body corporate—
- (a) is committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body corporate, or
 - (b) is attributable to neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate, the officer also commits the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

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- (7) Every local weights and measures authority in England—
- (a) has a duty to enforce the provisions of this section within their area;
 - (b) must make to the Secretary of State, whenever he or she so directs, a report on the exercise of the authority’s functions under this section.

A report under paragraph (b) must be in such form, and contain such particulars, as the Secretary of State may direct.

- (8) Proceedings for an offence under this section may be instituted only—
- (a) by or on behalf of a local weights and measures authority in England,
 - (b) by or on behalf of the Secretary of State, or
 - (c) with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

- (9) In this section—

“contract of employment” has the same meaning as in the Employment Rights Act 1996 (see section 230(2) of that Act);

“offering”, in relation to any course or training, includes offering or marketing it to the public generally or to any section of the public;

“officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means—

- (a) a director, manager, secretary or similar officer of the body, or a person purporting to act in such capacity;
- (b) a governor of an educational institution conducted by the body.

- (10) The reference in subsection (1) to describing any course or training as an apprenticeship includes a reference to describing an individual who undertakes it as an apprentice.”

- (2) In Schedule 5 to the Consumer Rights Act 2015 (investigatory powers etc), in paragraph 10, at the appropriate place insert—

“section A11(7)(a) of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009;”.

26 Apprenticeships: information sharing

- (1) After Part 1 of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (apprenticeships, study and training) insert—

“PART 1A

APPRENTICESHIPS: INFORMATION SHARING

England

40A Sharing of information by HMRC and the Secretary of State

- (1) HMRC may disclose information held by them to the Secretary of State for the purpose of the Secretary of State’s functions in relation to English statutory apprenticeships.
- (2) The Secretary of State may disclose information to HMRC—

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- (a) for the purpose of requesting HMRC to disclose information under subsection (1), or
 - (b) for another purpose connected with the Secretary of State’s functions in relation to English statutory apprenticeships.
- (3) In this section “English statutory apprenticeships” means—
- (a) approved English apprenticeships within the meaning given in section A1;
 - (b) apprenticeships undertaken under apprenticeship agreements within the meaning given in section 32 that were entered into in connection with recognised English frameworks;
 - (c) apprenticeships in relation to which alternative English completion arrangements apply under section 1(5);
 - (d) apprenticeships undertaken under arrangements made in relation to England under section 2 of the Employment and Training Act 1973 that are identified by the person making them as arrangements for the provision of apprenticeships.

Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland

40B Sharing of information by HMRC and devolved authorities

- (1) HMRC may disclose information held by them—
- (a) to a Welsh authority for the purpose of the authority’s functions in relation to Welsh apprenticeships;
 - (b) to a Scottish authority for the purpose of the authority’s functions in relation to Scottish apprenticeships;
 - (c) to a Northern Irish authority for the purpose of the authority’s functions in relation to Northern Irish apprenticeships.
- (2) An authority mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1) may disclose information to HMRC—
- (a) for the purpose of requesting HMRC to disclose information to the authority under subsection (1), or
 - (b) for another purpose connected with the authority’s functions mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) In this section—
- “Northern Irish apprenticeships” means apprenticeships undertaken under arrangements made under section 1 of the Employment and Training Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 that are identified by the person making them as arrangements for the provision of apprenticeships;
- “Northern Irish authority” means—
- (a) a Northern Ireland department, and
 - (b) any body or other person that is prescribed, or of a prescribed description;
- “Scottish apprenticeships” means apprenticeships undertaken under arrangements made—

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- (a) in relation to Scotland, under section 2 of the Employment and Training Act 1973, or
- (b) under section 2(3) of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990,

that are identified by the person making them as arrangements for the provision of apprenticeships;

“Scottish authority” means—

- (a) the Scottish Ministers, and
- (b) any body or other person that is prescribed, or of a prescribed description;

“Welsh apprenticeships” means—

- (a) apprenticeships undertaken under apprenticeship agreements within the meaning given in section 32 that were entered into in connection with recognised Welsh frameworks;
- (b) apprenticeships in relation to which alternative Welsh completion arrangements apply under section 2(5);
- (c) apprenticeships undertaken under arrangements made in relation to Wales under—
 - (i) section 2 of the Employment and Training Act 1973, or
 - (ii) section 17B of the Jobseekers Act 1995,

that are identified by the person making them as arrangements for the provision of apprenticeships;

“Welsh authority” means—

- (a) the Welsh Ministers, and
- (b) any body or other person that is prescribed, or of a prescribed description.

(4) In subsection (3)—

- (a) the reference to a Northern Ireland department includes a reference to a person providing services to a Northern Ireland department;
- (b) the reference to the Scottish Ministers includes a reference to a person providing services to the Scottish Ministers;
- (c) the reference to the Welsh Ministers includes a reference to a person providing services to the Welsh Ministers.

(5) Regulations under this section may amend the definition in subsection (3) of—

- (a) “Northern Irish apprenticeships”,
- (b) “Scottish apprenticeships”, or
- (c) “Welsh apprenticeships”.

General

40C Wrongful disclosure

- (1) Information disclosed by HMRC under section 40A(1) or 40B(1) may not be disclosed by the recipient of the information to any other person without the consent of HMRC (except so far as permitted by section 40A(2) or 40B(2)).

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

- (2) If a person discloses, in contravention of subsection (1), any revenue and customs information relating to a person whose identity—
- (a) is specified in the disclosure, or
 - (b) can be deduced from it,
- section 19 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (wrongful disclosure) applies in relation to that disclosure as it applies in relation to a disclosure of such information in contravention of section 20(9) of that Act.

40D Interpretation

- (1) In this Part—
- “HMRC” means the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs;
- “revenue and customs information relating to a person” has the same meaning as in section 19 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (see section 19(2) of that Act).
- (2) In this Part—
- (a) references to HMRC include references to a person providing services to HMRC;
 - (b) references to the Secretary of State include references to a person providing services to the Secretary of State.
- (3) Nothing in this Part affects any power to disclose information that exists apart from this Part.”
- (2) In section 262(6) of that Act (orders and regulations subject to affirmative procedure) after paragraph (aa) insert—
- “(aaa) regulations under section 40B;”.
- (3) In section 268 of that Act (extent)—
- (a) in subsection (2) (provisions extending to Scotland) for “Sections 40,” substitute “Section 40, Part 1A, sections”, and
 - (b) in subsection (3) (provisions extending to Northern Ireland) for “Sections”, in the first place, substitute “Part 1A, sections”.

27 Apprenticeship funding

In section 100(1A) of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 (provision of financial resources in connection with approved English apprenticeships)—

- (a) for “approved English apprenticeships”, in both places, substitute “English statutory apprenticeships”, and
- (b) after subsection (4) insert—

“(5) In this section “English statutory apprenticeship” has the same meaning as in section 40A (see subsection (3) of that section).”

PART 5

LATE PAYMENT OF INSURANCE CLAIMS

28 Insurance contracts: implied term about payment of claims

- (1) After section 13 of the Insurance Act 2015 (remedies for fraudulent claims: group insurance) insert—

“PART 4A

LATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

13A Implied term about payment of claims

- (1) It is an implied term of every contract of insurance that if the insured makes a claim under the contract, the insurer must pay any sums due in respect of the claim within a reasonable time.
- (2) A reasonable time includes a reasonable time to investigate and assess the claim.
- (3) What is reasonable will depend on all the relevant circumstances, but the following are examples of things which may need to be taken into account—
- (a) the type of insurance,
 - (b) the size and complexity of the claim,
 - (c) compliance with any relevant statutory or regulatory rules or guidance,
 - (d) factors outside the insurer’s control.
- (4) If the insurer shows that there were reasonable grounds for disputing the claim (whether as to the amount of any sum payable, or as to whether anything at all is payable)—
- (a) the insurer does not breach the term implied by subsection (1) merely by failing to pay the claim (or the affected part of it) while the dispute is continuing, but
 - (b) the conduct of the insurer in handling the claim may be a relevant factor in deciding whether that term was breached and, if so, when.
- (5) Remedies (for example, damages) available for breach of the term implied by subsection (1) are in addition to and distinct from—
- (a) any right to enforce payment of the sums due, and
 - (b) any right to interest on those sums (whether under the contract, under another enactment, at the court’s discretion or otherwise).”
- (2) In section 22 of that Act (application etc of Parts 2 to 5), after subsection (3) insert—
- “(3A) Part 4A applies only in relation to contracts of insurance entered into after that Part has come into force, and variations to such contracts.”

29 Contracting out of the implied term about payment of claims

- (1) After section 16 of the Insurance Act 2015 (contracting out: non-consumer contracts) insert—

**“16A Contracting out of the implied term about payment of claims:
consumer and non-consumer insurance contracts**

- (1) A term of a consumer insurance contract, or of any other contract, which would put the consumer in a worse position as respects any of the matters provided for in section 13A than the consumer would be in by virtue of the provisions of that section (so far as relating to consumer insurance contracts) is to that extent of no effect.
- (2) A term of a non-consumer insurance contract, or of any other contract, which would put the insured in a worse position as respects deliberate or reckless breaches of the term implied by section 13A than the insured would be in by virtue of that section is to that extent of no effect.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) a breach is deliberate or reckless if the insurer—
- (a) knew that it was in breach, or
 - (b) did not care whether or not it was in breach.
- (4) A term of a non-consumer insurance contract, or of any other contract, which would put the insured in a worse position as respects any of the other matters provided for in section 13A than the insured would be in by virtue of the provisions of that section (so far as relating to non-consumer insurance contracts) is to that extent of no effect, unless the requirements of section 17 have been satisfied in relation to the term.
- (5) In this section references to a contract include a variation.
- (6) This section does not apply in relation to a contract for the settlement of a claim arising under an insurance contract.”
- (2) In section 17(1) of that Act (the transparency requirements), after “16(2)” insert “or 16A(4)”.

30 Additional time limit for actions for damages for late payment of insurance claims

After section 5 of the Limitation Act 1980 insert—

**“5A Additional time limit for actions for damages for late payment of
insurance claims**

- (1) An action in respect of breach of the term implied into a contract of insurance by section 13A of the Insurance Act 2015 (late payment of claims) may not be brought after the expiration of one year from the date on which the insurer has paid all the sums referred to in subsection (1) of that section.
- (2) Any payment which extinguishes an insurer’s liability to pay a sum referred to in section 13A of the Insurance Act 2015 is to be treated for the purposes of this section as payment of that sum.”

PART 6

NON-DOMESTIC RATING

31 Disclosure of HMRC information in connection with non-domestic rating

- (1) The Local Government Finance Act 1988 is amended as follows.
- (2) In Part 3 (non-domestic rating), after section 63 insert—

“63A Disclosure of Revenue and Customs information

- (1) An officer of the Valuation Office of Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs may disclose Revenue and Customs information to a qualifying person for a qualifying purpose.
- (2) Information disclosed to a qualifying person under this section may be retained and used for any qualifying purpose.
- (3) Each of the following is a “qualifying person”—
 - (a) a billing authority;
 - (b) a major precepting authority;
 - (c) a person authorised to exercise any function of an authority within paragraph (a) or (b) relating to non-domestic rating;
 - (d) a person providing services to an authority within paragraph (a) or (b) relating to non-domestic rating;
 - (e) the Secretary of State;
 - (f) the Welsh Ministers;
 - (g) a prescribed person.
- (4) Each of the following is a “qualifying purpose”—
 - (a) enabling or assisting the qualifying person to whom the disclosure is made, or any other qualifying person, to carry out any functions conferred by or under this Part which are not functions of the Secretary of State or the Welsh Ministers;
 - (b) enabling or assisting the Secretary of State or the Welsh Ministers to carry out functions conferred by or under section 53 or 54 (central non-domestic rating), or by or under Schedule 9 so far as relating to central non-domestic rating lists;
 - (c) any other prescribed purpose relating to non-domestic rating.
- (5) In this section—
 - “prescribed” means—
 - (a) in relation to England, prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State, and
 - (b) in relation to Wales, prescribed by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers;
 - “Revenue and Customs information” means information held as mentioned in section 18(1) of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.

