

## SCHEDULES

### SCHEDULE 1

Section 39

#### CROSS-BORDER PLACEMENTS

##### *Placements from England to Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland*

- 1 (1) Where a local authority in England is meeting an adult's needs for care and support by arranging for the provision of accommodation in Wales, the adult—
  - (a) is to be treated for the purposes of this Part as ordinarily resident in the local authority's area, and
  - (b) is accordingly not to be treated for the purposes of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 as ordinarily resident anywhere in Wales.
- (2) Where a local authority in England, in reliance on section 22(4), is making arrangements which include the provision of accommodation in Wales, section 22(4) is to have effect as if for paragraph (a) there were substituted—
  - “(a) the authority has obtained consent for it to arrange for the provision of the nursing care from the Local Health Board for the area in which the accommodation is provided.”
- (3) Where a local authority in England is meeting an adult's needs for care and support by arranging for the provision of accommodation in Scotland—
  - (a) the adult is to be treated for the purposes of this Part as ordinarily resident in the local authority's area, and
  - (b) no duty under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 or sections 25 to 27 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 applies in the adult's case.
- (4) Where a local authority in England is meeting an adult's needs for care and support by arranging for the provision of accommodation in Northern Ireland—
  - (a) the adult is to be treated for the purposes of this Part as ordinarily resident in the local authority's area, and
  - (b) no duty under the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 or the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 to provide or secure the provision of accommodation or other facilities applies in the adult's case.
- (5) Section 22 (prohibition on provision of health services) is to have effect—
  - (a) in its application to a case within sub-paragraph (1)—
    - (i) as if the references in subsections (1) and (6) to the National Health Service Act 2006 included a reference to the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006, and
    - (ii) as if the reference in subsection (6) to a clinical commissioning group or the National Health Service Commissioning Board included a reference to a Local Health Board;

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- (b) in its application to a case within sub-paragraph (3)—
    - (i) as if the references in subsections (1) and (6) to the National Health Service Act 2006 included a reference to the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978, and
    - (ii) as if the reference in subsection (6) to a clinical commissioning group or the National Health Service Commissioning Board included a reference to a Health Board or Special Health Board;
  - (c) in its application to a case within sub-paragraph (4)—
    - (i) as if the references in subsections (1) and (6) to a service or facility provided under the National Health Service Act 2006 included a reference to health care provided under the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 or the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009, and
    - (ii) as if the reference in subsection (6) to a clinical commissioning group or the National Health Service Commissioning Board included a reference to a Health and Social Care trust.
- (6) Regulations may make further provision in relation to arrangements of the kind referred to in this paragraph.
- (7) The regulations may specify circumstances in which, in a case within sub-paragraph (3), specified duties under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 are nonetheless to apply in the case of the adult concerned (and paragraph (b) of that sub-paragraph is to be read accordingly).

*Placements from Wales to England, Scotland or Northern Ireland*

- 2 (1) Where a local authority in Wales is discharging its duty under section 35 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 by arranging for the provision of accommodation in England, the adult concerned—
- (a) is to be treated for the purposes of that Act as ordinarily resident in the local authority's area, and
  - (b) is accordingly not to be treated for the purposes of this Part of this Act as ordinarily resident anywhere in England.
- (2) Where a local authority in Wales is arranging for the provision of accommodation in England in the exercise of its power under section 36 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014—
- (a) the adult concerned is to be treated for the purposes of that Act—
    - (i) in a case where the adult was within the local authority's area immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in England, as remaining within that area;
    - (ii) in a case where the adult was outside but ordinarily resident in the local authority's area immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in England, as remaining outside but ordinarily resident in that area, and
  - (b) the adult concerned is not to be treated for the purposes of this Part of this Act as ordinarily resident anywhere in England (unless the adult was so ordinarily resident immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in England).

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- (3) Where a local authority in Wales is discharging its duty under section 35 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 by arranging for the provision of accommodation in Scotland—
  - (a) the adult is to be treated for the purposes of that Act as ordinarily resident in the local authority's area, and
  - (b) no duty under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 or sections 25 to 27 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 applies in the adult's case.
- (4) Where a local authority in Wales is arranging for the provision of accommodation in Scotland in the exercise of its power under section 36 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014—
  - (a) the adult concerned is to be treated for the purposes of that Act—
    - (i) in a case where the adult was within the local authority's area immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in Scotland, as remaining within that area;
    - (ii) in a case where the adult was outside but ordinarily resident in the local authority's area immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in Scotland, as remaining outside but ordinarily resident in that area, and
  - (b) no duty under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 or sections 25 to 27 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 applies in the adult's case.
- (5) But paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (4) does not prevent a duty mentioned in that paragraph from applying in the case of an adult who was ordinarily resident in Scotland immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in Scotland.
- (6) Where a local authority in Wales is discharging its duty under section 35 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 by arranging for the provision of accommodation in Northern Ireland—
  - (a) the adult is to be treated for the purposes of that Act as ordinarily resident in the local authority's area, and
  - (b) no duty under the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 or the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 to provide or secure the provision of accommodation or other facilities applies in the adult's case.
- (7) Where a local authority in Wales is arranging for the provision of accommodation in Northern Ireland in the exercise of its power under section 36 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014—
  - (a) the adult concerned is to be treated for the purposes of that Act—
    - (i) in a case where the adult was within the local authority's area immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in Northern Ireland, as remaining within that area;
    - (ii) in a case where the adult was outside but ordinarily resident in the local authority's area immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in Northern Ireland, as remaining outside but ordinarily resident in that area, and

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- (b) no duty under the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 or the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 to provide or secure the provision of accommodation or other facilities applies in the adult's case.
- (8) But paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (7) does not prevent a duty mentioned in that paragraph from applying in the case of an adult who was ordinarily resident in Northern Ireland immediately before being provided by the local authority with accommodation in Northern Ireland.
- (9) Regulations may make further provision in relation to arrangements of the kind referred to in this paragraph.
- (10) The regulations may specify circumstances in which, in a case within sub-paragraph (3) or (4), specified duties under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 are nonetheless to apply in the case of the adult concerned (and paragraph (b) of each of those sub-paragraphs is to be read accordingly).

*Placements from Scotland to England, Wales or Northern Ireland*

- 3 (1) Where a local authority in Scotland is discharging its duty under section 12 or 13A of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 or section 25 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 by securing the provision of accommodation in England, the adult in question is not to be treated for the purposes of this Part of this Act as ordinarily resident anywhere in England.
- (2) Where a local authority in Scotland is discharging its duty under a provision referred to in sub-paragraph (1) by securing the provision of accommodation in Wales, the adult in question is not to be treated for the purposes of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 as ordinarily resident anywhere in Wales.
- (3) Where a local authority in Scotland is discharging its duty under a provision referred to in sub-paragraph (1) by securing the provision of accommodation in Northern Ireland, no duty under the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 or the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 to provide or secure the provision of accommodation or other facilities applies in the case of the adult in question.
- (4) In section 5 of the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 (local authority arrangements for residential accommodation outside Scotland)—
  - (a) in subsection (1), after “the 1968 Act” insert “or under section 25 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 (care and support)”,
  - (b) in subsection (2), for “such arrangements” substitute “persons for whom such arrangements are made”, and
  - (c) for subsections (5) and (6) substitute—
    - “(5) In subsections (1) and (3) above, “appropriate establishment” means an establishment of such description or conforming to such requirements as may be specified in regulations under subsection (1).”
- (5) Regulations may make further provision in relation to arrangements of the kind referred to in this paragraph.

*Placements from Northern Ireland to England, Wales or Scotland*

- 4 (1) Where there are arrangements under Article 15 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 for the provision of accommodation in England, the adult in question—
- (a) is to be treated for the purposes of that Order and the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 as ordinarily resident in the area of the relevant Health and Social Care trust, and
  - (b) is accordingly not to be treated for the purposes of this Part of this Act as ordinarily resident anywhere in England.
- (2) Where there are arrangements under Article 15 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 for the provision of accommodation in Wales, the adult in question—
- (a) is to be treated for the purposes of that Order and the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 as ordinarily resident in the area of the relevant Health and Social Care trust, and
  - (b) is accordingly not to be treated for the purposes of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 as ordinarily resident anywhere in Wales.
- (3) Where there are arrangements under Article 15 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 for the provision of accommodation in Scotland—
- (a) the adult in question is to be treated for the purposes of that Order and the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009 as ordinarily resident in the area of the relevant Health and Social Care trust, and
  - (b) no duty under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 or sections 25 to 27 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003 applies in the adult's case.
- (4) The reference to the relevant Health and Social Care trust is a reference to the Health and Social Care trust in whose area the adult in question was ordinarily resident immediately before the making of arrangements of the kind referred to in this paragraph.
- (5) Regulations may make further provision in relation to arrangements of the kind referred to in this paragraph.
- (6) The regulations may specify circumstances in which, in a case within sub-paragraph (3), specified duties under Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 are nonetheless to apply in the case of the adult concerned (and paragraph (b) of that sub-paragraph is to be read accordingly).

*Dispute resolution*

- 5 (1) Any dispute about the application of any of paragraphs 1 to 4 to an adult's case is to be determined in accordance with this paragraph.
- (2) If the dispute is between a local authority in England and a local authority in Wales, it is to be determined by the Secretary of State or the Welsh Ministers.
- (3) If the dispute is between a local authority in England and a local authority in Scotland, it is to be determined by the Secretary of State or the Scottish Ministers.

