



Defence Reform Act 2014

2014 CHAPTER 20

An Act to make provision in connection with any arrangements that may be made by the Secretary of State with respect to the provision to the Secretary of State of defence procurement services; to make provision relating to defence procurement contracts awarded, or amended, otherwise than as the result of a competitive process; to make provision in relation to the reserve forces of the Crown; and for connected purposes. [14th May 2014]

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

PART 1

DEFENCE PROCUREMENT

Defence procurement arrangements

1 Arrangements for providing defence procurement services

- (1) This Part applies if the Secretary of State makes arrangements—
- (a) for a company to provide defence procurement services to the Secretary of State under contract, and
 - (b) for that or another company—
 - (i) to acquire from the Secretary of State rights in or over premises and property used for the purposes of DE&S, and
 - (ii) to become the employer of some or all of the persons who are employed in the civil service of the State in or in connection with DE&S immediately before the time the company is to become their employer,

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with a view to those premises, that property and the services of those employees being made available for providing the defence procurement services.

- (2) This Part also applies if—
- (a) the Secretary of State makes arrangements (“the new arrangements”) for a company to provide defence procurement services to the Secretary of State under contract, which may include arrangements for another company to make premises, property and the services of employees available for providing the defence procurement services, and
 - (b) the new arrangements are the successor to arrangements mentioned in subsection (1) or other arrangements mentioned in this subsection (“the old arrangements”).
- (3) The new arrangements are “the successor” to the old arrangements if—
- (a) a company mentioned in subsection (2)(a) is or was a contractor under the old arrangements, or
 - (b) for the purposes of the new arrangements, property, rights or liabilities of a company which is or was a contractor under the old arrangements are to be or have been transferred, by virtue of the old arrangements or by a transfer scheme under section 10, to a company mentioned in subsection (2)(a).
- (4) The new arrangements are also “the successor” to the old arrangements if—
- (a) property, rights or liabilities of a contractor under the old arrangements have been transferred, by virtue of those arrangements or by a transfer scheme under section 10, to the Secretary of State, and
 - (b) the new arrangements provide for a company mentioned in subsection (2)(a)—
 - (i) to acquire from the Secretary of State rights in or over premises and property used for the purposes of the departmental defence procurement undertaking, and
 - (ii) to become the employer of some or all of the persons who are employed in the civil service of the State in or in connection with that undertaking immediately before the time the company is to become their employer,
 with a view to those premises, that property and the services of those employees being made available for providing the defence procurement services.
- (5) Subsections (1)(b) and (4)(b) apply whether the arrangements provide for the company to acquire rights in or over premises and property, or to become the employer of persons, on one, or on more than one, occasion.
- (6) References to a company in subsection (2) include, in particular, a publicly owned company (and references to a company in the other provisions of this Part are to be read accordingly).
- (7) Arrangements mentioned in this section may provide for a contractor to exercise to any extent a discretion of the Secretary of State in connection with the exercise by the Secretary of State of a function involving defence procurement.
- (8) In this Part—
- “contractor” means—

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- (a) a company—
 - (i) which provides defence procurement services to the Secretary of State under contract by virtue of arrangements mentioned in this section (“relevant arrangements”), or
 - (ii) in relation to which relevant arrangements have been made for it to provide defence procurement services but which is not yet doing so, or

- (b) a company—
 - (i) which, by making premises, property and the services of employees available, enables defence procurement services to be provided to the Secretary of State under contract by virtue of relevant arrangements, or
 - (ii) in relation to which relevant arrangements have been made for it to make premises, property and the services of employees available for enabling defence procurement services to be provided but which is not yet making those things available;

“DE&S” means the undertaking carried on by the Secretary of State and known as Defence Equipment and Support;

“defence procurement” means—

- (a) the acquisition of anything (including support or logistics services) required for defence purposes,
- (b) the management, monitoring or enforcement of contracts entered into for the acquisition of anything so required, and
- (c) related support or logistics;

“defence procurement services” means services relating to defence procurement;

“defence purposes” means—

- (a) the purposes of defence (whether or not of the United Kingdom) or policing, or
- (b) related purposes;

“the departmental defence procurement undertaking” means any undertaking carried on by the Secretary of State for the purposes of defence procurement after arrangements mentioned in subsection (1) have come to an end.

2 Financial assistance

- (1) The Secretary of State may give financial assistance to a contractor.
- (2) The financial assistance may be given on terms and conditions that the Secretary of State thinks appropriate.
- (3) “Financial assistance” means loans, guarantees or indemnities, or any other kind of financial assistance (actual or contingent).

3 Financial claims against contractors or former contractors

- (1) If a financial claim is brought in a court in the United Kingdom or elsewhere against a company which is, or has been, a contractor, any liability of the company resulting from the claim is transferred to the Ministry of Defence.