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

- (6) Regulations under this section may only be made with the consent of the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

63B Restrictions on onward disclosure of Revenue and Customs information

- (1) Information disclosed under section 63A or this section may not be further disclosed unless that further disclosure is—
- (a) to a qualifying person for a qualifying purpose,
 - (b) for the purposes of the initiation or conduct of any proceedings relating to the enforcement of any obligation imposed by or under this Part of this Act,
 - (c) in pursuance of a court order,
 - (d) with the consent of each person to whom the information relates, or
 - (e) required or permitted under any other enactment.
- (2) Information may not be disclosed under subsection (1)(a) to a qualifying person within section 63A(3)(c), (d), (e), (f) or (g) except with the consent of the Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (which may be general or specific).
- (3) Information disclosed to a qualifying person under this section may be retained and used for any qualifying purpose.
- (4) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes subsection (1) or (2) by disclosing information relating to a person whose identity—
- (a) is specified in the disclosure, or
 - (b) can be deduced from it.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section of disclosing information to prove that the person reasonably believed—
- (a) that the disclosure was lawful, or
 - (b) that the information had already lawfully been made available to the public.
- (6) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine, or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or to a fine, or to both.
- (7) A prosecution for an offence under this section may be instituted only by or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- (8) In relation to an offence under this section committed before the commencement of section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (increase in maximum term that may be imposed on summary conviction of offence triable either way) the reference in subsection (6)(a) to 12 months is to be taken as a reference to 6 months.
- (9) This section is without prejudice to the pursuit of any remedy or the taking of any action in relation to a contravention of subsection (1) or (2) (whether or not subsection (4) applies to the contravention).

- (10) In this section—
- “qualifying person” has the same meaning as in section 63A;
 - “qualifying purpose” has the same meaning as in that section.

63C Freedom of information

- (1) Revenue and customs information relating to a person which has been disclosed under section 63A or 63B is exempt information by virtue of section 44(1)(a) of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (prohibition on disclosure) if its further disclosure—
- (a) would specify the identity of the person to whom the information relates, or
 - (b) would enable the identity of such a person to be deduced.
- (2) In this section “revenue and customs information relating to a person” has the same meaning as in section 19(2) of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005.”
- (3) In section 143 (orders and regulations), in subsection (4ZA) after “section” insert “63A or”.

32 Alteration of non-domestic rating lists

- (1) Section 55 of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (non-domestic rating: alteration of lists) is amended as follows.
- (2) After subsection (4) insert—
- “(4A) In relation to an English list or a Welsh list, the provision that may be included in the regulations by virtue of subsection (4) includes—
- (a) provision about the steps that must be taken before a person may make a proposal for an alteration of the list (which may include steps designed to ensure the person checks the accuracy and completeness of any information on which any decision by the valuation officer has been based and gives the valuation officer an opportunity to consider the results of those checks and alter the list);
 - (b) provision restricting the circumstances in which any of those steps may be taken and provision about the timing of any step;
 - (c) provision for valuation officers to impose financial penalties on persons who, in, or in connection with, proposals for the alteration of the list, knowingly, recklessly or carelessly provide information which is false in a material particular.
- (4B) If provision is made by virtue of subsection (4A)(c)—
- (a) the maximum amount of any penalty that may be specified in, or determined in accordance with, the regulations is £500;
 - (b) the regulations must require any sum received by a valuation officer by way of penalty to be paid into the appropriate fund;
 - (c) the regulations may include provision for any penalty to be recovered by the valuation officer concerned as a civil debt due to the officer;

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- (d) the regulations must include provision enabling a person on whom a financial penalty is imposed to appeal against the imposition of the penalty or its amount to the valuation tribunal.”

(3) After subsection (5) insert—

“(5A) In relation to a proposal made by a person to alter an English list or a Welsh list, the provision that may be included in regulations by virtue of subsection (5) includes provision—

- (a) about the grounds on which an appeal may be made;
- (b) about the matters which are not to be taken into account by the valuation tribunal as part of an appeal;
- (c) about the circumstances in which new evidence may be admitted on an appeal, and about the conduct of an appeal in relation to such evidence;
- (d) about the payment of fees by ratepayers in relation to appeals, the payment of those fees into the appropriate fund and the circumstances in which those fees are to be refunded.

This subsection is without prejudice to the powers to make regulations conferred by Part 3 of Schedule 11 (tribunals: procedure, orders, etc).”

(4) After subsection (7A) insert—

“(7B) For the purposes of subsections (4B)(b) and (5A)(d) “the appropriate fund” means—

- (a) where the provision made by virtue of subsection (4A)(c) or (5) is in relation to a proposal to alter an English list, the Consolidated Fund, and
- (b) where the provision made by virtue of subsection (4A)(c) or (5) is in relation to a proposal to alter a Welsh list, the Welsh Consolidated Fund.”

(5) For subsection (8) substitute—

“(8) In this section—

“English list” means—

- (a) a local non-domestic rating list that has to be compiled for a billing authority in England, or
- (b) the central non-domestic rating list that has to be compiled for England;

“valuation tribunal” means—

- (a) in relation to England, the Valuation Tribunal for England;
- (b) in relation to Wales, a valuation tribunal established under paragraph 1 of Schedule 11;

“Welsh list” means—

- (a) a local non-domestic rating list that has to be compiled for a billing authority in Wales, or
- (b) the central non-domestic rating list that has to be compiled for Wales.”

(6) In section 143 of that Act (orders and regulations), after subsection (3C) insert—

- “(3D) Any power to make regulations conferred by section 55 (alteration of non-domestic rating lists) is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (3E) A statutory instrument which contains (whether alone or with other provision) regulations made by virtue of section 55(4A)(c) or (4B) (alteration of non-domestic rating lists: financial penalties) may not be made unless—
- (a) where those regulations relate to a proposal to alter an English list, a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament;
 - (b) where those regulations relate to a proposal to alter a Welsh list, a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.
- (3F) Any other statutory instrument containing regulations under section 55 is—
- (a) in the case of regulations relating to England, subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament;
 - (b) in the case of regulations relating to Wales, subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.
- (3G) In subsection (3E), “English list” and “Welsh list” have the same meaning as in section 55.”

PART 7

SUNDAY WORKING

33 Sunday working

Schedule 5, which contains amendments of employment legislation relating to the rights of shop workers to opt out of working on Sunday, has effect.

PART 8

OTHER ENTERPRISE-RELATED PROVISIONS

Industrial development

34 Allowable assistance under Industrial Development Act 1982

In section 8(8) of the Industrial Development Act 1982 (allowable assistance per project)—

- (a) for “the Secretary of State pays or undertakes to pay” substitute “are paid, or undertaken to be paid,”;
- (b) after “shall not exceed £10 million” insert “in the case of payments made, or undertakings given by, the Scottish Ministers, or £30 million in any other case”;
- (c) after “the said sum of £10 million” insert “or £30 million”.

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

35 Grants etc towards electronic communications services and networks

- (1) The Industrial Development Act 1982 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 13 (improvement of basic services), in the heading, at the end insert “in development areas and intermediate areas”.
- (3) After that section insert—

“13A Improvement of electronic communications networks and services etc

- (1) This section applies if it appears to the Secretary of State that adequate provision has not been made for an area in respect of electronic communications facilities.
- (2) The Secretary of State may, with the consent of the Treasury, make a grant or loan towards the cost of improving an electronic communications facility if—
 - (a) the Secretary of State considers that doing so is likely to contribute to the development of industry in the area, or
 - (b) the Secretary of State considers that doing so is likely to benefit the area in any other way (for example, by improving social or economic inclusion), and the grant or loan is made to an undertaking that is, or is to be, carried on in the area.
- (3) In this section—
 - (a) “area” means the United Kingdom or a part or area of the United Kingdom;
 - (b) “electronic communications facility” means an electronic communications network, electronic communications service or associated facility, as defined by section 32 of the Communications Act 2003.
- (4) The power conferred by this section is in addition to any other powers of the Secretary of State to make grants or loans.”
- (4) In section 16(1)(a) (Secretary of State’s accounts), for “13 and 14” substitute “13 to 14”.
- (5) In section 20(3) (extent)—
 - (a) for “and 12” substitute “, 12 and 13A”;
 - (b) after “sections 15” insert “, 16”.

UK Government Investments Limited

36 UK Government Investments Limited

- (1) The Treasury or the Secretary of State may—
 - (a) provide grants, loans, guarantees or indemnities, or any other kind of financial assistance (actual or contingent) to UK Government Investments Limited, or
 - (b) make other payments to UK Government Investments Limited.
- (2) “UK Government Investments Limited” means the private company limited by shares incorporated on 11 September 2015 with the company number 09774296.

UK Green Investment Bank

37 Disposal of Crown’s shares in UK Green Investment Bank company

- (1) Part 1 of the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 (UK Green Investment Bank) is amended as follows.
- (2) Omit the following provisions—
 - (a) section 1 (the green purposes);
 - (b) section 3 (alteration of Bank’s objects where it is designated by Secretary of State);
 - (c) section 5 (accounts, reports etc where Bank is designated by Secretary of State).
- (3) In section 2 (designation of Bank)—
 - (a) for the heading substitute “Interpretation”,
 - (b) omit subsections (1) to (8) (Secretary of State’s power to designate), and
 - (c) after subsection (9) insert—
 - “(10) In this Part “UK Green Investment Bank company” means—
 - (a) the UK Green Investment Bank, or
 - (b) a company that is or at any time has been in the same group as the Bank.
 - (11) For the purposes of subsection (10) a company is to be regarded as being in the same “group” as the UK Green Investment Bank, if, for the purposes of section 1161(5) of the Companies Act 2006, the company is a group undertaking in relation to the UK Green Investment Bank.”
- (4) In section 4 (financial assistance from the Secretary of State)—
 - (a) in subsection (1)—
 - (i) omit “Where an order has been made under section 2,”,
 - (ii) for “the UK Green Investment Bank” substitute “a UK Green Investment Bank company”, and
 - (iii) for “Crown’s shareholding in it is more than half of its issued share capital” substitute “Crown holds shares in it or another UK Green Investment Bank company”,
 - (b) in subsection (3), in paragraphs (d) and (e), for “the Bank” substitute “the company”,
 - (c) omit subsection (5), and
 - (d) in subsection (6) (no effect on other powers to give financial assistance to the Bank)—
 - (i) for “the Bank”, in the first place, substitute “a UK Green Investment Bank company”, and
 - (ii) for “Crown’s shareholding in the Bank is not more than half of its issued share capital” substitute “Crown does not hold shares in it or another UK Green Investment Bank company”.
- (5) In section 6 (documents to be laid before Parliament)—
 - (a) in subsection (1)(a) omit “after an order has been made under section 2,”,

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- (b) in subsection (1)(b) for “the Bank” substitute “a UK Green Investment Bank company”, and
 - (c) omit subsections (3) and (4).
- (6) After section 6 insert—

“6A Report on disposal of Crown’s shares in UK Green Investment Bank company

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after a disposal of shares held by the Crown in a UK Green Investment Bank company the Secretary of State must lay before Parliament a report on the disposal.
- (2) The report—
 - (a) must state—
 - (i) the kind of disposal, and
 - (ii) the proportion of the company’s share capital retained by the Crown (or that none has been retained); and
 - (b) must include—
 - (i) an assessment of how the Secretary of State’s objectives for the disposal have been achieved, and
 - (ii) where the Crown still holds one or more shares in a UK Green Investment Bank company, details of the Secretary of State’s intentions as to the Crown’s future role and interest in such companies.
- (3) The Secretary of State must give a copy of the report to—
 - (a) the Scottish Ministers,
 - (b) the Welsh Ministers, and
 - (c) the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister in Northern Ireland.
- (4) Subsection (3) applies to a report as described in section 38 of the Enterprise Act 2016 as well as to a report under this section.”