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- (4) If the dispute is between a local authority in England and a Health and Social Care trust, it is to be determined by the Secretary of State or the Northern Ireland Department.
- (5) If the dispute is between a local authority in Wales and a local authority in Scotland, it is to be determined by the Welsh Ministers or the Scottish Ministers.
- (6) If the dispute is between a local authority in Wales and a Health and Social Care trust, it is to be determined by the Welsh Ministers or the Northern Ireland Department.
- (7) If the dispute is between a local authority in Scotland and a Health and Social Care trust, it is to be determined by the Scottish Ministers or the Northern Ireland Department.
- (8) In Article 36 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972, after paragraph (2) insert—
  - “(2A) Any question under this Order as to the ordinary residence of a person is to be determined by the Department.”
- (9) Regulations must make provision for determining which of the persons concerned is to determine the dispute; and the regulations may, in particular, provide for the dispute to be determined by whichever of them they agree is to do so.
- (10) Regulations may make provision for the determination of disputes between more than two parties.
- (11) Regulations may make further provision about determination of disputes under this paragraph or under regulations under sub-paragraph (10); the regulations may, for example, include—
  - (a) provision requiring parties to a dispute to take specified steps before referring the dispute for determination under this paragraph;
  - (b) provision about the procedure for referring the dispute under this paragraph.

### *Financial adjustments*

- 6 (1) This paragraph applies where—
  - (a) an adult has been provided with accommodation in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland, and
  - (b) it transpires (whether following the determination of a dispute under paragraph 5 or otherwise) that an authority in another of the territories was, for some or all of the time that the accommodation was being provided, liable to provide the adult with accommodation.
- (2) The authority which made the arrangements may recover from the authority in the other territory the amount of any payments it made towards the making of the arrangements at a time when the other authority was liable to provide the adult with accommodation.
- (3) A reference to an authority is a reference to a local authority in England, Wales or Scotland or a Health and Social Care trust in Northern Ireland.
- 7 (1) In section 86 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 (adjustments between authorities providing accommodation), in subsections (1) and (10), after “a local

authority in England or Wales” insert “and to a Health and Social Care trust in Northern Ireland”.

- (2) In subsection (2) of that section, after “the ordinary residence of a person shall” insert “, in a case where there is a dispute about the application of any of paragraphs 1 to 4 of Schedule 1 to the Care Act 2014 (cross-border placements), be determined in accordance with paragraph 5 of that Schedule; and in any other case, the question shall”.
- (3) After subsection (10) of that section insert—
- “(10A) A person who, as a result of Schedule 1 to the Care Act 2014 (cross-border placements), is treated as ordinarily resident in an area in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (as the case may be) is to be treated as ordinarily resident in that area for the purposes of this section.
- (10B) A person who, as a result of that Schedule, is not treated as ordinarily resident anywhere in England or Wales (as the case may be) is not to be treated as ordinarily resident there for the purposes of this section.”
- (4) In section 97 of that Act (extent)—
- (a) in subsection (1), for “sections 86 and 87” substitute “section 87”, and
- (b) after that subsection insert—
- “(1A) Section 86 of this Act shall extend to England and Wales and to Northern Ireland.”

*Provision of NHS accommodation not to affect deemed ordinary residence etc.*

- 8 (1) In a case where, as a result of this Schedule, an adult is treated as ordinarily resident in an area in England, Wales or Northern Ireland (as the case may be), the adult does not cease to be so treated merely because the adult is provided with NHS accommodation.
- (2) In a case where, as a result of this Schedule, an adult is not treated as ordinarily resident anywhere in England or Wales (as the case may be), the adult continues not to be so treated even if the adult is provided with NHS accommodation.
- (3) In a case where, as a result of this Schedule, no duty under a relevant enactment applies, the duty does not apply merely because the adult in question is provided with NHS accommodation; and for this purpose “relevant enactment” means—
- (a) Part 2 of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968,
- (b) sections 25 to 27 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003,
- (c) the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972, or
- (d) the Health and Social Care (Reform) Act (Northern Ireland) 2009.
- (4) In a case where, as a result of paragraph 2(2), (4) or (7), an adult is treated as remaining within, or as remaining outside but ordinarily resident in, an area in Wales, the adult does not cease to be so treated merely because the adult is provided with NHS accommodation.

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### *Direct payments*

- 9 (1) Regulations may provide for this Schedule to apply, with such modifications as may be specified, to a case where accommodation in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland is provided for an adult by means of direct payments made by an authority in another of the territories.
- (2) The reference in sub-paragraph (1) to direct payments accordingly includes a reference to direct payments made—
- (a) under section 50 or 52 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014,
  - (b) as a result of a choice made by the adult pursuant to section 5 of the Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Act 2013, or
  - (c) by virtue of section 8 of the Carers and Direct Payments Act (Northern Ireland) 2002.

### *Particular types of accommodation*

- 10 (1) Regulations may provide for this Schedule to apply, with such modifications as may be specified, to a case where—
- (a) an adult has needs for care and support which can be met only if the adult is living in accommodation of a type specified in the regulations,
  - (b) the adult is living in accommodation in England, Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland that is of a type so specified, and
  - (c) the adult's needs for care and support are being met by an authority in another of the territories providing or arranging for the provision of services other than the accommodation.
- (2) In section 5 of the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 (the title to which becomes “Local authority arrangements for residential accommodation etc. outwith Scotland”), in subsection (1), at the end insert “or for the provision in England and Wales or in Northern Ireland of a service or facility of such other description as may be specified in the regulations”.

### *Regulations*

- 11 Regulations under this Schedule—
- (a) if they include provision relating to Wales, may not be made without the consent of the Welsh Ministers;
  - (b) if they include provision relating to Scotland, may not be made without the consent of the Scottish Ministers;
  - (c) if they include provision relating to Northern Ireland, may not be made without the consent of the Northern Ireland Department.

### *Interpretation*

- 12 (1) This paragraph applies for the purposes of this Schedule.
- (2) “Accommodation in England” means accommodation in England of a type specified in regulations under section 39 but not of a type specified in regulations under this paragraph.



- (3) “Accommodation in Wales” means accommodation in Wales of a type specified in regulations under section 194 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 but not of a type specified in regulations under this paragraph.
- (4) “Accommodation in Scotland” means residential accommodation in Scotland of a type which may be provided under or by virtue of section 12 or 13A of the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, or section 25 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003, but not of a type specified in regulations under this paragraph.
- (5) “Accommodation in Northern Ireland” means residential or other accommodation in Northern Ireland of a type which may be provided under Article 15 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972.
- (6) “Local authority in England” means a local authority for the purposes of this Part.
- (7) “Local authority in Wales” means a local authority for the purposes of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
- (8) “Local authority in Scotland” means a council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994.
- (9) “The Northern Ireland Department” means the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety in Northern Ireland.
- (10) “NHS accommodation” has the meaning given in section 39(6).

#### *Consequential provision*

- 13 In section 194 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 (ordinary residence), at the end insert—
- “(8) For provision about cross-border placements to and from England, Scotland or Northern Ireland, see Schedule 1 to the Care Act 2014.
  - (8) Am ddarpariaeth ynghylch lleoliadau trawsffiniol i Loegr, yr Alban neu Ogledd Iwerddon neu o Loegr, yr Alban neu Ogledd Iwerddon, gweler Atodlen 1 i Ddeddf Gofal 2014.”

#### *Transitory provision*

- 14 (1) Pending the commencement of Part 4 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014, this Schedule is to have effect with the modifications set out in this paragraph.
- (2) A reference to that Act in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 is to be read as a reference to Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948.
- (3) In paragraph 2—
- (a) the references in sub-paragraphs (1), (3) and (6) to discharging a duty under section 35 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 by arranging for the provision of accommodation are to be read as references to providing residential accommodation under Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948;

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- (b) the references in paragraph (a) of each of those sub-paragraphs to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 are to be read as references to Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948;
  - (c) sub-paragraphs (2), (4) and (7) are to be ignored; and
  - (d) in sub-paragraph (10), the references to sub-paragraph (4) and paragraph (b) of sub-paragraph (4) are to be ignored.
- (4) In paragraph 9, the reference to sections 50 and 52 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 is to be read as a reference to section 57 of the Health and Social Care Act 2001.
- (5) In paragraph 12, sub-paragraph (3) is to be read as if the following were substituted for it—
- “(3) Accommodation in Wales” means residential accommodation in Wales of a type that may be provided under Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948 but not of a type specified in regulations under this paragraph.”
- (6) In that paragraph, sub-paragraph (7) is to be read as if the following were substituted for it—
- “(7) Local authority in Wales” means a local authority in Wales for the purposes of Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948.”
- (7) This paragraph does not affect the generality of section 124(2).

## SCHEDULE 2

Section 43

### SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARDS

#### *Membership, etc.*

- 1 (1) The members of an SAB are—
- (a) the local authority which established it,
  - (b) a clinical commissioning group the whole or part of whose area is in the local authority’s area,
  - (c) the chief officer of police for a police area the whole or part of which is in the local authority’s area, and
  - (d) such persons, or persons of such description, as may be specified in regulations.
- (2) The membership of an SAB may also include such other persons as the local authority which established it, having consulted the other members listed in sub-paragraph (1), considers appropriate.
- (3) A local authority, having consulted the other members of its SAB, must appoint as the chair a person whom the authority considers to have the required skills and experience.
- (4) Each member of an SAB must appoint a person to represent it on the SAB; and the representative must be a person whom the member considers to have the required skills and experience.