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- (2) The Secretary of State may make payments for the purpose of settling any liability of the Ministry of Defence that may arise, or has arisen, under this section.
- (3) A company which is, or has been, a contractor must provide the Secretary of State with any assistance that the Secretary of State reasonably requires in connection with a financial claim that may be, or has been, brought against the company (including in connection with any appeal or further appeal in relation to the claim).
- (4) The assistance that a company may be required to provide includes in particular—
- (a) providing documents, other information or explanations;
 - (b) providing access to evidence;
 - (c) making employees available for the purposes of court proceedings.
- (5) An obligation imposed on a company under subsection (3) is enforceable as if contained in a contract between the company and the Secretary of State.
- (6) For the purposes of this section, a claim is a “financial claim” to the extent that—
- (a) it is a claim for damages or any other claim for a sum of money,
 - (b) it is brought by a person other than an excluded person, and
 - (c) it is not an excluded claim.
- (7) In this section—
- “excluded person”, in relation to a claim against a company, means—
- (a) another company which is, or has been, a contractor, or
 - (b) a Minister of the Crown or Government department;
- “excluded claim”, in relation to a claim against a company, means a claim which relates to—
- (a) services provided by the company otherwise than to the Secretary of State for Defence,
 - (b) a contract of employment to which the company is party,
 - (c) any contract (other than a contract of employment) entered into by the company for the purpose of enabling it to provide services,
 - (d) any health and safety obligation of the company, or
 - (e) anything done or omitted to be done by the company before it became, or after it ceased to be, a contractor;
- “health and safety obligation”, in relation to a company, means an obligation (whether or not imposed by legislation)—
- (a) relating to the health, safety or welfare at work of the company’s employees, or
 - (b) relating to risks to the health or safety of other persons arising out of or in connection with the company’s activities.
- (8) Nothing in this section affects any arrangements between the Secretary of State and a company which is, or has been, a contractor under which the company is to compensate the Secretary of State in respect of—
- (a) any liability under subsection (1), or
 - (b) any payment made under subsection (2).

4 Exemptions relating to premises used by a contractor

Schedule 1 (exemptions relating to premises used by a contractor) has effect.

5 Jurisdiction of Ministry of Defence Police

- (1) The places to which section 2(2) of the Ministry of Defence Police Act 1987 (jurisdiction) applies include land, vehicles, vessels, aircraft and hovercraft which are—
 - (a) in the possession, under the control or used for the purposes of a contractor, and
 - (b) used for the purposes of, or for purposes which include, the provision of defence procurement services to the Secretary of State by virtue of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (2) Section 2(3) of that Act has effect as if the reference to Crown property included a reference to property which—
 - (a) belongs to a contractor, is in its possession or under its control or has been unlawfully removed from its possession or control, and
 - (b) is, or was immediately before its removal, used to any extent for the purpose of the provision of defence procurement services as mentioned in subsection (1)(b).
- (3) Section 2(3) of that Act also has effect as if the reference to a contract entered into by the Secretary of State for Defence for the purposes of his Department or the Defence Council included a reference to a contract entered into by a contractor for the purposes of, or for purposes which include, the provision of defence procurement services as mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

6 Status of contractor

- (1) This section applies where arrangements mentioned in section 1 provide for a contractor to act on behalf of the Secretary of State for the purposes of a provision of a contract entered into by the Secretary of State at any time before the vesting date for the purposes of defence procurement.
- (2) Any right or power of the Secretary of State under the provision of the contract may be exercised by the contractor on behalf of the Secretary of State.
- (3) Any duty or liability of the Secretary of State under the provision of the contract may be discharged by the contractor on behalf of the Secretary of State.
- (4) Nothing in the contract or otherwise prevents or penalises the exercise of a right or power of the Secretary of State, or the discharge of a duty or liability of the Secretary of State, in the way mentioned in subsection (2) or (3).

7 Restrictions on disclosure or use of information

Schedule 2 (restrictions on disclosure or use of information) has effect.

8 Intellectual property rights

- (1) The Secretary of State may provide a protected work to a contractor or a service provider to a contractor, without infringing copyright or database right, if—
 - (a) the Secretary of State acquired (whether before or after the coming into force of this section) a right to use the work under or in connection with a relevant contract, and