38 UK Green Investment Bank: transitional provision

- (1) The Secretary of State may not make regulations under section 44 appointing the day on which section 37 comes into force unless the Secretary of State has—
 - (a) decided to make a disposal of shares held by the Crown in a UK Green Investment Bank company, and
 - (b) laid before Parliament a report on the proposed disposal (or, if more than one, on each of them) which states—
 - (i) the kind of disposal intended,
 - (ii) the expected time-scale for the disposal, and
 - (iii) the Secretary of State’s objectives for the disposal.
- (2) In this section “UK Green Investment Bank company” means—
 - (a) the public company limited by shares incorporated on 15 May 2012 with the company number SC424067 and with the name UK Green Investment Bank plc, or

- (b) a company that is or at any time has been in the same group as that company.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2) a company is to be regarded as being in the same “group” as another company, if, for the purposes of section 1161(5) of the Companies Act 2006, the company is a group undertaking in relation to that other company.

The Pubs Code Adjudicator and the Pubs Code

39 Market rent only option: rent assessments etc

In section 43 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (pubs code: market rent only option), in subsection (6)(b), after “in lieu of rent” insert “(whether or not it results in a proposal that the rent, or amount of money payable, should increase)”.

40 Reports on avoidance

In Part 4 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (the Pubs Code Adjudicator and the Pubs Code), after section 71 insert—

“71A Reports on avoidance

- (1) The Adjudicator must report to the Secretary of State on cases of pub-owning businesses engaging in business practices which are, in the Adjudicator’s opinion, unfair business practices.
- (2) A report under subsection (1) must include recommendations as to—
- (a) actions to be taken to prevent pub-owning businesses from engaging in the business practices reported on, and
 - (b) how to provide redress for tied pub tenants affected by those practices.
- (3) The Secretary of State must issue a statement within three months of receiving a report under subsection (1) setting out—
- (a) action which the Secretary of State intends to take to protect tied pub tenants affected by the business practices reported on, or
 - (b) if the Secretary of State does not intend to take such action, the reasoning for that decision.
- (4) In this section “unfair business practice” means a business practice which—
- (a) is engaged in by a pub-owning business at any time after the passing of this Act in order to avoid, to the detriment of tied pub tenants, the operation of provision made by or under this Part, and
 - (b) is unfair.”

PART 9

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYMENT: RESTRICTIONS ON EXIT PAYMENTS

41 Restriction on public sector exit payments

- (1) Before section 154 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (but after the italic heading preceding that section) insert—

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“153A Regulations to restrict public sector exit payments

- (1) Regulations may make provision to secure that the total amount of exit payments made to a person in respect of a relevant public sector exit does not exceed £95,000.
- (2) Where provision is made under subsection (1) it must also secure that if, in any period of 28 consecutive days, two or more relevant public sector exits occur in respect of the same person, the total amount of exit payments made to the person in respect of those exits does not exceed the amount provided for in subsection (1).
- (3) An exit payment is in respect of a relevant public sector exit if it is made—
 - (a) to an employee of a prescribed public sector authority in consequence of the employee leaving employment, or
 - (b) to a holder of a prescribed public sector office in consequence of the office-holder leaving office.
- (4) An exit payment is a payment of a prescribed description.
- (5) The descriptions of payment which may be prescribed include—
 - (a) any payment on account of dismissal by reason of redundancy (read in accordance with section 139 of the Employment Rights Act 1996);
 - (b) any payment on voluntary exit;
 - (c) any payment to reduce or eliminate an actuarial reduction to a pension on early retirement or in respect of the cost to a pension scheme of such a reduction not being made;
 - (d) any severance payment or other ex gratia payment;
 - (e) any payment in respect of an outstanding entitlement;
 - (f) any payment of compensation under the terms of a contract;
 - (g) any payment in lieu of notice;
 - (h) any payment in the form of shares or share options.
- (6) In this section a reference to a payment made to a person includes a reference to a payment made in respect of that person to another person.
- (7) For the purposes of subsection (2), a public sector exit occurs when the person leaves the employment or office in question (regardless of when any exit payment is made).
- (8) Regulations may include—
 - (a) provision which exempts from any provision made under subsection (1) exit payments, or exit payments of a prescribed description, made in prescribed circumstances;
 - (b) provision which, in consequence of provision made under subsection (1), amends a relevant public sector scheme so as to make any duty or power under the scheme to make exit payments subject to any restriction imposed by regulations under subsection (1) (taking account of any relaxation of such a restriction which may be made under section 153C);
 - (c) provision which makes an amendment of any provision made by or under an enactment (whenever passed or made) which is necessary

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or expedient in consequence of any provision made by or under this section.

- (9) Regulations may substitute a different amount for the amount for the time being specified in subsection (1).
- (10) Nothing in this section applies in relation to payments made by authorities who wholly or mainly exercise functions which could be conferred by provision included in an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly made without the consent of the Secretary of State (see sections 6 to 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998).
- (11) In this section—
- “enactment” includes an Act of the Scottish Parliament, a Measure or Act of the National Assembly for Wales and Northern Ireland legislation;
 - “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations under this section;
 - “relevant public sector scheme” means—
 - (a) a scheme under section 1 of the Superannuation Act 1972 (civil servants);
 - (b) a scheme under section 7 of that Act (local government workers);
 - (c) a scheme under section 9 of that Act (teachers);
 - (d) a scheme under section 10 of that Act (health service workers);
 - (e) a scheme under section 1 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013 (schemes for persons in public service);
 - (f) a scheme under section 26 of the Fire Services Act 1947 or section 34 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (fire and rescue workers);
 - (g) a scheme under section 1 of the Police Pensions Act 1976 or section 48 of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 (members of police forces);
 - (h) any other prescribed scheme (whether established by or under an enactment or otherwise).

153B Supplementary provision about regulations under section 153A

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the power to make regulations under section 153A is exercisable—
- (a) by the Scottish Ministers, in relation to payments made by a relevant Scottish authority;
 - (b) by the Welsh Ministers, in relation to relevant Welsh exit payments;
 - (c) by the Treasury, in relation to any other payments.
- (2) Where the relevant Scottish authority is the Scottish Administration (or a part of it) the power to make regulations under section 153A is exercisable by the Treasury (instead of the Scottish Ministers)—
- (a) in relation to payments made to the holders of offices in the Scottish Administration which are not ministerial offices (read in accordance with section 126(8) of the Scotland Act 1998), and

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- (b) in relation to payments made to members of the staff of the Scottish Administration (read in accordance with section 126(7)(b) of that Act).
- (3) The power to make provision of the kind mentioned in section 153A(8)(b) (power to amend public sector schemes), so far as exercisable by the Treasury, is also exercisable concurrently by any other Minister of the Crown (within the meaning of the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975) with the consent of the Treasury.
- (4) Regulations under section 153A—
 - (a) if made by the Treasury, are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure;
 - (b) if made by the Scottish Ministers, are subject to the affirmative procedure;
 - (c) if made by the Welsh Ministers, may not be made unless a draft of the statutory instrument containing them has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, the National Assembly for Wales.
- (5) In this section “relevant Scottish authority” means—
 - (a) the Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body, or
 - (b) any authority which wholly or mainly exercises functions within devolved competence (within the meaning of section 54 of the Scotland Act 1998).
- (6) In this section “relevant Welsh exit payments” means exit payments made to holders of the following offices—
 - (a) member of the National Assembly for Wales;
 - (b) the First Minister for Wales;
 - (c) Welsh Minister appointed under section 48 of the Government of Wales Act 2006;
 - (d) Counsel General to the Welsh Government;
 - (e) Deputy Welsh Minister;
 - (f) member of a county council or a county borough council in Wales;
 - (g) member of a National Park Authority in Wales;
 - (h) member of a Fire and Rescue Authority in Wales.

153C Power to relax restriction on public sector exit payments

- (1) A Minister of the Crown may relax any restriction imposed by regulations made by the Treasury under section 153A.
- (2) The Scottish Ministers may relax any restriction imposed by regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under section 153A.
- (3) The Welsh Ministers may relax any restriction imposed by regulations made by the Welsh Ministers under section 153A.
- (4) A requirement may be relaxed—
 - (a) in respect of a particular employee or office-holder or a description of employees or office-holders;

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- (b) in relation to the whole or any part of an exit payment, or a description of exit payments.
- (5) Regulations under section 153A made by the Treasury may—
- (a) make provision for the power under subsection (1) to be exercisable on behalf of a Minister of the Crown by a person specified in the regulations;
 - (b) except in relation to exit payments made by a relevant Welsh authority, make provision for a requirement to be relaxed only—
 - (i) with the consent of the Treasury, or
 - (ii) following compliance with any directions given by the Treasury;
 - (c) make provision as to the publication of information about any relaxation of a requirement granted.
- (6) Regulations under section 153A made by the Scottish Ministers may—
- (a) make provision for the power under subsection (2) to be exercisable on behalf of the Scottish Ministers by a person specified in the regulations;
 - (b) where provision is made by virtue of paragraph (a), make provision for a requirement to be relaxed only—
 - (i) with the consent of the Scottish Ministers, or
 - (ii) following compliance with any directions given by the Scottish Ministers;
 - (c) make provision as to the publication of information about any relaxation of a requirement granted.
- (7) Regulations under section 153A made by the Welsh Ministers may—
- (a) make provision for the power under subsection (3) to be exercisable on behalf of the Welsh Ministers by a person specified in the regulations;
 - (b) where provision is made by virtue of paragraph (a), make provision for a requirement to be relaxed only—
 - (i) with the consent of the Welsh Ministers, or
 - (ii) following compliance with any directions given by the Welsh Ministers;
 - (c) make provision as to the publication of information about any relaxation of a requirement granted.
- (8) Regulations made by the Treasury under section 153A(1)—
- (a) must, if they make provision in relation to exit payments made by a relevant Welsh authority, provide for the power conferred on a Minister of the Crown by subsection (1) to be exercised instead by the Welsh Ministers in relation to those exit payments;
 - (b) may provide for the power conferred on a Minister of the Crown by subsection (1) to be exercised instead by the Welsh Ministers in relation to exit payments made by any other authority who is not a relevant Welsh authority but who wholly or mainly exercises functions in relation to Wales (but this does not limit the provision that may be made under subsection (5)(a)).

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(9) In this section—

“Minister of the Crown” has the same meaning as in the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975;

“relevant Welsh authority” means an authority who wholly or mainly exercises functions which could be conferred by provision falling within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales (as defined in section 108 of the Government of Wales Act 2006).”

(2) Schedule 6 makes amendments consequential on subsection (1), and related provision.

PART 10

GENERAL PROVISIONS

42 Consequential amendments, repeals and revocations

(1) The Secretary of State or the Treasury may by regulations make such provision as appears to the Secretary of State or the Treasury to be appropriate in consequence of this Act.

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1) includes power—

- (a) to make transitional, transitory or saving provision;
- (b) to amend, repeal, revoke or otherwise modify any provision made by or under an enactment (including an enactment passed or made in the same Session as this Act).

(3) Regulations under this section are to be made by statutory instrument.

(4) An instrument containing regulations under this section which amend, repeal or revoke any provision of primary legislation may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

(5) Subject to that, an instrument containing regulations under this section is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(6) In this section—

“enactment” includes any provision of primary legislation;

“primary legislation” means—

- (a) an Act of Parliament,
- (b) an Act of the Scottish Parliament,
- (c) a Measure or Act of the National Assembly for Wales, and
- (d) Northern Ireland legislation.

43 Transitional, transitory or saving provision

The Secretary of State or the Treasury may by regulations made by statutory instrument make such transitional, transitory or saving provision as the Secretary of State or the Treasury considers appropriate in connection with the coming into force of any provision of this Act.