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- (5) Where more than one clinical commissioning group or more than one chief officer of police comes within sub-paragraph (1), a person may represent more than one of the clinical commissioning groups or chief officers of police.
- (6) The members of an SAB (other than the local authority which established it) must, in acting as such, have regard to such guidance as the Secretary of State may issue.
- (7) Guidance for the local authority on acting as a member of the SAB is to be included in the guidance issued for the purposes of section 78(1).
- (8) An SAB may regulate its own procedure.

#### *Funding and other resources*

- 2 (1) A member of an SAB listed in paragraph 1(1) may make payments towards expenditure incurred by, or for purposes connected with, the SAB—
  - (a) by making the payments directly, or
  - (b) by contributing to a fund out of which the payments may be made.
- (2) A member of an SAB listed in paragraph 1(1) may provide staff, goods, services, accommodation or other resources for purposes connected with the SAB.

#### *Strategic plan*

- 3 (1) An SAB must publish for each financial year a plan (its “strategic plan”) which sets out—
  - (a) its strategy for achieving its objective (see section 43), and
  - (b) what each member is to do to implement that strategy.
- (2) In preparing its strategic plan, the SAB must—
  - (a) consult the Local Healthwatch organisation for its area, and
  - (b) involve the community in its area.
- (3) In this paragraph and paragraph 4, “financial year”, in relation to an SAB, includes the period—
  - (a) beginning with the day on which the SAB is established, and
  - (b) ending with the following 31 March or, if the period ending with that date is 3 months or less, ending with the 31 March following that date.

#### *Annual report*

- 4 (1) As soon as is feasible after the end of each financial year, an SAB must publish a report on—
  - (a) what it has done during that year to achieve its objective,
  - (b) what it has done during that year to implement its strategy,
  - (c) what each member has done during that year to implement the strategy,
  - (d) the findings of the reviews arranged by it under section 44 (safeguarding adults reviews) which have concluded in that year (whether or not they began in that year),
  - (e) the reviews arranged by it under that section which are ongoing at the end of that year (whether or not they began in that year),

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- (f) what it has done during that year to implement the findings of reviews arranged by it under that section, and
  - (g) where it decides during that year not to implement a finding of a review arranged by it under that section, the reasons for its decision.
- (2) The SAB must send a copy of the report to—
- (a) the chief executive and the leader of the local authority which established the SAB,
  - (b) the local policing body the whole or part of whose area is in the local authority’s area,
  - (c) the Local Healthwatch organisation for the local authority’s area, and
  - (d) the chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board for that area.
- (3) “Local policing body” has the meaning given by section 101 of the Police Act 1996.

### SCHEDULE 3

Section 74

#### DISCHARGE OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS WITH CARE AND SUPPORT NEEDS

##### *Cases where hospital patient is likely to have care and support needs after discharge*

- 1 (1) Where the NHS body responsible for a hospital patient considers that it is not likely to be safe to discharge the patient unless arrangements for meeting the patient’s needs for care and support are in place, the body must give notice to—
- (a) the local authority in whose area the patient is ordinarily resident, or
  - (b) if it appears to the body that the patient is of no settled residence, the local authority in whose area the hospital is situated.
- (2) A notice under sub-paragraph (1) is referred to in this Schedule as an “assessment notice”; and the local authority to which an assessment notice is given is referred to in this Schedule as “the relevant authority”.
- (3) An assessment notice—
- (a) must describe itself as such, and
  - (b) may not be given more than seven days before the day on which the patient is expected to be admitted to hospital.
- (4) Before giving an assessment notice, the NHS body responsible for the patient must consult—
- (a) the patient, and
  - (b) where it is feasible to do so, any carer that the patient has.
- (5) An assessment notice remains in force until—
- (a) the patient is discharged (whether by the NHS body responsible for the patient or by the patient himself or herself),
  - (b) the patient dies, or
  - (c) the NHS body responsible for the patient withdraws the notice by giving a notice (a “withdrawal notice”) to the relevant authority.
- (6) A reference in this paragraph to a hospital patient includes a reference to a person who it is reasonable to expect is about to become one.

*Assessment notice given by responsible NHS body to local authority*

- 2 (1) The NHS body responsible for a hospital patient, having given the relevant authority an assessment notice, must—
  - (a) consult the authority before deciding what it will do for the patient in order for discharge to be safe, and
  - (b) give the authority notice of the day on which it proposes to discharge the patient.
- (2) A notice under sub-paragraph (1)(b) is referred to in this Schedule as a “discharge notice”.
- (3) A discharge notice must specify—
  - (a) whether the NHS body responsible for the patient will be providing or arranging for the provision of services under the National Health Service Act 2006 to the patient after discharge, and
  - (b) if it will, what those services are.
- (4) A discharge notice remains in force until—
  - (a) the end of the relevant day, or
  - (b) the NHS body responsible for the patient withdraws the notice by giving a withdrawal notice to the relevant authority.
- (5) The “relevant day” is the later of—
  - (a) the day specified in the discharge notice, and
  - (b) the last day of such period as regulations may specify.
- (6) A period specified under sub-paragraph (5)(b) must—
  - (a) begin with the day after that on which the assessment notice is given, and
  - (b) last for a period of at least two days.
- 3 (1) The relevant authority, having received an assessment notice and having in light of it carried out a needs assessment and (where applicable) a carer’s assessment, must inform the NHS body responsible for the patient—
  - (a) whether the patient has needs for care and support,
  - (b) (where applicable) whether a carer has needs for support,
  - (c) whether any of the needs referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) meet the eligibility criteria, and
  - (d) how the authority plans to meet such of those needs as meet the eligibility criteria.
- (2) Where, having carried out a needs assessment or carer’s assessment in a case within section 27(4), the relevant authority considers that the patient’s needs for care and support or (as the case may be) the carer’s needs for support have changed, it must inform the NHS body responsible for the patient of the change.

*Cases where discharge of the patient is delayed*

- 4 (1) If the relevant authority, having received an assessment notice and a discharge notice, has not carried out a needs or (where applicable) carer’s assessment and the patient has not been discharged by the end of the relevant day, the NHS body responsible for the patient may require the relevant authority to pay the specified amount for each day of the specified period.

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- (2) If the relevant authority has not put in place arrangements for meeting some or all of those of the needs under sections 18 to 20 that it proposes to meet in the case of the patient or (where applicable) a carer, and the patient has for that reason alone not been discharged by the end of the relevant day, the NHS body responsible for the patient may require the relevant authority to pay the specified amount for each day of the specified period.
- (3) If, in a case within sub-paragraph (1) or (2), the assessment notice ceases to be in force, any liability arising under that sub-paragraph before it ceased to be in force is unaffected.
- (4) A payment under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) must be made to—
  - (a) the NHS body responsible for the patient, or
  - (b) in such a case as regulations may specify, the person specified.
- (5) The “relevant day” has the meaning given by paragraph 2(5).
- (6) A reference to a requirement to pay the specified amount is a reference to a requirement to pay the amount specified in regulations; and the reference to the specified period is a reference to the period specified in or determined in accordance with regulations.
- (7) In specifying the amount of a payment, the Secretary of State must have regard in particular to either or both of—
  - (a) costs to NHS bodies of providing accommodation and personal care to patients ready to be discharged, and
  - (b) costs to local authorities of meeting needs under sections 18 to 20 in the case of persons who have been discharged.

#### *Delegation to management of independent hospital*

- 5 (1) An NHS body may make arrangements with any person connected with the management of an independent hospital for that person (or an employee of that person) to do, on behalf of the NHS body and in accordance with the arrangements, anything which is required or authorised to be done by the NHS body by or under this Schedule in relation to hospital patients accommodated in that hospital.
- (2) Anything done or omitted to be done by or in relation to the authorised person (or an employee of that person) under such arrangements is to be treated as done or omitted to be done by or in relation to the NHS body.
- (3) Nothing in this paragraph prevents anything being done by or in relation to the NHS body.

#### *Adjustments between local authorities*

- 6 (1) Regulations may modify, or otherwise make provision about, the application of a provision of this Schedule in a case where it appears to the NHS body responsible for a hospital patient that the patient is ordinarily resident in the area of another local authority.
- (2) The regulations may, in particular, authorise or require a local authority—
  - (a) to accept an assessment notice given to it even though it may wish to dispute that it was the correct authority to which to give the notice;

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- (b) to become the relevant authority in the patient's case;
- (c) to recover expenditure incurred—
  - (i) in the exercise of functions under this Schedule;
  - (ii) in meeting needs under sections 18 to 20 in a case under this Schedule.

