



National Health Service Act 2006

2006 CHAPTER 41

PART 2

HEALTH SERVICE BODIES

[^{F1}CHAPTER A3

INTEGRATED CARE BOARDS

[^{F1}Establishment of integrated care boards (including by re-purposing clinical commissioning groups)

Textual Amendments

F1 Pt. 2 Ch. A3 inserted (9.5.2022 but only for the insertion of ss. 14Z25 (in part), 14Z26, 14Z28) by Health and Care Act 2022 (c. 31), ss. 19(2), 186(6); S.I. 2022/515, reg. 2(c)

14Z25 Duty to establish integrated care boards

- (1) NHS England must establish bodies called integrated care boards in accordance with this Chapter.
- (2) Each integrated care board is to be established by order made by NHS England for an area within England.
- (3) The area for which an integrated care board is established must not coincide or overlap with the area of any other integrated care board.
- (4) NHS England must ensure that, at all times on and after the appointed day, the areas of integrated care boards together cover the whole of England.

Status: Point in time view as at 09/05/2022.

Changes to legislation: National Health Service Act 2006, Cross Heading: Establishment of integrated care boards (including by re-purposing clinical commissioning groups) is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 23 June 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) An order establishing an integrated care board must provide for the constitution of the board, either by setting out the constitution or by making provision by reference to a published document where it is set out.
- (6) In Schedule 1B—
 - (a) Part 1 is about the constitution of an integrated care board (including its area);
 - (b) Part 2 is about the status and powers of an integrated care board and its accounts.
- (7) Before varying or revoking an order under this section NHS England must consult any integrated care board that it considers likely to be affected.
- (8) NHS England must publish orders under this section.
- (9) In this section “the appointed day” means a day appointed under this subsection by regulations made by the Secretary of State.

14Z26 Process for establishing initial integrated care boards

- (1) NHS England must publish a list of the initial areas for which integrated care boards are to be established (each of which is referred to in this section as an “initial area”).
- (2) The relevant clinical commissioning group or groups for an initial area must propose the constitution of the first integrated care board to be established for that area.
- (3) Before making a proposal under subsection (2), the relevant clinical commissioning group or groups must consult any persons they consider it appropriate to consult (and it is immaterial for this purpose whether the consultation is carried out before or after this section comes into force).
- (4) When establishing the first integrated care board under section 14Z25 for an initial area, NHS England must give effect to any proposal under subsection (2) unless it considers that—
 - (a) the proposal is inappropriate, or
 - (b) the relevant clinical commissioning group or groups have not carried out an appropriate consultation under subsection (3),
 and in that case NHS England must determine the terms of the constitution itself.
- (5) Nothing in this section—
 - (a) prevents NHS England from establishing the first integrated care board for an initial area in a case where the relevant clinical commissioning group or groups have failed within a reasonable period to make a proposal under subsection (2), or
 - (b) limits the re-exercise of the power in section 14Z25.
- (6) NHS England may publish guidance for clinical commissioning groups about the exercise of their functions under this section.
- (7) A clinical commissioning group must have regard to guidance published under this section.
- (8) In this section “the relevant clinical commissioning group or groups” means—
 - (a) in relation to an area that coincides with the area of a clinical commissioning group, that group;

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- (b) in relation to an area that includes the whole or part of the area of more than one clinical commissioning group, those groups acting jointly.

14Z27 Abolition of clinical commissioning groups

- (1) Any clinical commissioning group in existence immediately before the appointed day is abolished at the beginning of that day.
- (2) In this section “the appointed day” has the same meaning as in section [14Z25](#).

14Z28 Transfer schemes in connection with integrated care boards

- (1) NHS England may, in connection with the abolition of a clinical commissioning group under section [14Z27](#), make a scheme for the transfer of the group’s property, rights or liabilities to NHS England or an integrated care board.
- (2) NHS England may, in connection with the establishment of an integrated care board, make a scheme for the transfer of property, rights or liabilities to the board from—
 - (a) NHS England,
 - (b) an NHS trust established under section 25,
 - (c) an NHS foundation trust, or
 - (d) a Special Health Authority established under section 28.
- (3) NHS England may, in connection with the variation of the constitution of an integrated care board or the abolition of an integrated care board, make a scheme for the transfer of the board’s property, rights or liabilities to NHS England or an integrated care board.
- (4) The reference in subsection (3) to the variation of the constitution of an integrated care board is to its variation by order under section [14Z25](#) or under provision included in its constitution by virtue of paragraph 14 of Schedule 1B.
- (5) NHS England must exercise its powers under subsection (1) or (3) so as to ensure that—
 - (a) on the abolition of a clinical commissioning group whose area coincides with that of an integrated care board, all of the group’s property, rights and liabilities (other than criminal liabilities) are transferred to that board;
 - (b) on the abolition of a clinical commissioning group whose area does not coincide with that of an integrated care board, all of the group’s property, rights and liabilities (other than criminal liabilities) are transferred to one or more integrated care boards;
 - (c) on the abolition of an integrated care board, all of the board’s liabilities (other than criminal liabilities) are transferred.
- (6) The things that may be transferred under a transfer scheme include—
 - (a) property, rights and liabilities that could not otherwise be transferred;
 - (b) property acquired, and rights and liabilities arising, after the making of the scheme;
 - (c) criminal liabilities.
- (7) A transfer scheme may—
 - (a) create rights, or impose liabilities, in relation to property or rights transferred;
 - (b) make provision about the continuing effect of things done by, on behalf of or in relation to the transferor in respect of anything transferred;

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- (c) make provision about the continuation of things (including legal proceedings) in the process of being done by, on behalf of or in relation to the transferor in respect of anything transferred;
 - (d) make provision for references to the transferor in an instrument or other document in respect of anything transferred to be treated as references to the transferee;
 - (e) make provision for the shared ownership or use of property;
 - (f) make provision which is the same as or similar to the TUPE regulations;
 - (g) make other consequential, supplementary, incidental or transitional provision.
- (8) A transfer scheme may provide—
- (a) for modifications by agreement;
 - (b) for modifications to have effect from the date when the original scheme came into effect.
- (9) In subsection (7)(f), “the TUPE regulations” means the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/246).
- (10) In this section—
- (a) references to rights and liabilities include rights and liabilities relating to a contract of employment;
 - (b) references to the transfer of property include the grant of a lease.]

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