44 Commencement

- (1) The following provisions of this Act come into force on the day on which this Act is passed—
 - (a) any power to make regulations under Part 1 (Small Business Commissioner);
 - (b) section 14 (extension of business impact target to provisions made by regulators) for the purpose of enabling the exercise of the power to make regulations under subsection (9) of section 22 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (as inserted by section 14);
 - (c) section 20 and Schedule 3 (extension of primary authority scheme) for the purpose of enabling the exercise of any power to make regulations under any provision of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 inserted by that section or Schedule;
 - (d) section 33 and Schedule 5 (Sunday working) for the purpose of enabling the exercise of any power to make regulations under any provision of the Employment Rights Act 1996 inserted by that Schedule;
 - (e) section 38 (UK Green Investment Bank: transitional provision);
 - (f) paragraph 2 of Schedule 2 (things to be included in Secretary of State's report in respect of the business impact target), and section 14 (which introduces Schedule 2) so far as relating to that paragraph;
 - (g) this Part.
- (2) The following provisions of this Act come into force at the end of the period of 2 months beginning with the day on which this Act is passed—
 - (a) section 14 (extension of business impact target to provisions made by regulators) (so far as not already in force under subsection (1));
 - (b) section 18 (application of regulators' principles and code: removal of restrictions);
 - (c) section 24 (public sector apprenticeship targets);
 - (d) section 31 (disclosure of HMRC information in connection with non-domestic rating);
 - (e) section 32 (alteration of non-domestic rating lists);
 - (f) sections 34 and 35 (industrial development);
 - (g) Schedule 2 (business impact target: consequential and related amendments) (so far as not already in force under subsection (1)).
- (3) Sections 28 to 30 (late payment of insurance claims) come into force at the end of the period of one year beginning with the day on which this Act is passed (and section 23(2) of the Insurance Act 2015 (which provides for the coming into force of provisions of that Act) does not apply to the provisions inserted into that Act by those sections).
- (4) The following provisions of this Act come into force on such day as the Treasury may by regulations appoint—
 - (a) section 36 (UK Government Investments Limited);
 - (b) section 41 and Schedule 6 (restriction on public sector exit payments).
- (5) Subject to subsections (1) to (4), the provisions of this Act come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may by regulations appoint.
- (6) Regulations under this section are to be made by statutory instrument.

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- (7) Regulations under this section may appoint different days—
- (a) for different purposes;
 - (b) for different areas.

45 Extent

- (1) The following provisions of this Act extend to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland—
- (a) Part 1 (Small Business Commissioner) (except paragraphs 1, 15 and 18 to 21 of Schedule 1);
 - (b) subsections (5) to (9) of section 14 (application of changes relating to the business impact target in relation to the relevant period in which they come into force);
 - (c) section 26 (apprenticeships: information sharing);
 - (d) sections 28 and 29 (late payment of insurance claims);
 - (e) section 35 (grants etc towards electronic communications services and networks), except subsection (2);
 - (f) section 36 (UK Government Investments Limited);
 - (g) section 38 (UK Green Investment Bank: transitional provision);
 - (h) paragraphs 4 and 5(2) and (3) of Schedule 6 (public sector exit payments: amendments of public sector schemes);
 - (i) this Part.
- (2) Paragraphs 1 and 15 of Schedule 1 (establishment of Small Business Commissioner as corporation sole and provisions about the application of the seal etc) extend to England and Wales and Northern Ireland.
- (3) Section 23 (the Institute for Apprenticeships: transitional provision) extends to England and Wales.
- (4) Subject to subsection (1), any amendment, repeal or revocation made by this Act has the same extent as the enactment amended, repealed or revoked.

46 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Enterprise Act 2016.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 1

THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMISSIONER

Status

- 1 The Commissioner is a corporation sole.

Appointment of Commissioner

- 2 The Commissioner is to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

Deputy Commissioners

- 3 The Secretary of State may appoint one or more Deputy Commissioners.
- 4 The Commissioner may delegate any of the Commissioner's functions to a Deputy Commissioner.

Term of office etc

- 5 A person holds and vacates office as the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the terms of the appointment, but—
- (a) the initial term of office may not be more than 4 years,
 - (b) a person may be appointed for no more than 2 further terms of office (whether as the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner),
 - (c) a further term may not be more than 3 years,
 - (d) the person may resign by giving written notice to the Secretary of State, and
 - (e) the Secretary of State may dismiss the person if satisfied that the person is unable, unwilling or unfit to perform his or her functions.

Remuneration

- 6 The Secretary of State may pay to or in respect of the person holding office as the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner—
- (a) remuneration;
 - (b) allowances;
 - (c) sums by way of or in respect of pensions.

Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners not civil servants

- 7 Service as the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner is not service in the civil service of the state.

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Acting as Commissioner during vacancy etc

- 8 (1) The nominated person is to act as Commissioner—
- (a) during any vacancy in the office of Commissioner, or
 - (b) if the Commissioner is disqualified.
- (2) “The nominated person” means—
- (a) if there is only one Deputy Commissioner who is not disqualified, that Deputy Commissioner,
 - (b) if there is more than one Deputy Commissioner who is not disqualified, such of them as the Secretary of State appoints to act as Commissioner, or
 - (c) if neither paragraph (a) nor (b) applies, a member of the Commissioner’s staff appointed under paragraph 11, or seconded under paragraph 12, who is appointed by the Secretary of State to act as Commissioner.
- (3) For the purposes of this paragraph a person is “disqualified” if the person is absent, subject to suspension or unable to act (whether as a result of arrangements under paragraph 9 or otherwise).

Conflicts of interest

- 9 (1) The Commissioner must make procedural arrangements for dealing with any conflict of interest affecting—
- (a) the Commissioner,
 - (b) a Deputy Commissioner,
 - (c) a member of staff acting as the Commissioner under paragraph 8(2)(c), or
 - (d) any other staff working for the Commissioner.
- (2) The Commissioner must consult the Secretary of State before making or revising the arrangements.
- (3) The Commissioner must publish a summary of the arrangements.

Validity of acts

- 10 A defect in appointment does not affect the validity of things done by the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner or a member of staff acting as the Commissioner under paragraph 8(2)(c).

Staff

- 11 (1) The Commissioner may appoint staff.
- (2) Staff are to be appointed on terms and conditions determined by the Commissioner.
- (3) The terms and conditions on which a member of staff is appointed may provide for the Commissioner to pay to or in respect of the member of staff—
- (a) remuneration;
 - (b) allowances;
 - (c) sums by way of or in respect of pensions.
- (4) Service as a member of the Commissioner’s staff appointed under sub-paragraph (1) is not service in the civil service of the state.

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- 12 (1) The Commissioner may make arrangements for persons to be seconded to the Commissioner to serve as members of the Commissioner's staff.
- (2) The arrangements may include provision for payments by the Commissioner to the person with whom the arrangements are made or directly to seconded staff (or both).
- (3) A period of secondment to the Commissioner does not affect the continuity of a person's employment with the employer from whose service he or she is seconded (and, in particular, nothing in paragraph 11(4) affects such a person's continuity of service in the civil service of the state).
- 13 Before appointing staff under paragraph 11 or making arrangements under paragraph 12(1), the Commissioner must obtain the approval of the Secretary of State as to the Commissioner's policies on—
- (a) the number of staff to be appointed or seconded;
 - (b) payments to be made to or in respect of staff;
 - (c) the terms and conditions on which staff are to be appointed or seconded.

Financial and other assistance from the Secretary of State

- 14 (1) The Secretary of State may make payments and provide other financial assistance to the Commissioner.
- (2) The Secretary of State may—
- (a) provide staff in accordance with arrangements made by the Secretary of State and the Commissioner under paragraph 12;
 - (b) provide premises, facilities or other assistance to the Commissioner.

Application of seal and proof of documents

- 15 (1) The application of the Commissioner's seal must be authenticated by the signature of—
- (a) the Commissioner, or
 - (b) a person who has been authorised by the Commissioner for that purpose (whether generally or specially).
- (2) A document purporting to be duly executed under the seal—
- (a) is to be received in evidence, and
 - (b) is to be treated as duly executed unless the contrary is shown.

Incidental powers

- 16 The Commissioner may do anything that is calculated to facilitate the carrying out of the Commissioner's functions or is conducive or incidental to the carrying out of those functions.

Exemption from liability for damages

- 17 (1) The following are exempt from liability in damages for anything done or omitted in the exercise or purported exercise of their functions—
- (a) the Commissioner,
 - (b) a Deputy Commissioner,
 - (c) a member of staff acting as the Commissioner under paragraph 8(2)(c), and

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(d) any other staff working for the Commissioner.

(2) But sub-paragraph (1) does not apply—

- (a) if the act or omission is shown to have been in bad faith, or
- (b) so as to prevent an award of damages made in respect of an act or omission on the ground that the act or omission was unlawful as a result of section 6(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998 (acts of public authorities).

Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967

- 18 In Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967 (departments etc subject to investigation), at the appropriate place insert—
“Small Business Commissioner.”

House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975

- 19 In Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (other disqualifying offices), at the appropriate place insert—
“Small Business Commissioner or Deputy Small Business Commissioner.”

Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975

- 20 In Part III of Schedule 1 to the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 (other disqualifying offices), at the appropriate place insert—
“Small Business Commissioner or Deputy Small Business Commissioner.”

Freedom of Information Act 2000

- 21 In Part 6 of Schedule 1 to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (public authorities), at the appropriate place insert—
“Small Business Commissioner.”

SCHEDULE 2

Section 14

BUSINESS IMPACT TARGET: CONSEQUENTIAL AND RELATED AMENDMENTS

- 1 The Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 is amended as follows.
- 2 (1) In section 23 (Secretary of State’s duty to publish reports in respect of the business impact target), subsection (3) (things to be included in a report) is amended as follows.
- (2) Omit the “and” at the end of paragraph (e).
- (3) In paragraph (f) (report to include a list of certain regulatory provisions) for the words from “which have” to the end substitute “which—
- (i) have come into force or ceased to be in force during the reporting period,
 - (ii) fall within section 22(6)(a) or (b), and
 - (iii) do not fall within paragraph (a).”.

(4) After that paragraph insert—

- “(g) a summary of all the regulatory provisions (as defined in section 22(3)) which—
- (i) have come into force or ceased to be in force during the reporting period,
 - (ii) fall within section 22(6)(c), and
 - (iii) do not fall within paragraph (a).”

3 In that section, after subsection (3) insert—

- “(3A) The contribution of qualifying regulatory provisions which have come into force or ceased to be in force during preceding reporting periods to the aggregate economic impact mentioned in subsection (3)(d) is to be assessed by reference to the assessments in relation to those provisions included in reports in respect of those periods under subsection (3)(b).”

4 After section 24 insert—

“24A Duty on relevant regulators to assess economic impact etc

- (1) A relevant regulator must publish the required documents in respect of each reporting period during the relevant period.
- (2) The required documents are—
 - (a) a list of all qualifying regulatory provisions which—
 - (i) have effect by virtue of the exercise of a function conferred on the regulator, and
 - (ii) have come into force or ceased to be in force during the reporting period;
 - (b) an assessment verified by the body appointed under section 25 of the economic impact on business activities of each qualifying regulatory provision falling within paragraph (a) made by reference to the methodology published under section 21(3)(b);
 - (c) a summary of all regulatory provisions (as defined in section 22(3)) which—
 - (i) have effect by virtue of the exercise of a function conferred on the regulator,
 - (ii) have come into force or ceased to be in force during the reporting period, and
 - (iii) do not fall within paragraph (a).
- (3) The required documents must be published no later than two weeks after the end of the reporting period, if they are in respect of a reporting period mentioned in any of section 23(7)(a) to (d).
- (4) If the required documents are in respect of a reporting period mentioned in section 23(7)(e)—
 - (a) they must be published at least two weeks before the dissolution of Parliament;
 - (b) the references to qualifying regulatory provisions or regulatory provisions which have come into force or ceased to be in force during the reporting period include qualifying regulatory provisions

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or regulatory provisions which are expected to come into force or to cease to be in force during that reporting period.

- (5) A relevant regulator must have regard to any guidance issued from time to time by the Secretary of State in relation to the required documents.
- (6) The guidance may, in particular, include guidance as to—
- (a) information that should be published, or given to the body appointed under section 25, in advance of the publication of a required document;
 - (b) the time when a required document should be published (subject to subsections (3) and (4)(a));
 - (c) the form of a required document or the manner in which it should be published.
- (7) In this section “relevant regulator” has the same meaning as in section 22 (see subsection (9) of that section).”