*Meaning of “hospital patient”, “NHS hospital”, “NHS body”, etc.*

- 7 (1) A hospital patient is a person ordinarily resident in England who—
- (a) is being accommodated at an NHS hospital, or at an independent hospital as a result of arrangements made by an NHS body, and
  - (b) is receiving (or has received or can reasonably be expected to receive) acute care.
- (2) “NHS hospital” means a health service hospital (as defined by the National Health Service Act 2006) in England.
- (3) “Independent hospital” means a hospital (as defined by that Act) in the United Kingdom which is not—
- (a) an NHS hospital,
  - (b) a health service hospital as defined by section 206 of the National Health Service (Wales) Act 2006,
  - (c) a health service hospital as defined by section 108 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1978, or
  - (d) a hospital vested in the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety in Northern Ireland or managed by a Health and Social Care trust.
- (4) “NHS body” means—
- (a) an NHS trust established under section 25 of the National Health Service Act 2006,
  - (b) an NHS foundation trust,
  - (c) the National Health Service Commissioning Board, or
  - (d) a clinical commissioning group.
- (5) A reference to the NHS body responsible for a hospital patient is—
- (a) if the hospital is an NHS hospital, a reference to the NHS body managing it, or
  - (b) if the hospital is an independent hospital, a reference to the NHS body that arranged for the patient to be accommodated in it.
- (6) “Acute care” means intensive medical treatment provided by or under the supervision of a consultant, that lasts for a limited period after which the person receiving the treatment no longer benefits from it.
- (7) Care is not “acute care” if the patient has given an undertaking (or one has been given on the patient's behalf) to pay for it; nor is any of the following “acute care”—
- (a) care of an expectant or nursing mother;
  - (b) mental health care;
  - (c) palliative care;
  - (d) a structured programme of care provided for a limited period to help a person maintain or regain the ability to live at home;

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- (e) care provided for recuperation or rehabilitation.
- (8) “Mental health care” means psychiatric services, or other services provided for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing or treating illness, the arrangements for which are the primary responsibility of a consultant psychiatrist.

*Further provision about assessment notices, discharge notices, etc.*

- 8 Regulations may—
- (a) specify the form and content of an assessment notice, a discharge notice or a withdrawal notice;
  - (b) specify the manner in which an assessment notice, a discharge notice or a withdrawal notice may be given;
  - (c) specify when a discharge notice may be given;
  - (d) specify circumstances in which a withdrawal notice must be given;
  - (e) make provision for determining the day on which an assessment notice, a discharge notice or a withdrawal notice is to be regarded as given.

## SCHEDULE 4

Section 75

### DIRECT PAYMENTS: AFTER-CARE UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1983

#### PART 1

##### AFTER-CARE UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1983: DIRECT PAYMENTS

- 1 (1) Sections 31 (adults with capacity to request direct payments), 32 (adults without capacity to request direct payments) and 33 (direct payments: further provision) apply in relation to section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 but as if the following modifications were made to those sections.
- (2) For subsection (1) of section 31, substitute—
- “(1) This section applies where an adult to whom section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (after-care) applies requests the local authority to make payments to the adult or a person nominated by the adult that are equivalent to the cost of providing or arranging for the provision of after-care services for the adult under that section.”
- (3) In subsection (5) of that section—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “meeting the adult’s needs” substitute “discharging its duty under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”, and
  - (b) in paragraph (b), for “to meet the adult’s needs” substitute “to discharge its duty under that section”.
- (4) In subsection (7) of that section, for “to meet the needs in question” substitute “to discharge its duty under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- (5) For subsection (1) of section 32, substitute—
- “(1) This section applies where—



- (a) an adult to whom section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (after-care) applies lacks capacity to request the local authority to make payments equivalent to the cost of providing or arranging for the provision of after-care services for the adult under that section, and
  - (b) an authorised person requests the local authority to make such payments to the authorised person.”
- (6) In subsection (4)(a) of that section, for “the adult’s needs for care and support” substitute “the provision to the adult of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- (7) In subsection (6) of that section—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “meeting the adult’s needs” substitute “discharging its duty under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”, and
  - (b) in paragraph (b), for “to meet the adult’s needs” substitute “to discharge its duty under that section”.
- (8) In subsection (7) of that section, for “the provision of the care and support” substitute “the provision of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- (9) In subsection (9) of that section, for “to meet the needs in question” substitute “to discharge its duty under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- (10) In subsection (2)(a) of section 33, for “meet needs” substitute “discharge its duty under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- (11) For subsection (3) of that section, substitute—
- “(3) A direct payment is made on condition that it be used only to pay for arrangements under which after-care services for the adult are provided under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983.”

## PART 2

### PROVISION TO BE INSERTED IN SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELL-BEING (WALES) ACT 2014

#### “SCHEDULE A1

#### DIRECT PAYMENTS: AFTER-CARE UNDER THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1983

#### General

- 1 Sections 50 (direct payments to meet an adult’s needs), 51 (direct payments to meet a child’s needs) and 53 (direct payments: further provision) apply in relation to section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 but as if the following modifications were made to those sections.

#### Modifications to section 50

- 2 For subsection (1) of section 50 substitute—
- “(1) Regulations may require or allow a local authority to make payments to an adult to whom section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (after-care) applies that are

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equivalent to the cost of providing or arranging for the provision of after-care services for the adult under that section.”

- 3 In subsection (3) of that section—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “who has needs for care and support (“A”)” substitute “in respect of the provision to the adult (“A”) of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”, and
  - (b) in paragraph (c)(i), for “of meeting A’s needs” substitute “of discharging its duty towards A under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- 4 In subsection (4) of that section—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “who has needs for care and support (“A”)” substitute “to whom section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 applies (“A”)”, and
  - (b) in paragraph (d)(i), for “meeting A’s needs” substitute “discharging its duty towards A under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- 5 In subsection (5) of that section—
- (a) in paragraph (a), for “A’s needs for care and support” substitute “the provision to A of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”, and
  - (b) in paragraph (b), for “towards the cost of meeting A’s needs for care and support” substitute “equivalent to the cost of providing or arranging the provision to A of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.
- 6 In subsection (6)(b) of that section, for “A’s needs for care and support” substitute “the provision to A of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.

### **Modifications to section 51**

- 7 For subsection (1) of section 51 substitute—
- “(1) Regulations may require or allow a local authority to make payments to a person in respect of a child to whom section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (after-care) applies that are equivalent to the cost of providing or arranging the provision of after-care services for the child under that section.”
- 8 In subsection (3)(a) and (b) of that section, for “who has needs for care and support” (in each place it occurs) substitute “to whom section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 applies”.
- 9 In subsection (5)(a) of that section, for “meeting the child’s needs” substitute “discharging its duty towards the child under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983”.

### **Modifications to section 53**

- 10 In subsection (1) of section 53—
- (a) in the opening words, for “50, 51 or 52” substitute “50 or 51”,
  - (b) omit paragraphs (a), (b) and (c),
  - (c) in paragraph (i), for “a local authority’s duty or power to meet a person’s needs for care and support or a carer’s needs for support is displaced” substitute “a local authority’s duty under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (after-care) is discharged”, and

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- (d) in paragraph (k), for “50 to 52” substitute “50 and 51”.
- 11 Omit subsections (2) to (8) of that section.
- 12 After subsection (8) of that section insert—
- “(8A) Regulations under sections 50 and 51 must specify that direct payments to meet the cost of providing or arranging for the provision of after-care services under section 117 of the Mental Health Act 1983 (after-care) must be made at a rate that the local authority estimates to be equivalent to the reasonable cost of securing the provision of those services to meet those needs.”
- 13 In subsection (9) of that section—
- (a) for “, 51 or 52” substitute “or 51”, and
- (b) for “care and support (or, in the case of a carer, support)” substitute “after-care services”.
- 14 In subsection (10) of that section, for “care and support (or, in the case of a carer, support) to meet needs” substitute “after-care services”.

## SCHEDULE 5

Section 96

### HEALTH EDUCATION ENGLAND

#### PART 1

#### CONSTITUTION

##### *Membership*

- 1 (1) HEE consists of—
- (a) a chair appointed by the Secretary of State,
- (b) six other members appointed by the Secretary of State,
- (c) a chief executive appointed by the members appointed under paragraphs (a) and (b), and
- (d) no more than four other members appointed by the members appointed under paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (2) The members appointed under sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b)—
- (a) are not employees of HEE, and
- (b) are referred to in this Schedule as the “non-executive members”.
- (3) The members appointed under sub-paragraph (1)(c) and (d)—
- (a) are employees of HEE, and
- (b) are referred to in this Schedule as the “executive members”.
- 2 (1) The members of HEE must include persons who have clinical expertise of a description specified in regulations.
- (2) The regulations may require—
- (a) a specified number of members to have that expertise;

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- (b) a specified number of non-executive members to have that expertise;
  - (c) a specified number of executive members to have that expertise.
- (3) The non-executive members of HEE must include a person who will represent the interests of patients.

*Non-executive members: terms of office*

- 3
- (1) A person holds office as a non-executive member of HEE on the terms of that person's appointment.
  - (2) A person may not be appointed as a non-executive member for a period of more than four years.
  - (3) A person who ceases to be a non-executive member is eligible for re-appointment.
  - (4) A person may resign from office as a non-executive member by giving notice to the Secretary of State.
  - (5) The Secretary of State may remove a person from office as a non-executive member on any of the following grounds—
    - (a) incapacity;
    - (b) misbehaviour;
    - (c) failure to carry out his or her duties as a non-executive member.
  - (6) The Secretary of State may suspend a person from office as a non-executive member if it appears to the Secretary of State that there are or may be grounds to remove that person from office under sub-paragraph (5).

