



# Greater London Authority Act 1999

## 1999 CHAPTER 29

### PART XII

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

##### *Miscellaneous and supplemental*

#### 424 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- “advisory committee” and “advisory sub-committee”, in relation to the Assembly, shall be construed in accordance with section 55(4) and (5) above;
  - “the Assembly” means the London Assembly;
  - “Assembly member” means a member of the Assembly;
  - “the Authority” means the Greater London Authority;
  - “certify” means certify in writing; and related expressions shall be construed accordingly;
  - “the Common Council” means the Common Council of the City of London;
  - “company” means any body corporate;
  - “constituency member” shall be construed in accordance with section 2(2)(a) above;
  - “financial year” means a period of twelve months ending with 31st March;
  - “the Fire etc Authority” has the meaning given by section 328(2);
  - “functional body” means—
    - (a) Transport for London;
    - (b) the London Development Agency;
    - (c) the Metropolitan Police Authority; or
    - (d) the London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority;
  - “GLA road” has the same meaning as in the Highways Act 1980 (see sections 329(1) and 14D(1) of that Act);

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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“GLA side road” has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 (see sections 124A(9) and section 142(1) of that Act);

“guidance” means guidance in writing;

“local authority” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1972;

“London member” shall be construed in accordance with section 2(2)(b) above;

“Mayor” means Mayor of London;

“member of staff”, in relation to the Authority, means a person appointed under section 67(1) or (2) above;

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

“national policies” means any policies of Her Majesty’s government which are available in a written form and which—

- (a) have been laid or announced before, or otherwise presented to, either House of Parliament; or
- (b) have been published by a Minister of the Crown;

“notice” means notice in writing;

“notify” means notify in writing;

“ordinary committee” and “ordinary sub-committee”, in relation to the Assembly, shall be construed in accordance with section 55(1) above;

“ordinary election” shall be construed in accordance with section 2(7) above;

“principal council” has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1972;

“principal purposes”, in relation to the Authority, shall be construed in accordance with section 30(2) above;

“proper officer” shall be construed in accordance with subsection (2) below;

“standing orders”, in relation to the Authority, shall be construed in accordance with subsection (3) below;

“statutory functions” means functions conferred or imposed by or under any enactment;

“subordinate legislation” has the same meaning as in the Interpretation Act 1978 (see section 21(1) of that Act);

“subsidiary” has the meaning given to it by section 736 of the Companies Act 1985;

“transport subsidiary’s agreement” has the meaning given by section 169 above.

- (2) In this Act, and in any enactment applied by this Act, any reference to a proper officer and any reference which by virtue of this Act is to be construed as such a reference, shall in relation to the Authority or a functional body and any purpose or area be construed as a reference to an officer appointed by the Authority or body for that purpose or area.
- (3) In this Act, or any other enactment which has effect in relation to the Authority, any reference to standing orders shall, in its application in relation to the Authority, have effect as a reference to standing orders of the Authority made under and in accordance with section 36 above.

- (4) Any power conferred by this Act to affect enactments by subordinate legislation is exercisable notwithstanding that those enactments consist of or include—
- (a) provisions contained in Part III above;
  - (b) provisions relating to the subject matter of that Part; or
  - (c) provisions creating or otherwise relating to offences.
- (5) In subsection (4) above “affect”, in relation to any enactment, includes make—
- (a) incidental, consequential, transitional, supplemental or supplementary provision or savings; or
  - (b) amendments, modifications or adaptations.