5 In section 26 (amending the business impact target etc) after subsection (4) insert—

- “(5) If the Secretary of State amends the thing mentioned in subsection (1)(c) a relevant regulator must—
- (a) amend anything already published under section 24A or this section so that it takes account of the amendments;
 - (b) make a back-dated assessment in relation to any regulatory provision which—
 - (i) is a qualifying regulatory provision by virtue of the amendments,
 - (ii) has effect by virtue of the exercise of a function conferred on the regulator, and
 - (iii) came into force or ceased to be in force in a past reporting period;
 - (c) publish anything amended and any back-dated assessment.
- (6) A “back-dated assessment” is an assessment of the economic impact on business activities of a regulatory provision mentioned in subsection (5)(b), in respect of the past reporting period in which the provision came into force or ceased to be in force, made by reference to the methodology published under section 21(3)(b).
- (7) If the Secretary of State amends the thing mentioned in subsection (1)(d) a relevant regulator must—
- (a) amend any assessment or back-dated assessment already published under section 24A or this section so that it takes account of the amendments;
 - (b) publish any amended assessment or back-dated assessment.
- (8) Each back-dated assessment, amended assessment or amended back-dated assessment is to be verified by the body appointed under section 25 before it is published.
- (9) If the Secretary of State amends the thing mentioned in subsection (1)(c) or (d), a relevant regulator must have regard to any guidance issued by the

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Secretary of State in relation to anything to be published under subsection (5) or (7) (any “updating document”).

- (10) The guidance may, in particular, include guidance as to—
- (a) information that should be published, or given to the body appointed under section 25, in advance of the publication of an updating document;
 - (b) the time when an updating document should be published;
 - (c) the form of an updating document or the manner in which it should be published.
- (11) In this section “relevant regulator” has the same meaning as in section 22 (see subsection (9) of that section).”

SCHEDULE 3

Section 20

PRIMARY AUTHORITY SCHEME: NEW SCHEDULE 4A TO RESA 2008

This is the Schedule 4A to be substituted for Schedule 4 to the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008—

“SCHEDULE 4A

Sections 25B and 25C

REFERENCES TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE

PART 1

ENFORCEMENT ACTION BY PRIMARY AUTHORITY

- 1 (1) If the primary authority notifies the regulated person, or a member of the regulated group, under section 25B(2)(a) that it proposes to take enforcement action against the regulated person or the member, the regulated person or the member may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, refer the proposed enforcement action to the Secretary of State.
- (2) On a reference under sub-paragraph (1) the Secretary of State must—
- (a) if satisfied as to the matters in sub-paragraph (3), direct the primary authority not to take the proposed enforcement action;
 - (b) otherwise, consent to the action.
- (3) The matters referred to in sub-paragraph (2) are that—
- (a) the proposed enforcement action is inconsistent with advice or guidance previously given by the primary authority (generally or specifically), and
 - (b) the advice or guidance was correct and properly given.
- (4) If the Secretary of State directs the primary authority not to take the proposed enforcement action, the Secretary of State may direct the primary authority to take some other enforcement action (and section 25B does not apply in relation to that other action).

PART 2

ENFORCEMENT ACTION OTHER THAN BY PRIMARY AUTHORITY

Reference by an enforcing authority

- 2 (1) If the primary authority directs an enforcing authority under section 25C(4) not to take the proposed enforcement action, the enforcing authority may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, refer the proposed action to the Secretary of State.
- (2) On a reference under sub-paragraph (1) the Secretary of State must—
 - (a) if satisfied as to the matters in sub-paragraph (3), confirm the direction;
 - (b) otherwise, revoke the direction.
- (3) The matters referred to in sub-paragraph (2) are that—
 - (a) the proposed enforcement action is inconsistent with advice or guidance previously given by the primary authority (generally or specifically), and
 - (b) the advice or guidance was correct and properly given.
- (4) If the Secretary of State confirms the direction, the Secretary of State may direct the enforcing authority to take some other enforcement action (and section 25C does not apply in relation to that other action).

Reference by regulated person or member of the regulated group

- 3 (1) If section 25C applies and the primary authority does not direct the enforcing authority (under subsection (4) of that section) not to take the proposed enforcement action, the regulated person or the member of the regulated group may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, refer the action to the Secretary of State.
- (2) On a reference under sub-paragraph (1) the Secretary of State must—
 - (a) if satisfied as to the matters in sub-paragraph (3), direct the enforcing authority not to take the proposed enforcement action;
 - (b) otherwise, consent to the action.
- (3) The matters referred to in sub-paragraph (2) are that—
 - (a) the proposed enforcement action is inconsistent with advice or guidance previously given by the primary authority (generally or specifically), and
 - (b) the advice or guidance was correct and properly given.
- (4) If the Secretary of State directs the enforcing authority not to take the proposed enforcement action, the Secretary of State may direct the enforcing authority to take some other enforcement action (and section 25C does not apply in relation to that other action).

Reference by primary authority

- 4 (1) The primary authority may, with the consent of the Secretary of State, instead of making a determination under section 25C(4) as to whether to direct an enforcing authority not to take proposed enforcement action, refer the action to the Secretary of State.
- (2) On a reference under this paragraph the Secretary of State must—

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- (a) if satisfied as to the matters in sub-paragraph (3), direct the enforcing authority not to take the proposed enforcement action;
 - (b) otherwise, consent to the action.
- (3) The matters referred to in sub-paragraph (2) are that—
- (a) the proposed enforcement action is inconsistent with advice or guidance previously given by the primary authority (generally or specifically), and
 - (b) the advice or guidance was correct and properly given.
- (4) If the Secretary of State directs the enforcing authority not to take the proposed enforcement action, the Secretary of State may direct the enforcing authority to take some other enforcement action (and section 25C does not apply in relation to that other action).

PART 3

GENERAL

Timing

- 5
- (1) Any reference under this Schedule must be made as soon as is reasonably practicable, and in any event within the referral period.
 - (2) The “referral period” for the purposes of a reference under paragraph 1(1) is the period which—
 - (a) begins when the regulated person or the member is notified under section 25B(2)(a) of the proposed enforcement action, and
 - (b) ends at the end of the tenth working day after the day on which the period begins, or at such later time as the Secretary of State may direct.
 - (3) The “referral period” for the purposes of a reference under paragraph 2(1) is the period which—
 - (a) begins when the enforcing authority is directed under section 25C(4) not to take the proposed enforcement action, and
 - (b) ends at the end of the tenth working day after the day on which the period begins, or at such later time as the Secretary of State may direct.
 - (4) The “referral period” for the purposes of a reference under paragraph 3(1) is the period which—
 - (a) begins when the regulated person or the member is informed under section 25C(6)(a) that the enforcing authority continues to propose to take the enforcement action, and
 - (b) ends at the end of the tenth working day after the day on which the period begins, or at such later time as the Secretary of State may direct.
 - (5) The “referral period” for the purposes of a reference under paragraph 4(1) is the relevant period under section 25C(9).
 - (6) The Secretary of State must determine a reference under this Schedule within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the reference is made.
 - (7) The primary authority (in the case of a reference under paragraph 1(1)) or the enforcing authority (in the case of a reference under paragraph 2(1), 3(1) or 4(1))

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may not take the proposed enforcement action at any time after the making of the reference and before its determination.

Consultation

- 6 (1) Before determining a reference under this Schedule, the Secretary of State—
- (a) must consult any relevant regulator, where appropriate, and
 - (b) may consult other persons.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(a), “relevant regulator” means a person who has regulatory functions which relate to the matter to which the determination relates.
- (3) But a person is not a “relevant regulator” within the meaning of sub-paragraph (1)(a) if—
- (a) the person is a qualifying regulator, and
 - (b) the partnership function pursuant to which the proposed enforcement action would be taken is a relevant function of the person.

Information

- 7 (1) For the purposes of determining whether to consent to a reference under this Schedule, or of determining such a reference, the Secretary of State may require any of the following to provide the Secretary of State with information—
- (a) the primary authority;
 - (b) in the case of a reference under paragraph 2(1), 3(1) or 4(1), the enforcing authority;
 - (c) the regulated person concerned or the member of the regulated group concerned.
- (2) The information must be information which the authority, person or member may lawfully provide to the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State’s costs

- 8 The Secretary of State may require the regulated person or a member of the regulated group to pay reasonable costs incurred by the Secretary of State as a result of—
- (a) a reference by the regulated person or the member under paragraph 1(1) or 3(1), or
 - (b) an application by the regulated person or the member for consent to make such a reference.

Procedure

- 9 The Secretary of State may by regulations make further provision as to the procedure to be followed for the purposes of this Schedule.”

SCHEDULE 4

Section 22

THE INSTITUTE FOR APPRENTICESHIPS

- 1 The Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009 is amended as follows.
- 2 In Part 1 (apprenticeships, study and training) before Chapter A1 insert—

“CHAPTER ZA1

THE INSTITUTE FOR APPRENTICESHIPS

Establishment

ZA1 The Institute for Apprenticeships

- (1) A body corporate known as the Institute for Apprenticeships is established.
- (2) In this Act that body is referred to as “the IfA”.
- (3) Schedule A1 makes further provision about the IfA.

General duties and functions

ZA2 General duties

- (1) So far as relevant, and subject to any notice given by the Secretary of State under subsection (2), in performing its functions the IfA must have regard to—
 - (a) the reasonable requirements of industry, commerce, finance, the professions and other employers regarding education and training within the IfA’s remit;
 - (b) the reasonable requirements of persons who may wish to undertake education and training within the IfA’s remit;
 - (c) the need to ensure that education and training within the IfA’s remit is of an appropriate quality;
 - (d) the need to ensure that education and training within the IfA’s remit represents good value in relation to financial resources provided out of public funds;
 - (e) any information provided to it by any person designated by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (2) The Secretary of State may give a notice in writing to the IfA setting out other matters to which the IfA must have regard when performing its functions.
- (3) The Secretary of State may not give a notice under subsection (2) more than once in any financial year (within the meaning given by section ZA6(6)), except as provided by subsection (4).
- (4) Where in a financial year—
 - (a) a notice is given under subsection (2), and

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- (b) after the giving of the notice a new Parliament meets for the first time,
the Secretary of State may give one further notice under subsection (2) in that year.
- (5) The IfA must perform its functions efficiently and effectively.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, education or training is within the IfA's remit if the education or training is or may be provided in the course of an approved English apprenticeship.
- (7) Subsection (1) and any notice under subsection (2) do not apply in relation to functions that are—
- (a) delegated by directions under section ZA4, or
 - (b) conferred by regulations under section ZA5,
- unless the directions or regulations provide for them to apply in relation to the functions.
- (8) Where directions or regulations so provide, the directions or regulations—
- (a) may provide for any education or training to which the functions relate to be treated as within the IfA's remit for the purposes of this section;
 - (b) may provide for subsection (1) and any notice under subsection (2) to apply in relation to the functions with such modifications as the Secretary of State thinks fit.
- (9) The Secretary of State must—
- (a) publish in such manner as the Secretary of State thinks fit any notice under subsection (2), and
 - (b) lay a copy of it before Parliament.

ZA3 Provision of advice and assistance to the Secretary of State etc

- (1) The IfA may, if requested to do so by the Secretary of State, provide the Secretary of State with advice and assistance in connection with the Secretary of State's functions relating to apprenticeships in relation to England.
- (2) The Secretary of State's functions mentioned in subsection (1) include those under section 100(1A) or otherwise relating to the funding of apprenticeships in relation to England.

ZA4 Delegation of functions to the IfA by Secretary of State

- (1) The Secretary of State may by direction delegate to the IfA any of the Secretary of State's functions relating to apprenticeships in relation to England.
- (2) The functions may be delegated—
 - (a) to any extent that the Secretary of State specifies in the direction, and
 - (b) subject to any conditions that the Secretary of State specifies in the direction.