*Non-executive members: suspension from office*

- 4
- (1) Having decided to suspend a person under paragraph 3(6), the Secretary of State must give notice of the decision to the person; and the suspension takes effect when the person receives the notice.
  - (2) The notice may be—
    - (a) delivered in person (in which case the person is taken to receive it when it is delivered), or
    - (b) sent by first class post to the person's last known address (in which case, the person is taken to receive it on the third day after the day on which it is posted).
  - (3) The initial period of suspension must not exceed six months.
  - (4) The Secretary of State may review the suspension.
  - (5) The Secretary of State—
    - (a) must review the suspension, if requested in writing by the person to do so, but
    - (b) need not review the suspension less than three months after the beginning of the initial period of suspension.
  - (6) Following a review during a period of suspension, the Secretary of State may—
    - (a) revoke the suspension, or
    - (b) suspend the person for a period of no more than six months from the expiry of the current period.

- (7) The Secretary of State must revoke the suspension if the Secretary of State—
- (a) decides that there are no grounds to remove the person from office under paragraph 3(5), or
  - (b) decides that there are grounds to do so but nonetheless decides not to do so.
- 5 (1) Where a person is suspended from office as the chair under paragraph 3(6), the Secretary of State may appoint a non-executive member as interim chair to exercise the chair's functions.
- (2) Appointment as interim chair is for a term not exceeding the shorter of—
- (a) the period ending with either—
    - (i) the appointment of a new chair, or
    - (ii) the revocation or expiry of the existing chair's suspension, and
  - (b) the remainder of the interim chair's term as a non-executive member.
- (3) A person who ceases to be the interim chair is eligible for re-appointment.

*Non-executive members: pay*

- 6 (1) HEE must pay its non-executive members such remuneration as the Secretary of State may decide.
- (2) HEE must pay, or provide for the payment of, such allowances or gratuities as the Secretary of State may decide to a person who is or has been a non-executive member of HEE.

*Employees: terms of office*

- 7 (1) Each executive member of HEE is appointed as an employee of HEE on such terms as it decides.
- (2) A person may not be appointed as chief executive without the consent of the Secretary of State.
- (3) HEE may appoint, on such terms as it decides, other persons as employees of HEE (in addition to those appointed as executive members).

*Employees: pay*

- 8 (1) HEE must pay its employees such remuneration as it decides.
- (2) HEE may pay, or provide for the payment of, such pensions, allowances or gratuities as it decides to or in respect of a person who is or has been an employee of HEE.
- (3) Before making a decision about pay under this paragraph, HEE must obtain the approval of the Secretary of State to its policy on the matter.

*Committees and sub-committees*

- 9 (1) HEE may appoint committees and sub-committees.
- (2) A committee or sub-committee may consist of or include persons who are not members or employees of HEE.

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- (3) HEE may pay such remuneration and allowances as it decides to a person who is a member of a committee (including a committee which HEE is required to appoint under section 103(1) (LETBs)) or sub-committee, but is not an employee of HEE, regardless of whether the person is a non-executive member of HEE.
- (4) Any committees and sub-committees of the Special Health Authority called Health Education England in existence immediately before its abolition are to become respectively committees and sub-committees of HEE (and are to be treated as appointed under this paragraph).

#### *Procedure*

- 10 (1) HEE may regulate its own procedure.
- (2) A vacancy among the members of HEE, or a defect in the appointment of a member, does not affect the validity of any act of HEE.

#### *Seal and evidence*

- 11 (1) The application of HEE's seal must be authenticated by the signature of a member of HEE or a person who has been authorised (whether generally or specifically) for the purpose.
- (2) A document purporting to be duly executed under HEE's seal or to be signed on its behalf must be received in evidence and, unless the contrary is proved, taken to be so executed or signed.
- (3) But this paragraph does not apply in relation to a document which is, or is to be, signed in accordance with the law of Scotland.

#### *Status of HEE*

- 12 (1) HEE is not to be regarded as a servant or agent of the Crown, or as enjoying any status, privilege or immunity of the Crown.
- (2) HEE's property is not to be regarded as property of, or property held on behalf of, the Crown.

## **PART 2**

### **FUNCTIONS**

#### *Exercise of functions*

- 13 (1) HEE must exercise its functions effectively, efficiently and economically.
- (2) HEE may arrange for any of its committees, sub-committees or members or any other person to exercise any of its functions on its behalf (but see sub-paragraph (5)).
- (3) HEE may arrange for any person to help it to exercise its functions (whether in a particular case or in cases of a particular description).

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- (4) Arrangements under sub-paragraph (2) or (3) may provide for the payment of remuneration and allowances to the persons with whom HEE makes the arrangements.
- (5) HEE may not arrange for a committee which is not an LETB, or for a sub-committee, member or any other person, to exercise a function which is exercisable by an LETB.
- (6) HEE may in any way it thinks appropriate involve health care workers, persons to whom health services are provided or carers for such persons, in decisions it makes about the exercise of its functions; and “carer” means an adult who provides or intends to provide care for another person.
- (7) HEE may do anything which appears to it to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of its functions.
- (8) In section 247C of the National Health Service Act 2006 (Secretary of State’s duty to keep health service functions of certain bodies under review), in subsection (2), after paragraph (e) insert—
  - “(ea) Health Education England;”.

#### *Help or advice for other public authorities*

- 14 (1) HEE may provide help or advice to another public authority for the purpose of the exercise by that authority of its functions.
- (2) Help or advice under this paragraph may be provided on such terms as HEE decides (including terms relating to payment of remuneration or allowances).
- (3) “Public authority”—
  - (a) includes any person certain of whose functions are functions of a public nature, but
  - (b) does not include either House of Parliament or a person exercising functions in connection with proceedings in Parliament.
- (4) A reference to a public authority—
  - (a) includes a public authority in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, but
  - (b) subject to that, does not include a reference to a public authority outside the United Kingdom.

#### *Co-operation*

- 15 (1) HEE must, in the exercise of its functions, co-operate with the Secretary of State in the exercise of the Secretary of State’s public health functions (as defined by section 1H of the National Health Service Act 2006).
- (2) In section 72 of that Act (co-operation between NHS bodies), after subsection (3) insert—
  - “(4) For the purposes of this section, Health Education England is an NHS body.”
- (3) In section 290(3) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (bodies which must co-operate with Monitor and the Care Quality Commission in the exercise of their functions), after paragraph (c) (but before the following “and”) insert—
  - “(ca) Health Education England;”.

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- (4) Regulations may require HEE and a specified person to co-operate with each other in the exercise of their respective functions or such of their functions as are specified.

#### *NHS contracts*

- 16 In section 9(4) of the National Health Service Act 2006 (NHS contracts: health service bodies), after paragraph (kb) insert—  
“(kc) Health Education England.”.

#### *Arrangements with devolved authorities*

- 17 (1) HEE may arrange with a devolved authority for HEE—  
(a) to exercise on behalf of the devolved authority any function which corresponds to a function of HEE;  
(b) to provide services or facilities in so far as the devolved authority requires them in connection with the exercise of such a function.
- (2) The terms and conditions on which arrangements under this paragraph may be made include provision for payment to HEE in respect of its costs in giving effect to the arrangements.

#### *Failure to exercise functions*

- 18 (1) If the Secretary of State considers that HEE is failing or has failed to exercise any of its functions, and that the failure is significant, the Secretary of State may direct HEE to exercise such of its functions, in such manner and within such period, as the direction specifies.
- (2) If HEE fails to comply with a direction under this section, the Secretary of State may—  
(a) exercise the functions specified in the direction, or  
(b) make arrangements for some other person to exercise them on the Secretary of State’s behalf.
- (3) Where the Secretary of State exercises a power under sub-paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary of State must publish the reasons for doing so.
- (4) The reference in sub-paragraph (1) to exercising a function includes a reference to exercising it properly.

### **PART 3**

#### **FINANCE AND REPORTS**

#### *Funding*

- 19 (1) The Secretary of State must pay HEE for each financial year sums not exceeding the amount the Secretary of State has allotted for that year towards meeting the expenditure that is attributable to HEE’s exercise of its functions in that year.
- (2) An amount is to be regarded as allotted when the Secretary of State notifies HEE accordingly.



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- (3) The Secretary of State may make a new allotment under this paragraph increasing or decreasing the allotment previously made, but only if—
  - (a) HEE agrees,
  - (b) a parliamentary general election takes place, or
  - (c) the Secretary of State considers that exceptional circumstances make a new allotment necessary.
- (4) The Secretary of State may give directions to HEE about the payment by it to the Secretary of State of sums in respect of charges or other amounts relating to the valuation or disposal of assets.
- (5) Sums payable to HEE under this paragraph are payable subject to such conditions as to records, certificates or otherwise as the Secretary of State may decide.
- (6) In this Part of this Schedule, “financial year” includes the period—
  - (a) beginning with the day on which HEE is established, and
  - (b) ending with the following 31 March or, if the period ending with that date is 3 months or less, ending with the 31 March following that date.

*Financial duties: expenditure*

- 20
- (1) HEE must ensure that total expenditure attributable to its exercise of its functions in each financial year (its “total spending”) does not exceed the aggregate of—
    - (a) the amount allotted to it for that year under paragraph 19,
    - (b) the income generated in that year from carrying out activities for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of its functions, and
    - (c) any other sums received by it in that year for the purpose of enabling it to meet such expenditure.
  - (2) The Secretary of State may direct that spending of a specified description is, or is not, to be treated for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) as part of HEE’s total spending.
  - (3) The Secretary of State may by directions determine—
    - (a) the extent to which, and circumstances in which, sums received by HEE under paragraph 19 but not yet spent are to be treated for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1) as part of HEE’s total spending, and
    - (b) to which financial year those sums are to be attributed.
  - (4) The Secretary of State may direct HEE to use specified banking facilities for specified purposes.