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- (3) The Secretary of State’s functions mentioned in subsection (1) include those under section 100(1A) or otherwise relating to the funding of apprenticeships in relation to England.

ZA5 Conferral of further functions on the IfA by regulations

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations confer on the IfA such functions relating to apprenticeships in relation to England as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (2) A function conferred by regulations under subsection (1) may involve the exercise of a discretion.

ZA6 Annual and other reports

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after the end of each financial year, the IfA must prepare an annual report.
- (2) An annual report is a report which includes—
- (a) a description of what the IfA has done during the year, including a description of what the IfA has done as a result of any notice given by the Secretary of State under section ZA2(2),
 - (b) the statement of accounts prepared for that year under paragraph 11 of Schedule A1, and
 - (c) such other provision as the Secretary of State may direct.
- (3) The IfA must send the report to the Secretary of State as soon as reasonably practicable after it has been prepared.
- (4) The Secretary of State must lay a copy of the report before Parliament.
- (5) The Secretary of State may direct the IfA to prepare, and send to the Secretary of State, as soon as reasonably practicable a report on any matter relating to its functions.
- (6) In this section “financial year” means—
- (a) the period beginning with the day on which this section comes into force and ending with the following 31 March, and
 - (b) each successive period of 12 months.

Compliance

ZA7 Secretary of State directions where the IfA fails to discharge duties etc

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that the IfA—

- (a) has failed to discharge a duty imposed on it by or under this Act, or
- (b) has acted or is proposing to act in an unreasonable way in exercising any function,

the Secretary of State may give the IfA such directions as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

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

Directions

ZA8 General provision about directions under Chapters ZA1 and A1

- (1) This section applies to a direction given to the IfA by the Secretary of State under this Chapter or Chapter A1.
- (2) The IfA must comply with the direction.
- (3) The direction must be in writing.”

3 Before section A1 insert—

“Introductory”

4 In section A1 (meaning of “approved English apprenticeship”), in subsection (3)(a) for “the Secretary of State has published an approved apprenticeship standard under section A2” substitute “an approved apprenticeship standard has been published under section A2”.

5 For section A2 (approved apprenticeship standards) substitute—

“Publication of standards and assessment plans

A2 Apprenticeship standards and assessment plans

- (1) The IfA must publish—
 - (a) standards for such sectors of work as the IfA considers appropriate for the purposes of this Chapter, and
 - (b) assessment plans in respect of published standards.
- (2) Each standard must—
 - (a) describe the sector of work to which it relates, and
 - (b) if there is more than one standard for the sector, describe the kind of work within the sector to which it relates.
- (3) Each standard must set out the outcomes that persons seeking to complete an approved English apprenticeship are expected to attain in order to achieve the standard.
- (4) An assessment plan in respect of a standard is a plan in accordance with which a person’s attainment of the outcomes set out in the standard is to be assessed.
- (5) Each assessment plan must—
 - (a) specify the standard to which it relates, and
 - (b) set out the proposed arrangements for evaluating the quality of any assessment provided for by the plan.
- (6) The following provisions supplement the provision made by this section—
 - section A2A makes provision about the preparation of apprenticeship standards and assessment plans;

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sections A2B to A2D make provision related to ensuring the quality of apprenticeship assessments;
sections A2E and A2F make provision about the review, revision and withdrawal of apprenticeship standards and assessment plans;
section A2G makes provision for independent examinations of apprenticeship standards and assessment plans;
section A2H makes provision about the maintenance of a published list of apprenticeship standards and assessment plans;
section A2I provides for the automatic transfer to the IfA of copyright in apprenticeship standards and assessment plans.

A2A Preparation of apprenticeship standards and assessment plans

- (1) Each standard or assessment plan published under section A2 must have been prepared by a group of persons and approved by the IfA.
- (2) The group of persons that prepared a standard or assessment plan published under section A2 must have been approved by the IfA for the purposes of this section.
- (3) The IfA may provide advice or assistance to a group of persons in connection with the preparation of a standard or assessment plan.
- (4) The IfA must publish—
 - (a) information about matters that it takes into account when deciding whether or not to approve standards or plans for the purposes of subsection (1);
 - (b) information about matters that it takes into account when deciding whether or not to approve groups of persons for the purposes of subsection (2).
- (5) When making a decision of the kind mentioned in subsection (4)(a) or (b) in a particular case, the IfA may also take into account such other matters as it considers appropriate in the case in question.
- (6) Information published under subsection (4) may be revised or replaced, and the IfA must publish under that subsection any revised or replacement information.

Quality assurance

A2B Evaluation of quality of apprenticeship assessments

- (1) The IfA must secure that evaluations are carried out of the quality of apprenticeship assessments provided by persons in relation to assessment plans published under section A2.
- (2) “Apprenticeship assessment” means the assessment of a person’s attainment of the outcomes set out in the standard to which the assessment plan relates.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) the IfA may approve or make arrangements for other persons to carry out evaluations.

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A2C Unsatisfactory apprenticeship assessments

- (1) If the IfA considers that the quality of any apprenticeship assessment provided by a person is or may become unsatisfactory, it may carry out a review of the assessment, or make arrangements with another person for the carrying out of such a review.
- (2) The IfA may, in consequence of a review, make arrangements for the purpose of improving the quality of the assessment to which the review relates.
- (3) If the IfA—
 - (a) considers that the quality of any apprenticeship assessment provided by a person is or may become unsatisfactory, or
 - (b) that a person who provides an apprenticeship assessment has failed to co-operate with a review carried out under this section or with arrangements made under subsection (2),it may report the matter to the Secretary of State or such other person as the IfA considers appropriate.
- (4) A report under subsection (3) may contain recommendations as to the action to be taken by the person to whom the report is made.
- (5) The IfA may publish a report under subsection (3).

A2D Committee to advise on quality evaluations etc

- (1) The IfA may establish a committee with—
 - (a) the function of giving the IfA advice on the performance of its functions under sections A2B and A2C, and
 - (b) such other functions as may be conferred on the committee by the IfA.
- (2) A majority of the members of the committee—
 - (a) must be persons who appear to the IfA to have experience of the assessment of education or training, and
 - (b) must not be members of the IfA.
- (3) Subject to that, Schedule A1 applies to a committee established under this section as it applies to committees established under paragraph 7 of that Schedule.

Review, revision and withdrawal

A2E Regular reviews of published standards and assessment plans

- (1) The IfA must maintain arrangements for the review at regular intervals of each standard or assessment plan published under this Chapter, with a view to determining whether the standard or plan ought to be revised or withdrawn.

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- (2) In respect of each standard or assessment plan published under this Chapter, the IfA must publish information about the intervals at which those reviews are to be conducted.

A2F Revision or withdrawal of published standards and assessment plans

- (1) The IfA may—
 - (a) publish a revised version of a standard or assessment plan published under this Chapter, or
 - (b) withdraw a standard or assessment plan published under this Chapter (with or without publishing another in its place).
- (2) Section A2A applies in relation to a revised version of a standard or plan published under this section as it applies in relation to a standard or plan published under section A2.

Other provisions about English approved apprenticeships

A2G Examinations by independent third parties

- (1) Before the IfA approves a standard or assessment plan for the purposes of section A2A(1) it must make arrangements for the carrying out of an examination of the standard or plan by an independent third party.
- (2) The duty imposed by subsection (1) does not apply in relation to a revised version of a standard or assessment plan, but the IfA may, for the purposes of a review under section A2E or at any other time, make arrangements for the carrying out of an examination of a standard or assessment plan by an independent third party.
- (3) Where an examination of a standard or assessment plan is carried out under this section, the IfA must take account of the finding of the examination in exercising its functions in relation to the standard or plan under this Chapter.
- (4) Nothing in subsection (1) prevents the IfA deciding to reject a standard or assessment plan without first making arrangements for the carrying out of an examination by an independent third party.

A2H List of published standards and assessment plans

- (1) The IfA must maintain a list of the standards and assessment plans published by it under this Chapter.
- (2) In respect of each standard and plan listed (including any revised version), the list must include details of when it comes into force.
- (3) Where a revised version is listed, the list must include a general description of the cases to which the revised version applies.
- (4) Where a standard or plan has been withdrawn, the list must include details of when the withdrawal comes into force and a general description of the cases to which it applies.

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- (5) The IfA must secure that the list is available free of charge at all reasonable times.

A2I Transfer of copyright in standards and assessment plans

- (1) This section applies where—
- (a) a standard or assessment plan is approved by the IfA under section A2A, and
 - (b) a person (other than the IfA) is entitled, immediately before the time the approval is given, to any right or interest in any copyright in the standard or plan.
- (2) The right or interest is, by virtue of this section, transferred from that person to the IfA at the time the approval is given.
- (3) The IfA must ensure that a standard or assessment plan in relation to which a right or interest has transferred by virtue of subsection (2) is made available to the public, subject to any conditions that the IfA considers appropriate.”

- 6 (1) Section A3 (power to issue apprenticeship certificate) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) for “to” substitute “in respect of”.
- (3) In subsection (2), for paragraph (b) substitute—
- “(b) the supply by the Secretary of State of apprenticeship certificates issued under that subsection, and copies of those certificates, to—
 - (i) persons in respect of whom they were issued;
 - (ii) persons for whom those persons work or have worked under approved English apprenticeship agreements to which the certificates relate.”
- 7 In section 122 (sharing of information for education and training purposes)—
- (a) in subsection (3) (persons who may provide and receive information), after paragraph (f) insert—
 - “(g) the IfA.”;
 - (b) in subsection (5) (functions for the purposes of which information may be provided)—
 - (i) omit the “or” at the end of paragraph (b), and
 - (ii) after paragraph (b) insert—
 - “(ba) any function of the IfA, or”.
- 8 In section 262(6) (orders and regulations subject to affirmative procedure) before paragraph (ab) insert—
- “(aab) regulations under section ZA5;”
- 9 Before Schedule 1 insert—

“SCHEDULE
A1

THE INSTITUTE FOR APPRENTICESHIPS

Status

- 1 The IfA is to perform its functions on behalf of the Crown.

Membership

- 2 (1) The IfA is to consist of—
- (a) a member appointed by the Secretary of State to chair the IfA (“the chair”);
 - (b) the chief executive appointed in accordance with paragraph 5;
 - (c) at least 4 and no more than 10 other members appointed by the Secretary of State.
- (2) The chair and members appointed under sub-paragraph (1)(c) are referred to in this Schedule as the “non-executive members”.

Tenure of non-executive members

- 3 (1) The non-executive members hold and vacate office in accordance with the terms of their appointment.
- (2) Those terms are to be determined by the Secretary of State, subject to the following provisions of this Schedule.
- (3) A non-executive member must not be appointed for a term of more than five years.
- (4) A non-executive member may resign from office at any time by giving written notice to the Secretary of State.
- (5) The Secretary of State may remove a non-executive member from office on either of the following grounds—
- (a) inability or unfitness to carry out the duties of office;
 - (b) absence from the IfA’s meetings for a continuous period of more than 6 months without the IfA’s permission.
- (6) The previous appointment of a person as a non-executive member does not affect the person’s eligibility for re-appointment.

Remuneration of non-executive members

- 4 (1) The IfA must, if the Secretary of State requires it to do so, pay remuneration, allowances and expenses to its non-executive members.
- (2) The IfA must, if the Secretary of State requires it to do so, pay, or make provision for the payment of, a pension, allowances or gratuities to or in respect of a person who is or has been a non-executive member.

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- (3) If a person ceases to be a non-executive member of the IfA and the Secretary of State decides that the person should be compensated because of special circumstances, the IfA must pay compensation to the person.
- (4) The amount of a payment under sub-paragraph (1), (2) or (3) is to be determined by the Secretary of State.
- (5) Service as a non-executive member is one of the kinds of service to which a scheme under section 1 of the Superannuation Act 1972 (superannuation schemes as respects civil servants etc) can apply (see Schedule 1 to that Act).
- (6) The IfA must pay to the Minister for the Civil Service, at such times as the Minister may direct, such sums as the Minister may determine in respect of any increase attributable to the provision of pensions, allowances or gratuities under section 1 of the Superannuation Act 1972 payable to or in respect of non-executive members in the sums payable out of money provided by Parliament under the Superannuation Act 1972.