*Financial duties: use of generated income*

- 21
- Where HEE generates income from carrying out activities for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of its functions, it must ensure that the income is used for exercising its functions.

*Financial duties: controls on total resource use*

- 22
- (1) HEE must ensure that—
    - (a) its use of capital resources in a financial year does not exceed the amount specified by the Secretary of State, and

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- (b) its use of revenue resources in a financial year does not exceed the amount specified by the Secretary of State.
- (2) The Secretary of State may, in relation to a financial year, direct that for the purposes of this paragraph—
  - (a) resources of a specified description are, or are not, to be treated as capital resources or revenue resources;
  - (b) a specified use of capital resources or revenue resources is, or is not, to be taken into account.
- (3) An amount specified for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b) may be varied only if—
  - (a) HEE agrees,
  - (b) a parliamentary general election takes place, or
  - (c) the Secretary of State considers that exceptional circumstances make the variation necessary.
- (4) A reference to the use of capital resources or revenue resources is a reference to their expenditure, consumption or reduction in value.

*Financial duties: additional controls on resource use*

- 23 (1) The Secretary of State may direct HEE to ensure that—
- (a) total capital resource use in a financial year which is attributable to specified matters does not exceed a specified amount,
  - (b) total revenue resource use in a financial year which is attributable to specified matters does not exceed a specified amount, and
  - (c) total revenue resource use in a financial year which is attributable to specified matters relating to administration does not exceed a specified amount.
- (2) The Secretary of State may give directions, in relation to a financial year, specifying uses of capital resources or revenue resources which are, or are not, to be taken into account for the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a), (b) or (c) (as the case may be).
- (3) The Secretary of State may not give a direction under sub-paragraph (1)(a) or (b) unless the direction is for the purpose of complying with a limit imposed by the Treasury.

*Losses and liabilities etc*

- 24 (1) Section 265 of the Public Health Act 1875 (which relates to the protection of members and officers of certain authorities from personal liability) has effect as if there were included in the authorities referred to in that section a reference to HEE.
- (2) In its application to HEE as a result of sub-paragraph (1), section 265 of that Act has effect as if any reference in that section to that Act were a reference to this Act.
- (3) In section 71(2) of the National Health Service Act 2006 (schemes for meeting losses and liabilities etc of certain health service bodies: bodies eligible to participate), after paragraph (db) insert—
- “(dc) Health Education England.”.

### *Accounts*

- 25 (1) HEE must keep—
- (a) proper accounts, and
  - (b) proper records relating to the accounts.
- (2) The Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury, give directions to HEE about—
- (a) the content and form of its accounts, and
  - (b) the methods and principles to be applied in the preparation of its accounts.
- (3) The reference in sub-paragraph (2) to accounts includes a reference to—
- (a) the accounts prepared under paragraph 26, and
  - (b) such accounts as are prepared under paragraph 27.
- (4) The chief executive of HEE is to be its accounting officer.

### *Annual accounts*

- 26 (1) HEE must prepare consolidated annual accounts for each financial year.
- (2) The consolidated annual accounts must include—
- (a) the annual accounts of each LETB,
  - (b) the annual accounts of each other committee of HEE, and
  - (c) the annual accounts relating to the rest of HEE’s activities.
- (3) HEE must send copies of the consolidated annual accounts to—
- (a) the Secretary of State, and
  - (b) the Comptroller and Auditor General,
- within such period after the end of the financial year to which the accounts relate as the Secretary of State directs.
- (4) The Comptroller and Auditor General must—
- (a) examine, certify and report on the consolidated annual accounts, and
  - (b) lay copies of them and the report on them before Parliament.

### *Interim accounts*

- 27 (1) The Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury, direct HEE to prepare accounts in respect of such period or periods as are specified in the direction (“interim accounts”).
- (2) The interim accounts in respect of any period must include—
- (a) the accounts of each LETB in respect of that period, and
  - (b) the accounts of each other committee of HEE in respect of that period.
- (3) HEE must send copies of any interim accounts to—
- (a) the Secretary of State, and
  - (b) if the Secretary of State directs, the Comptroller and Auditor General,
- within such period as the Secretary of State may direct.
- (4) The Comptroller and Auditor General must—

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- (a) examine, certify and report on any interim accounts sent under sub-paragraph (3)(b),
- (b) if the Secretary of State directs, send a copy of the report on the accounts to the Secretary of State, and
- (c) if the Secretary of State directs, lay copies of the accounts and the report on them before Parliament.

#### *Annual report*

- 28 (1) As soon as is feasible after the end of each financial year, HEE must prepare an annual report on how it has exercised its functions during the year.
- (2) The report must include, in particular, HEE’s assessment of—
- (a) the extent to which it has during the year—
    - (i) achieved the objectives and reflected the priorities set by the Secretary of State for the purposes of section 100(1); and
    - (ii) achieved the outcomes set by the Secretary of State for the purposes of section 100(2); and
  - (b) how effectively it discharged its duties under this Act or under regulations under this Act.
- (3) HEE must—
- (a) lay a copy of the report before Parliament, and
  - (b) send a copy of it to the Secretary of State.
- (4) HEE must provide the Secretary of State with such other reports and information relating to the exercise of its functions as the Secretary of State may request.

## **PART 4**

### CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

#### *Public Records Act 1958*

- 29 In Part 2 of the Table in Schedule 1 to the Public Records Act 1958, at the appropriate place insert—
- “Health Education England.”

#### *Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960*

- 30 In the Schedule to the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960, after paragraph (b) insert—
- “(bm) Health Education England;”.

#### *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967*

- 31 In Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967, at the appropriate place insert—
- “Health Education England”.

*House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975*

- 32 In Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975, at the appropriate place insert—  
“Health Education England.”

*Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*

- 33 In section 48(6) of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (definition of “the Crown”), after “the Care Quality Commission” insert “, Health Education England”.

*Freedom of Information Act 2000*

- 34 In Part 3 of Schedule 1 to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (health service), at the appropriate place insert—  
“Health Education England.”

*Equality Act 2010*

- 35 In Part 1 of Schedule 19 to the Equality Act 2010 (authorities subject to the public sector equality duty), in the group of entries under the heading “Health, social care and social security”, before the entry for the Health Service Commissioner for England, insert—  
“Health Education England.”

SCHEDULE 6

Section 104

LOCAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING BOARDS

*The area for which an LETB is appointed*

- 1 (1) HEE must ensure that the areas of LETBs—  
(a) do not coincide or overlap, and  
(b) together cover the whole of England.
- (2) HEE may vary the area of an LETB.
- (3) HEE must—  
(a) keep an up-to-date record of the area of each LETB, and  
(b) publish the record.

*Assessment of whether the appointment criteria are being met in relation to LETBs*

- 2 (1) HEE must, whenever it considers appropriate, assess—  
(a) whether the appointment criteria are being met in relation to an LETB, and  
(b) if they are not, whether enough of the appointment criteria are being met for the LETB in question to be able to exercise its functions.
- (2) Having carried out an assessment under sub-paragraph (1), HEE must notify the LETB of, and then publish—  
(a) the result of the assessment, and

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- (b) if HEE is not satisfied that the criteria are being met in relation to the LETB, HEE’s reasons for not being so satisfied.
- (3) Where, on an assessment under sub-paragraph (1), HEE is not satisfied that all the appointment criteria are being met in relation to an LETB but is satisfied that enough of them are being met for the LETB to be able to exercise its functions, HEE may impose conditions on the LETB relating to its operation.
- (4) Where, on an assessment under sub-paragraph (1), HEE is not satisfied that enough of the appointment criteria are being met in relation to the LETB for the LETB to be able to exercise its functions, HEE may do one or more of the following—
  - (a) appoint new members of the LETB (whether as well as or instead of existing members);
  - (b) exercise functions on behalf of the LETB;
  - (c) make arrangements for the persons who provide health services in the area for which the LETB was appointed to be represented by another LETB instead.
- (5) Before imposing conditions under sub-paragraph (3) or taking action under sub-paragraph (4), HEE must notify the LETB concerned of—
  - (a) the conditions it proposes to impose or action it proposes to take, and
  - (b) its reasons for proposing to impose those conditions or take that action.
- (6) Having imposed conditions under sub-paragraph (3) or taken action under sub-paragraph (4), HEE must publish—
  - (a) details of the conditions it imposed or action it took, and
  - (b) its reasons for imposing those conditions or taking that action.
- (7) Before making arrangements under sub-paragraph (4)(c), HEE must obtain the approval of the other LETB.
- (8) Regulations must require specified commissioners of health services to include in the arrangements under the National Health Service Act 2006 for the provision of such services terms to ensure that a provider of such services—
  - (a) co-operates with any LETB which represents that provider by virtue of arrangements made by HEE under sub-paragraph (4)(c), in such manner and to such extent as that LETB may request, in planning the provision of, and in providing, education and training for health care workers;
  - (b) provides that LETB with such information as it may request.
- (9) Regulations may specify other circumstances in which HEE may intervene in the operation of an LETB (whether by imposing conditions or in such other way as is specified).
- (10) A reference to exercising a function includes a reference to exercising it properly.

*Publication and review of the appointment criteria*

- 3 (1) HEE must publish the appointment criteria; but before doing so it must obtain the approval of the Secretary of State.
- (2) HEE must keep the appointment criteria under review and may revise them; and the duty to obtain approval under sub-paragraph (1) applies to revised criteria only in so far as HEE considers the revisions significant.

### *Exercise of functions*

- 4 (1) Regulations may—
- (a) give LETBs additional functions relating to the provision of education and training for health care workers or to the planning of its provision;
  - (b) impose requirements on LETBs relating to how they exercise functions.
- (2) An LETB may do anything which appears to it to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of its functions.
- (3) If HEE considers that an LETB is failing or has failed to exercise a function, or that there is a significant risk that it will fail to do so, HEE must direct the LETB to exercise such function within such period, and in such manner, as the direction specifies.
- (4) If an LETB fails to comply with a direction under sub-paragraph (3), HEE may take action under one or more of paragraphs (a) to (c) of paragraph 2(4) (with paragraph 2(5) to (7) applying accordingly).
- (5) The reference in sub-paragraph (3) to exercising a function includes a reference to exercising it properly.

## SCHEDULE 7

Section 109

### THE HEALTH RESEARCH AUTHORITY

#### **PART 1**

#### CONSTITUTION

### *Membership*

- 1 (1) The HRA consists of—
- (a) a chair appointed by the Secretary of State,
  - (b) at least three but no more than four other members appointed by the Secretary of State,
  - (c) a chief executive appointed by the members appointed under paragraphs (a) and (b), and
  - (d) at least two but no more than three other members appointed by the members appointed under paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (2) The members appointed under sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b)—
- (a) are not employees of the HRA, and
  - (b) are referred to in this Schedule as the “non-executive members”.
- (3) The members appointed under sub-paragraph (1)(c) and (d)—
- (a) are employees of the HRA, and
  - (b) are referred to in this Schedule as the “executive members”.
- (4) The number of non-executive members must exceed the number of executive members.

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*Non-executive members: terms of office*

- 2 (1) A person holds office as a non-executive member of the HRA on the terms of that person's appointment.
- (2) A person may not be appointed as a non-executive member for a period of more than four years.
- (3) A person who ceases to be a non-executive member is eligible for re-appointment.
- (4) A person may resign from office as a non-executive member by giving notice to the Secretary of State.
- (5) The Secretary of State may remove a person from office as a non-executive member on any of the following grounds—
  - (a) incapacity;
  - (b) misbehaviour;
  - (c) failure to carry out his or her duties as a non-executive member.
- (6) The Secretary of State may suspend a person from office as a non-executive member if it appears to the Secretary of State that there are or may be grounds to remove that person from office under sub-paragraph (5).

*Non-executive members: suspension from office*

- 3 (1) Having decided to suspend a person under paragraph 2(6), the Secretary of State must give notice of the decision to the person; and the suspension takes effect when the person receives the notice.
- (2) The notice may be—
  - (a) delivered in person (in which case the person is taken to receive it when it is delivered), or
  - (b) sent by first class post to the person's last known address (in which case, the person is taken to receive it on the third day after the day on which it is posted).
- (3) The initial period of suspension must not exceed six months.
- (4) The Secretary of State may review the suspension.
- (5) The Secretary of State—
  - (a) must review the suspension, if requested in writing by the person to do so, but
  - (b) need not review the suspension less than three months after the beginning of the initial period of suspension.
- (6) Following a review during a period of suspension, the Secretary of State may—
  - (a) revoke the suspension, or
  - (b) suspend the person for a period of no more than six months from the expiry of the current period.
- (7) The Secretary of State must revoke the suspension if the Secretary of State—
  - (a) decides that there are no grounds to remove the person from office under paragraph 2(5), or
  - (b) decides that there are grounds to do so but nonetheless decides not to do so.



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- 4 (1) Where a person is suspended from office as the chair under paragraph 2(6), the Secretary of State may appoint a non-executive member as interim chair to exercise the chair's functions.
- (2) Appointment as interim chair is for a term not exceeding the shorter of—
- (a) the period ending with either—
    - (i) the appointment of a new chair, or
    - (ii) the revocation or expiry of the existing chair's suspension, and
  - (b) the remainder of the interim chair's term as a non-executive member.
- (3) A person who ceases to be the interim chair is eligible for re-appointment.

*Non-executive members: pay*

- 5 (1) The HRA must pay its non-executive members such remuneration as the Secretary of State may decide.
- (2) The HRA must pay, or provide for the payment of, such allowances or gratuities as the Secretary of State may decide to a person who is or has been a non-executive member of the HRA.

*Employees: terms of office*

- 6 (1) Each executive member of the HRA is appointed as an employee of the HRA on such terms as it decides.
- (2) A person may not be appointed as chief executive without the consent of the Secretary of State.
- (3) The HRA may appoint, on such terms as it decides, other persons as employees of the HRA (in addition to those appointed as executive members).

*Employees: pay*

- 7 (1) The HRA must pay its employees such remuneration as it decides.
- (2) The HRA may pay, or provide for the payment of, such pensions, allowances or gratuities as it decides to or in respect of a person who is or has been an employee of the HRA.
- (3) Before making a decision about pay under this paragraph, the HRA must obtain the approval of the Secretary of State to its policy on the matter.

*Committees and sub-committees*

- 8 (1) The HRA must appoint a committee for the purpose of giving advice—
- (a) to the HRA in connection with the exercise of the HRA's function under regulation 5(1)(a) of the Health Service (Control of Patient Information) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/1438) (approval for processing confidential patient information);
  - (b) to the Secretary of State in connection with the exercise of the Secretary of State's functions under regulations 2, 3(4) and 5 of those Regulations (processing of confidential patient information);
  - (c) to the Health and Social Care Information Centre in connection with—

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- (i) the exercise by the Centre of functions conferred in regulations under section 251 of the National Health Service Act 2006 (processing of patient information for medical purposes);
    - (ii) any publication or other dissemination by the Centre of information which is in a form which identifies an individual to whom the information relates or enables the identity of such an individual to be ascertained.
  - (2) The HRA may appoint other committees and sub-committees.
  - (3) The committee appointed under sub-paragraph (1) must consist of persons who are not members or employees of the HRA.
  - (4) Any other committee or sub-committee may consist of or include such persons.
  - (5) The HRA may pay such remuneration and allowances as it decides to a person who is a member of a committee or sub-committee, but is not an employee of the HRA, regardless of whether the person is a non-executive member of the HRA.
- 9 Regulations may provide for the committee appointed under paragraph 8(1) to be required, in giving advice, to have regard to specified factors or matters.

#### *Procedure*

- 10 (1) The HRA may regulate its own procedure.
- (2) A vacancy among the members of the HRA, or a defect in the appointment of a member, does not affect the validity of any act of the HRA.

#### *Seal and evidence*

- 11 (1) The application of the HRA's seal must be authenticated by the signature of a member of the HRA or a person who has been authorised (whether generally or specifically) for the purpose.
- (2) A document purporting to be duly executed under the HRA's seal or to be signed on its behalf must be received in evidence and, unless the contrary is proved, taken to be so executed or signed.
- (3) But this paragraph does not apply in relation to a document which is, or is to be, signed in accordance with the law of Scotland.

#### *Status of the HRA*

- 12 (1) The HRA is not to be regarded as a servant or agent of the Crown, or as enjoying any status, privilege or immunity of the Crown.
- (2) The HRA's property is not to be regarded as property of, or property held on behalf of, the Crown.

## PART 2

### FUNCTIONS

#### *Exercise of functions*

- 13 (1) The HRA must exercise its functions effectively, efficiently and economically.
- (2) The HRA may arrange for any of its committees, sub-committees or members or any other person (other than a devolved authority) to exercise any of its functions on its behalf.
- (3) The HRA may arrange for any person to help it in the exercise of its functions (whether in a particular case or in cases of a particular description).
- (4) Arrangements under sub-paragraph (2) or (3) may provide for the payment of remuneration and allowances to the persons with whom the HRA makes the arrangements.
- (5) The HRA may do anything which appears to it to be necessary or desirable for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise of its functions.

#### *Help or advice for other public authorities*

- 14 (1) The HRA may provide help or advice to another public authority for the purpose of the exercise by that authority of its functions.
- (2) Help or advice under this paragraph may be provided on such terms as the HRA decides (including terms relating to payment of remuneration and allowances).
- (3) “Public authority”—
- (a) includes any person certain of whose functions are functions of a public nature, but
- (b) does not include either House of Parliament or a person exercising functions in connection with proceedings in Parliament.
- (4) A reference to a public authority—
- (a) includes a public authority in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, but
- (b) subject to that, does not include a reference to a public authority outside the United Kingdom.

#### *Arrangements with devolved authorities*

- 15 (1) The HRA may arrange with a devolved authority for the HRA—
- (a) to exercise on behalf of the devolved authority any function which corresponds to a function of the HRA;
- (b) to provide services or facilities in so far as the devolved authority requires them in connection with the exercise of such a function.
- (2) The terms and conditions on which arrangements under this paragraph may be made include provision for payment to the HRA in respect of its costs in giving effect to the arrangements.