Chief executive and other staff

- 5
 - (1) The first chief executive is to be appointed by the Secretary of State on conditions of service determined by the Secretary of State, after consulting the chair.
 - (2) Subsequent chief executives are to be appointed by the IfA after consulting the Secretary of State.
 - (3) The chief executive must not be appointed for a term of more than five years.
 - (4) The previous appointment of a person as chief executive does not affect the person's eligibility for re-appointment.
 - (5) The chief executive holds that office as a member of staff of the IfA.
 - (6) The IfA may appoint other members of staff.
 - (7) Service as a member of staff of the IfA is employment in the civil service of the State.
 - (8) The following are to be determined by the IfA with the approval of the Secretary of State—
 - (a) the number of members of staff of the IfA (in addition to the chief executive);
 - (b) the conditions of service of staff of the IfA.
 - (9) Sub-paragraph (8)(b) is subject to sub-paragraph (1).

Arrangements with Secretary of State

- 6 The Secretary of State and the IfA may enter into arrangements with each other for the provision to the IfA by the Secretary of State, on such terms as may be agreed, of staff, accommodation or services.

Committees

- 7 (1) The IfA may establish committees, and any committee established by the IfA may establish sub-committees.
- (2) The IfA may—
- (a) dissolve a sub-committee established under sub-paragraph (1), or
 - (b) alter the purposes for which such a sub-committee is established.
- (3) In this Schedule a committee or sub-committee established under sub-paragraph (1) is referred to as an “IfA committee”.
- (4) An IfA committee must include at least two persons who are members of the IfA or its staff.
- (5) The IfA may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, arrange for the payment of remuneration, allowances and expenses to any person who—
- (a) is a member of an IfA committee, but
 - (b) is not a member of the IfA or its staff.
- (6) The IfA must, if directed to do so by the Secretary of State, review—
- (a) the structure of IfA committees, and
 - (b) the scope of the activities of each IfA committee.

Procedure

- 8 (1) The IfA may regulate—
- (a) its own proceedings (including quorum), and
 - (b) the procedure (including quorum) of IfA committees.
- (2) The validity of proceedings of the IfA, or of an IfA committee, is not affected by—
- (a) a vacancy;
 - (b) a defective appointment.

Exercise of functions

- 9 (1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), the IfA may authorise any of the following to exercise functions on its behalf—
- (a) a member of the IfA;
 - (b) a member of the IfA’s staff;
 - (c) an IfA committee;
 - (d) any other person.

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- (2) The IfA may not authorise any of the functions under sections A2, A2A and A2E to A2I to be exercised on its behalf—
 - (a) under sub-paragraph (1)(c), by a committee a majority of the members of which are not members of the IfA's staff, or
 - (b) under sub-paragraph (1)(d).
- (3) The IfA may authorise the exercise on its behalf of functions that have been—
 - (a) delegated to the IfA by directions under section ZA4, or
 - (b) conferred on the IfA by regulations under section ZA5, only if and to the extent that the directions or regulations so provide.

Supplementary powers

- 10 (1) The IfA may—
- (a) provide information or advice to any person in connection with any of the IfA's functions;
 - (b) co-operate or work jointly with any person where it is appropriate to do so for the efficient and effective performance of any of the IfA's functions;
 - (c) carry out research for the purposes of, or in connection with, the IfA's functions;
 - (d) do anything else that the IfA considers necessary or appropriate for the purposes of, or in connection with, its functions.
- (2) The power in sub-paragraph (1)(d) is subject to any restrictions imposed by or under any provision of any Act.
- (3) The IfA may not borrow money.
- (4) The IfA may not, without the consent of the Secretary of State—
- (a) lend money,
 - (b) form, participate in forming or invest in a company, or
 - (c) form, participate in forming or otherwise become a member of a charitable incorporated organisation (within the meaning of section 69A of the Charities Act 1993).
- (5) In sub-paragraph (4) the reference to investing in a company includes a reference to becoming a member of the company and to investing in it by the acquisition of any assets, securities or rights or otherwise.

Accounts and reports

- 11 (1) The IfA must—
- (a) keep proper accounts and proper records in relation to its accounts, and
 - (b) prepare in respect of each financial year a statement of accounts.
- (2) Each statement of accounts must comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to—
- (a) the information to be contained in it,

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- (b) the manner in which such information is to be presented, or
 - (c) the methods and principles according to which the statement is to be prepared.
- (3) The IfA must send a copy of each statement of accounts to—
- (a) the Secretary of State, and
 - (b) the Comptroller and Auditor General,
- before the end of the month of August following the financial year to which the statement relates.
- (4) The Comptroller and Auditor General must—
- (a) examine, certify and report on each statement of accounts, and
 - (b) send a copy of each report and certified statement to the Secretary of State.
- (5) The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament—
- (a) a copy of each statement sent to the Secretary of State under sub-paragraph (3), and
 - (b) a copy of each report and certified statement sent to the Secretary of State under sub-paragraph (4).
- (6) “Financial year” has the meaning given by section ZA6(6) (annual and other reports).

Application of seal and proof of documents

- 12 (1) The application of the IfA’s seal must be authenticated by the signature of—
- (a) the chief executive, or
 - (b) a member of the IfA who has been authorised by the IfA for that purpose (whether generally or specifically).
- (2) A document purporting to be duly executed under the IfA’s seal, or signed on its behalf—
- (a) is to be received in evidence, and
 - (b) is to be treated as executed or signed in that way, unless the contrary is proved.

Funding

- 13 (1) The Secretary of State may make grants to the IfA, or provide the IfA with any other kind of financial assistance, subject to any conditions that the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (2) The conditions may, in particular—
- (a) enable the Secretary of State to require full or partial repayment of sums paid by the Secretary of State if any of the conditions are not complied with;
 - (b) require the payment of interest in respect of any period during which a sum due to the Secretary of State in accordance with any of the conditions remains unpaid.”

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- 10 In Schedule 1 to the Superannuation Act 1972, in the list of “Offices”, at the appropriate place insert—
“Non-executive member of the Institute for Apprenticeships.”
- 11 In Part 6 of Schedule 1 to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (public authorities) at the appropriate place insert—
“The Institute for Apprenticeships.”

SCHEDULE 5

Section 33

SUNDAY WORKING

Employment Rights Act 1996

- 1 The Employment Rights Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- 2 In section 41 (opted-out shop workers and betting workers), for subsection (3) substitute—
“(3) In this Act “notice period”, in relation to an opted-out shop worker or an opted-out betting worker, means—
(a) in the case of an opted-out shop worker who does shop work in or about a large shop, the period of one month beginning with the day on which the opting-out notice concerned was given;
(b) in any other case, the period of three months beginning with that day.
This subsection is subject to sections 41D(2) and 42(2).”
- 3 After section 41 insert—

“41A Notice of objection by shop workers to working additional hours on Sunday

- (1) A shop worker may at any time give to his or her employer a written notice, signed and dated by the shop worker, to the effect that he or she objects to doing shop work for additional hours on Sunday.
- (2) In this Part—
“additional hours” means any number of hours of shop work that a shop worker is (or could be) required to work under a contract of employment on Sunday that are (or would be) in excess of the shop worker’s normal Sunday working hours;
“objection notice” means a notice given under subsection (1).
- (3) The “normal Sunday working hours” of a shop worker are to be calculated in accordance with regulations.
- (4) Regulations under this section may provide—
(a) for the calculation to be determined (for example) by reference to the average number of hours that the shop worker has worked on Sundays during a period specified or described in the regulations;
(b) for a calculation of the kind mentioned in paragraph (a) to be varied in special cases;

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- (c) for the right to give an objection notice not to be exercisable in special cases (and subsection (1) is subject to provision made by virtue of this paragraph).
- (5) Provision under subsection (4)(b) or (c) may, in particular, include provision—
 - (a) about how the calculation of normal Sunday working hours is to be made in the case of a shop worker who has not been employed for a sufficient period of time to enable a calculation to be made as otherwise provided for in the regulations;
 - (b) for the right to give an objection notice not to be exercisable by such a shop worker until he or she has completed a period of employment specified or described in the regulations.
- (6) But regulations under this section may not include provision preventing a shop worker who has been continuously employed under a contract of employment for a period of one year or more from giving to the employer an objection notice.
- (7) Regulations under this section may make different provision for different purposes.

41B Explanatory statement: persons who become shop workers

- (1) This section applies where a person becomes a shop worker who, under a contract of employment, is or may be required to do shop work on Sundays.
- (2) The employer must give to the shop worker a written statement informing the shop worker of the following rights—
 - (a) the right to object to working on Sundays by giving the employer an opting-out notice (if section 40 applies to the shop worker);
 - (b) the right to object to doing shop work for additional hours on Sundays by giving the employer an objection notice.
- (3) The statement must be given before the end of the period of two months beginning with the day on which the person becomes a shop worker as mentioned in subsection (1).
- (4) An employer does not fail to comply with subsections (2) and (3) in a case where, before the end of the period referred to in subsection (3), the shop worker has given to the employer an opting-out notice (and that notice has not been withdrawn).
- (5) A statement under this section must comply with such requirements as to form and content as regulations may provide.
- (6) Regulations under this section may make different provision for different purposes.

41C Explanatory statement: shop workers at commencement date

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) under a contract of employment a shop worker is or may be required to do shop work on Sundays, and

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- (b) the shop worker was employed under that contract on the day before the commencement date.
- (2) The shop worker's employer must give to the shop worker a written statement informing the shop worker of the rights mentioned in section 41B(2).
- (3) The statement must be given before the end of the period of two months beginning with the commencement date.
- (4) An employer does not fail to comply with subsections (2) and (3) in a case where, before the end of the period referred to in subsection (3), the shop worker has given to the employer an opting-out notice (and that notice has not been withdrawn).
- (5) A statement under this section must comply with such requirements as to form and content as regulations may provide.
- (6) Regulations under this section may make different provision for different purposes.
- (7) In this section "commencement date" means the date appointed by regulations under section 44 of the Enterprise Act 2016 for the coming into force of section 33 of, and Schedule 5 to, that Act.

41D Failure to give explanatory statement under section 41B or 41C

- (1) This section applies if an employer fails to give to a shop worker a written statement in accordance with—
 - (a) section 41B(2) and (3), or
 - (b) section 41C(2) and (3).
 - (2) If the shop worker gives to the employer an opting-out notice, the notice period under section 41(3) that applies in relation to the shop worker is varied as follows—
 - (a) if the notice period under that provision would have been one month, it becomes 7 days instead;
 - (b) if the notice period under that provision would have been three months, it becomes one month instead.
 - (3) If the shop worker gives to the employer an objection notice, the relevant period under section 43ZA(2) that applies in relation to the shop worker is varied as follows—
 - (a) if the relevant period under that provision would have been one month, it becomes 7 days instead;
 - (b) if the relevant period under that provision would have been three months, it becomes one month instead."
- 4 (1) Section 42 (explanatory statement) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading, after "statement" insert "betting workers".
 - (3) In subsection (1) omit "shop worker or".
 - (4) In subsection (2)—
 - (a) in paragraph (a) omit "shop worker or";

- (b) in paragraph (b)—
 - (i) after “the” omit “shop worker or”;
 - (ii) omit “an opted-out shop worker or”;
 - (c) in the words after paragraph (b), omit “shop worker or”.
- (5) In subsection (3) omit “shop worker or”.
- (6) Omit subsection (4).
- (7) In subsection (6)—
 - (a) for “forms” substitute “form”;
 - (b) for “subsections (4) and (5)” substitute “subsection (5)”.
- 5 In the heading of section 43, after “work” insert “: opting-out notices”.
- 6 After section 43 (in Part 4) insert—

“43ZA Contractual requirements relating to working additional hours on Sundays: objection notices

- (1) Where a shop worker gives to his or her employer an objection notice, any agreement entered into between the shop worker and the employer becomes unenforceable to the extent that—
 - (a) it requires the shop worker to do shop work for additional hours on Sunday after the end of the relevant period, or
 - (b) it requires the employer to provide the shop worker with shop work for additional hours on Sunday after the end of that period.
- (2) The “relevant period” is—
 - (a) in the case of a shop worker who is or may be required to do shop work in or about a large shop, the period of one month beginning with the day on which the objection notice is given;
 - (b) in any other case, the period of three months beginning with that day.

This subsection is subject to section 41D(3).

- (3) A shop worker who has given an objection notice may revoke the notice by giving a further written notice to the employer.
- (4) Where—
 - (a) a shop worker gives to the employer a notice under subsection (3), and
 - (b) after giving the notice the shop worker expressly agrees with the employer to do shop work for additional hours on Sunday (whether on Sundays generally or on a particular Sunday),the contract of employment between the shop worker and the employer is to be taken to be varied to the extent necessary to give effect to the terms of the agreement.
- (5) The reference in subsection (1) to any agreement—
 - (a) includes the contract of employment under which the shop worker is employed immediately before giving the objection notice;
 - (b) includes an agreement of a kind mentioned in subsection (4), or a contract of employment as taken to be varied under that subsection,

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only if an objection notice is given in relation to the working of additional hours under that agreement or contract as varied.

43ZB Interpretation

(1) In this Part—

“additional hours” has the meaning given in section 41A(2);

“large shop” means a shop which has a relevant floor area exceeding 280 square metres;

“objection notice” has the meaning given in section 41A(2);

“regulations” means regulations made by the Secretary of State.

(2) In the definition of “large shop” in subsection (1)—

(a) “shop” means any premises where there is carried on a trade or business consisting wholly or mainly of the sale of goods;

(b) “relevant floor area” means the internal floor area of so much of the large shop in question as consists of or is comprised in a building.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), any part of the shop which is not used for the serving of customers in connection with the sale or display of goods is to be disregarded.

(4) The references in subsections (2) and (3) to the sale of goods does not include—

(a) the sale of meals, refreshments or alcohol (within the meaning of the Licensing Act 2003 or, in relation to Scotland, the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 ([asp 16](#))) for consumption on the premises on which they are sold, or

(b) the sale of meals or refreshments prepared to order for immediate consumption off those premises.”

7 After section 45 insert—

“45ZA Sunday working for shop workers: additional hours

(1) Subsection (2) applies where a shop worker has given an objection notice to his or her employer and the notice has not been withdrawn.

(2) The shop worker has the right not to be subjected to any detriment by any act, or any deliberate failure to act, by the employer done on the ground that the shop worker refused (or proposed to refuse) to do shop work for additional hours on Sunday or on a particular Sunday.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply to anything done on the ground that the shop worker refused (or proposed to refuse) to do shop work for additional hours on any Sunday or Sundays falling before the end of the relevant period.

(4) A shop worker has the right not to be subjected to any detriment by any act, or any deliberate failure to act, by his or her employer on the ground that the shop worker gave (or proposed to give) an objection notice to the employer.

(5) Subsections (2) and (4) do not apply where the detriment in question amounts to dismissal (within the meaning of Part 10).

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- (6) For the purposes of this section, a shop worker who does not do shop work for additional hours on Sunday or on a particular Sunday is not to be regarded as having been subjected to any detriment by—
- (a) a failure to pay remuneration in respect of doing shop work for additional hours on Sunday which the shop worker has not done, or
 - (b) a failure to provide any other benefit where the failure results from the application (in relation to a Sunday on which the shop worker has not done shop work for additional hours) of a contractual term under which the extent of the benefit varies according to the number of hours worked by, or the remuneration paid to, the shop worker.
- (7) Subsections (8) and (9) apply where—
- (a) an employer offers to pay a sum specified in the offer to a shop worker if he or she agrees to do shop work for additional hours on Sunday or on a particular Sunday, and
 - (b) the shop worker—
 - (i) has given an objection notice to the employer that has not been withdrawn, or
 - (ii) is not obliged under a contract of employment to do shop work for additional hours on Sunday.
- (8) A shop worker to whom the offer is not made is not to be regarded for the purposes of this section as having been subjected to any detriment by any failure—
- (a) to make the offer to the shop worker, or
 - (b) to pay the shop worker the sum specified in the offer.
- (9) A shop worker who does not accept the offer is not to be regarded for the purposes of this section as having been subjected to any detriment by any failure to pay the shop worker the sum specified in the offer.
- (10) In this section—
- “additional hours” and “objection notice” have the meanings given by section 41A(2);
 - “relevant period” means the period determined by section 43ZA(2) (but subject to section 41D(3)).”

8 In section 48 (complaints to employment tribunals), after subsection (1) insert—

“(1YA) A shop worker may present a complaint to an employment tribunal that he or she has been subjected to a detriment in contravention of section 45ZA.”

9 After section 101 insert—

“101ZA Shop workers who refuse to work additional hours on Sunday

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where a shop worker has given an objection notice that has not been withdrawn and he or she is dismissed.
- (2) The shop worker is to be regarded for the purposes of this Part as unfairly dismissed if the reason (or the principal reason) for the dismissal is that he or she refused, or proposed to refuse, to do shop work for additional hours on Sunday or on a particular Sunday.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply where the reason (or principal reason) for the dismissal is that the shop worker refused (or proposed to refuse) to do shop work for additional hours on any Sunday or Sundays falling before the end of the relevant period.
- (4) A shop worker who is dismissed is to be regarded for the purposes of this Part as unfairly dismissed if the reason (or principal reason) for the dismissal is that the worker gave (or proposed to give) an objection notice to the employer.
- (5) In this section—
“additional hours” and “objection notice” have the meanings given by section 41A(2);
“relevant period” means the period determined by section 43ZA(2) (but subject to section 41D(3)).”
- 10 In section 108 (qualifying period of employment), in subsection (3) after paragraph (d) insert—
“(da) subsection (2) of section 101ZA applies (read with subsection (3) of that section) or subsection (4) of that section applies.”
- 11 In section 236 (orders and regulations), in subsection (3) after “27B,” insert “41A that include provision under subsection (4)(c) of that section.”

Employment Act 2002

- 12 In section 38 of the Employment Act 2002 (failure to give statement of employment particulars etc)—
(a) in subsection (2)(b), after “change)” insert “or under section 41B or 41C of that Act (duty to give a written statement in relation to rights not to work on Sunday)”;
- (b) in subsection (3)(b), after “1996” insert “or under section 41B or 41C of that Act”.

SCHEDULE 6

Section 41

RESTRICTION ON PUBLIC SECTOR EXIT PAYMENTS:
CONSEQUENTIAL AND RELATED PROVISION*Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015*

- 1 In section 154 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (regulations in connection with repayment of public sector exit payments)—
(a) in subsection (4)(c), after “retirement” insert “or in respect of the cost to a pension scheme of such a reduction not being made”,
(b) after subsection (6), insert—
“(7) In this section a reference to a payment made to a person includes a reference to a payment made in respect of that person to another person.”, and
(c) in the heading, after “with” insert “repayment of”.

- 2 In section 156 of that Act (power to make regulations exercisable by the Treasury or Scottish Ministers)—
- (a) for subsection (4) substitute—
 - “(4) The first regulations made by the Treasury under section 154(1) are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
 - (4A) The first regulations made by the Scottish Ministers under section 154(1) are subject to the affirmative procedure.”, and
 - (b) in the heading, after “regulations” insert “under section 154(1)”.
- 3 In section 161 of that Act (supplementary provision about regulations), in subsection (1), after “section 1” insert “, 153A”.

Power to amend public sector schemes

- 4 (1) Regulations may amend any relevant public sector scheme to ensure that if any exit payment restriction would have effect to prevent retirement benefits becoming immediately payable under the scheme without reduction—
- (a) the retirement benefits may become immediately payable under the scheme subject to the appropriate early payment deduction, and
 - (b) the member may opt to buy out all or part of that deduction.
- (2) Regulations may also amend any relevant public sector scheme to ensure that if any exit payment restriction has effect to prevent a payment being made by the employer under the scheme in respect of the whole or any part of an extra charge arising to the scheme as a result of retirement benefits becoming immediately payable to a member without reduction—
- (a) the retirement benefits become payable immediately subject to the appropriate early payment deduction except to the extent that the extra charge arising to the scheme as a result of not making that deduction has been met by a payment made by the employer under the scheme, but
 - (b) the member may opt to buy out all or part of that early payment deduction.
- (3) Regulations under this paragraph may be made—
- (a) in relation to exit payments made by a relevant Scottish authority (other than exit payments to which section 153B(2) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 applies), by the Scottish Ministers, and
 - (b) in any other case, by—
 - (i) the Treasury, or
 - (ii) another Minister of the Crown with the consent of the Treasury.
- (4) Regulations under this paragraph may make—
- (a) consequential, incidental or supplemental provision;
 - (b) transitional or transitory provision, or savings;
 - (c) different provision for different purposes.
- (5) Regulations under this paragraph (other than regulations made by the Scottish Ministers) are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (6) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this paragraph is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(7) Regulations under this paragraph made by the Scottish Ministers are subject to the negative procedure.

(8) In this paragraph—

“the appropriate early payment deduction” means such adjustment as is shown as appropriate in actuarial guidance issued by the Secretary of State;

“exit payment restriction” means a restriction imposed by regulations under section 153A of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015;

“Minister of the Crown” has the same meaning as in the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975;

“relevant public sector scheme” has the same meaning as in section 153A of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015;

“relevant Scottish authority” has the meaning given by section 153B of that Act.

Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/2356)

5 (1) In the Local Government Pension Scheme Regulations 2013 (S.I. 2013/2356)—

(a) in regulation 30 (which provides for active members aged 55 or over, on redundancy, to take immediate payment of certain pension amounts without an actuarial reduction), at the end insert—

“(13) This regulation is subject to regulation 68A (effect of restrictions on public sector exit payments).”, and

(b) after regulation 68 insert—

“68A Effect of restrictions on public sector exit payments

(1) This regulation applies where the effect of the Exit Payment Regulations is to prevent all or part of a payment being required to be made under regulation 68(2) in respect of any extra charge on the fund resulting from retirement benefits which, in the absence of this regulation, would become immediately payable, without reduction, under regulation 30(7)(b) or as a result of a waiver under regulation 30(8).

(2) The member may elect to pay to the appropriate fund an amount in respect of all or part of that extra charge.

(3) Regulation 30(7) (which provides for active members aged 55 or over, on redundancy, to take immediate payment of certain pension amounts) has effect as if for paragraph (b) there were substituted—

“(b) any other retirement pension relating to that employment payable under these Regulations, adjusted by so much of the amount shown as appropriate in actuarial guidance issued by the Secretary of State as does not represent an adjustment relating to an extra charge on the appropriate fund—

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- (i) in respect of which the Scheme employer may be required to make an additional payment under regulation 68(2), or
 - (ii) in respect of which the member has made a payment under regulation 68A(2).”
 - (4) Regulation 30(8) does not authorise the waiver of any reduction except to the extent that an additional payment may be required under regulation 68(2), or a payment has been made to the appropriate fund by the member under paragraph (2), in respect of any extra charge on the fund resulting from not making the reduction.
 - (5) In determining the effect of the Exit Payment Regulations for the purposes of paragraph (1) account is to be taken of any provision made under section 153C of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (power to relax exit payment restrictions in certain cases).
 - (6) The restriction specified in paragraph (4) applies to Scheme employers which have power under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 (local authority’s general power of competence) or section 5A(1) of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (powers of fire and rescue authorities) in the exercise of those powers.
 - (7) In this regulation “Exit Payment Regulations” means regulations under section 153A(1) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (regulations to restrict public sector exit payments).”
- (2) The provision made by sub-paragraph (1) may be amended or revoked as if it had been made under section 1 of the Public Service Pensions Act 2013.
 - (3) The provision made by this paragraph is without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by paragraph 4.