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#### *Failure to exercise functions*

- 16 (1) If the Secretary of State considers that the HRA is failing or has failed to exercise any of its functions, and that the failure is significant, the Secretary of State may direct the HRA to exercise such of its functions, in such manner and within such period, as the direction specifies.
- (2) If the HRA fails to comply with a direction under this paragraph, the Secretary of State may—
- (a) exercise the functions specified in the direction, or
  - (b) make arrangements for some other person to exercise them on the Secretary of State's behalf.
- (3) Where the Secretary of State exercises a power under sub-paragraph (1) or (2), the Secretary of State must publish the reasons for doing so.
- (4) The reference in sub-paragraph (1) to exercising a function includes a reference to exercising it properly.

### **PART 3**

#### FINANCE AND REPORTS

#### *Funding*

- 17 The Secretary of State may, with the consent of the Treasury, make payments to the HRA at such times and on such conditions (if any) as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

#### *Fees and indemnities*

- 18 (1) Regulations may require payment of a fee in relation to the exercise of a specified function of the HRA; and the amount of the fee is to be the amount specified in, or determined in accordance with, the regulations.
- (2) Where the amount of a fee is to be specified in regulations under this paragraph—
- (a) the Secretary of State must, before specifying the amount of the fee, have regard to the cost incurred in the exercise of the function to which the fee relates, and
  - (b) the HRA must provide the Secretary of State with such information, in such form, as the Secretary of State may request.
- (3) Regulations under this paragraph may require the HRA to determine the amount of a fee; and, where they do so, the regulations—
- (a) must require the HRA, before determining the amount of the fee, to have regard to the cost incurred in the exercise of the function to which the fee relates, and
  - (b) must require the HRA to obtain the approval of the Secretary of State to the proposed amount of the fee.
- (4) Regulations under this paragraph which provide for the amount of a fee to be determined may specify factors in accordance with which it is to be determined.
- (5) Regulations under this paragraph may include provision—

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- (a) for determining the time by which a fee is payable;
  - (b) for any unpaid balance to be recoverable as a debt due to the HRA (but for this not to affect any other method of recovery).
- (6) Before making regulations under this paragraph, the Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (7) Section 265 of the Public Health Act 1875 (which relates to the protection of members and officers of certain authorities from personal liability) has effect as if there were included in the authorities referred to in that section a reference to the HRA.
- (8) In its application to the HRA as a result of sub-paragraph (7), section 265 of that Act has effect as if any reference in that section to that Act were a reference to this Act.
- (9) In section 71(2) of the National Health Service Act 2006 (schemes for meeting losses and liabilities etc. of certain health service bodies), after paragraph (f) insert—
- “(fa) the Health Research Authority;”.

#### *Accounts*

- 19 (1) The HRA must keep accounts in such form as the Secretary of State may determine.
- (2) The HRA must prepare annual accounts in respect of each financial year in such form as the Secretary of State may determine.
- (3) The HRA must send copies of the annual accounts to—
- (a) the Secretary of State, and
  - (b) the Comptroller and Auditor General,
- within such period after the end of the financial year to which the accounts relate as the Secretary of State may determine.
- (4) The Comptroller and Auditor General must—
- (a) examine, certify and report on the annual accounts, and
  - (b) lay copies of them and the report on them before Parliament.
- (5) In this paragraph and paragraph 20, “financial year” includes the period—
- (a) beginning with the day on which the HRA is established, and
  - (b) ending with the following 31 March or, if the period ending with that date is 3 months or less, ending with the 31 March following that date.

#### *Annual report*

- 20 (1) As soon as is feasible after the end of each financial year, the HRA must prepare an annual report on—
- (a) the activities it has undertaken during the year, and
  - (b) the activities it proposes to undertake during the current financial year.
- (2) The report must set out the steps the HRA has taken during the year to fulfil its main objective (see section 110(2)).
- (3) The HRA must—
- (a) lay a copy of the report before Parliament, and
  - (b) send a copy of it to the Secretary of State.

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- (4) The HRA must provide the Secretary of State with such other reports and information relating to the exercise of its functions as the Secretary of State may request.

## PART 4

### CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

#### *Public Records Act 1958*

- 21 In Part 2 of the Table in Schedule 1 to the Public Records Act 1958, at the appropriate place insert—  
“Health Research Authority.”

#### *Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960*

- 22 In the Schedule to the Public Bodies (Admission to Meetings) Act 1960, after paragraph (bm) (inserted by paragraph 30 of Schedule 5 to this Act) insert—  
“(bn) the Health Research Authority;”.

#### *Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967*

- 23 In Schedule 2 to the Parliamentary Commissioner Act 1967, at the appropriate place insert—  
“Health Research Authority.”

#### *House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975*

- 24 In Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975, at the appropriate place insert—  
“The Health Research Authority.”

#### *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988*

- 25 In section 48(6) of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (definition of “the Crown”), after “Health Education England” (inserted by paragraph 33 of Schedule 5 to this Act) insert “, the Health Research Authority”.

#### *Freedom of Information Act 2000*

- 26 In Part 6 of Schedule 1 to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (other public bodies), at the appropriate place insert—  
“The Health Research Authority.”

#### *Equality Act 2010*

- 27 In Part 1 of Schedule 19 to the Equality Act 2010 (authorities subject to the public sector equality duty), in the group of entries under the heading “Health, social care and social security”, after the entry for Health Education England (inserted by paragraph 35 of Schedule 5 to this Act) insert—  
“The Health Research Authority.”

## SCHEDULE 8

Section 113

### RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEES: AMENDMENTS

#### *Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/1059)*

- 1 In regulation 2(1) of the Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/1059), in the definition of “ethics committee”—
- (a) omit paragraph (a), and
  - (b) for paragraph (c) substitute—
    - “(c) a research ethics committee recognised or established by or on behalf of the Health Research Authority under the Care Act 2014, or
    - (d) any other group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Welsh Ministers or the Scottish Ministers;”.

#### *Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 (S.R. 2000/194)*

- 2 In regulation 2(1) of the Ionising Radiation (Medical Exposure) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 (S.R. 2000/194), for the definition of “ethics committee” substitute—
- ““ethics committee” means a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Department;”.

#### *Health Service (Control of Patient Information) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/1438)*

- 3 In regulation 1(2) of the Health Service (Control of Patient Information) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/1438), for the definition of “research ethics committee” substitute—
- ““research ethics committee” means—
- (a) a research ethics committee recognised or established by or on behalf of the Health Research Authority under the Care Act 2014, or
  - (b) any other group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Welsh Ministers.”

#### *Nursing Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005/160)*

- 4 In regulation 2(1) of the Nursing Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005/160), for the definition of “ethics committee” substitute—
- ““ethics committee” means a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety;”.

#### *Residential Care Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005/161)*

- 5 In regulation 2(1) of the Residential Care Homes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005/161), for the definition of “ethics committee” substitute—
- ““ethics committee” means a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose

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by or on behalf of the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety;”.

*Independent Health Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005/174)*

- 6 In regulation 2(1) of the Independent Health Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (S.R. 2005/174), for the definition of “ethics committee” substitute—
- ““ethics committee” means a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety;”.

*Approval of Research on Organs No Longer Required for Procurator Fiscal Purposes (Specified Purposes) (Scotland) Order 2006 (S.S.I. 2006/310)*

- 7 In article 1(2) of the Approval of Research on Organs No Longer Required for Procurator Fiscal Purposes (Specified Purposes) (Scotland) Order 2006 (S.S.I. 2006/310), for the definition of “appropriate Research Ethics Committee” substitute—
- ““appropriate Research Ethics Committee” means a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Scottish Ministers;”.

*Human Tissue Act 2004 (Ethical Approval, Exceptions from Licensing and Supply of Information about Transplants) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/1260)*

- 8 In regulation 1(2) of the Human Tissue Act 2004 (Ethical Approval, Exceptions from Licensing and Supply of Information about Transplants) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/1260), for the definition of “research ethics authority” substitute—
- ““research ethics authority” means—
- (a) a research ethics committee recognised or established by or on behalf of the Health Research Authority under the Care Act 2014, or
  - (b) any other group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Welsh Ministers or the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety in Northern Ireland.”

*Mental Capacity Act 2005 (Appropriate Body) (England) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/2810)*

- 9 In regulation 2 of the Mental Capacity Act 2005 (Appropriate Body) (England) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/2810) (definition of “appropriate body”), for the words from “is a committee” to the end substitute “is a research ethics committee recognised or established by or on behalf of the Health Research Authority under the Care Act 2014.”

*Mental Capacity Act 2005 (Appropriate Body) (Wales) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/833)*

- 10 In regulation 2 of the Mental Capacity 2005 (Appropriate Body) (Wales) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007/833) (definition of “appropriate body”), for the words from “is a committee” to the end substitute “is a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Welsh Ministers.”



*Human Fertilisation and Embryology (Disclosure of Information for Research Purposes) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010/995)*

- 11 In regulation 2(1) of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology (Disclosure of Information for Research Purposes) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010/995), for the definition of “research ethics committee” substitute—
- ““research ethics committee” means a research ethics committee recognised or established by or on behalf of the Health Research Authority under the Care Act 2014;”.

*Independent Health Care (Wales) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/734)*

- 12 In regulation 25 of the Independent Health Care (Wales) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011/734) (research), in paragraph (2) for the words from “a research ethics committee” to the end substitute “a group of persons which assesses the ethics of research involving individuals and which is recognised for that purpose by or on behalf of the Welsh Ministers.”