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- (b) the provision of the work is necessary or expedient for the purposes of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (2) A contractor or former contractor, or a service provider to a contractor or former contractor, may, without infringing copyright or database right, provide a protected work provided to it under subsection (1) or this subsection—
- (a) to a contractor or service provider to a contractor, or
 - (b) to the Secretary of State,
- if the provision of the work by the contractor, former contractor or service provider is necessary or expedient for the purposes of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (3) A contractor or service provider to which a protected work has been provided under subsection (1) or (2) may, without infringing copyright or database right, make any use of the work that the Secretary of State could make as a result of the Secretary of State’s right to use the work if the use of the work by the contractor or service provider is necessary or expedient for the purposes of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (4) In this section—
- “ancillary services” means services certified by the Secretary of State to be services appearing to the Secretary of State to be calculated to facilitate, or to be conducive or incidental to, arrangements mentioned in section 1;
 - “copyright work” has the meaning given by Part 1 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (see section 1(2) of that Act);
 - “database” has the meaning given by section 3A of that Act;
 - “database right” has the same meaning as in Part 3 of the Copyright and Rights in Databases Regulations 1997 (S.I. 1997/3032);
 - “former contractor” means a company which has been a contractor;
 - “protected work” means—
 - (a) a copyright work, or
 - (b) a database in which database right subsists;
 - “relevant contract” means a contract entered into by the Secretary of State at any time before the vesting date for the purposes of defence procurement;
 - “service provider”, in relation to a contractor or former contractor, means a person who performs ancillary services for that contractor.
- (5) In this section a reference to providing a protected work to a person includes a reference to the making of a copy of the work for the purposes of providing it to the person.
- (6) In this section a reference to the right to use a protected work—
- (a) in relation to a copyright work, is a reference to a licence to exercise a right which would otherwise be exercisable by the owner of the copyright in the work;
 - (b) in relation to a database, is a reference to a right to use the database under a licence to do an act restricted by database right in the database.

Transfers

9 Transfer of employees: application of TUPE regulations

- (1) The TUPE regulations apply to the transfer of a relevant undertaking or any part of it by virtue of arrangements mentioned in section 1 whether or not the relevant undertaking would otherwise be treated as an undertaking to whose transfer the regulations apply.
- (2) For the purposes of the TUPE regulations, the services of the relevant employees are to be treated as a part of that undertaking to whose transfer the regulations apply whether or not the company which is to become their employer also provides defence procurement services by virtue of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (3) In this section—
 - “relevant undertaking”—
 - (a) in relation to arrangements mentioned in section 1(1)(b), means DE&S;
 - (b) in relation to arrangements mentioned in section 1(4)(b), means the departmental defence procurement undertaking;
 - “relevant employees”—
 - (a) in relation to arrangements mentioned in section 1(1)(b), means the persons employed in the civil service of the State mentioned in section 1(1)(b);
 - (b) in relation to arrangements mentioned in section 1(4)(b), means the persons employed in the civil service of the State mentioned in section 1(4)(b).

10 Transfer schemes

- (1) The Secretary of State may make one or more schemes for the transfer of property, rights and liabilities (a “transfer scheme”) if—
 - (a) a relevant contractor is in breach of a services contract and the breach occurs in specified circumstances or is of a specified kind, or
 - (b) a services contract has come to an end, whether by the expiry of the period for which it was in force or otherwise.
- (2) A transfer scheme may provide for the transfer of property, rights and liabilities to—
 - (a) the Crown,
 - (b) the Secretary of State, or
 - (c) a company mentioned in section 1(2)(a).
- (3) The property, rights and liabilities that may be transferred by a transfer scheme are—
 - (a) property, rights and liabilities of a relevant contractor;
 - (b) securities in a relevant contractor;
 - (c) any property or rights of a third party that was or were acquired from a relevant contractor and any liabilities of a third party so far as relating to any such property or rights.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to property, rights or liabilities to the extent that an agreement between the Secretary of State and the person entitled to or subject to them provides that they are not to be transferred by a transfer scheme.
- (5) Schedule 3 makes further provision about transfer schemes under this section.

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(6) In this section—

“relevant contractor”, in relation to a services contract, means a company which is or was a contractor in relation to the arrangements to which that contract relates;

“services contract” means a contract for a company to provide defence procurement services to the Secretary of State entered into by virtue of arrangements mentioned in section 1;

“specified”, in relation to a services contract, means specified in the contract for the purposes of this section;

“third party” means a person other than a relevant contractor.

General

11 Financial provisions

There is to be paid out of money provided by Parliament any expenditure of the Secretary of State incurred—

- (a) in connection with the formation of any company formed with a view to, or for any purpose of, the provision of defence procurement services or otherwise in connection with the establishment of arrangements mentioned in section 1;
- (b) in assuming responsibility for any liabilities of a company which is or has been concerned in or in connection with the provision of defence procurement services which are liabilities arising out of the provision of such services or liabilities to or in respect of persons employed or formerly employed in or in connection with the provision of such services.

12 Interpretation of this Part

(1) In this Part—

“company” means a company as defined in section 1(1) of the Companies Act 2006;

“contractor” has the meaning given by section 1(8);

“DE&S” has the meaning given by section 1(8);

“defence procurement” has the meaning given by section 1(8);

“defence procurement services” has the meaning given by section 1(8);

“defence purposes” has the meaning given by section 1(8);

“the departmental defence procurement undertaking” has the meaning given by section 1(8);

“formed”, in relation to a company, includes the alteration of the company’s articles so as to add, remove or alter a statement of the company’s objects;

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

“property” includes interests of any description;

“publicly owned company” means a company which is—

- (a) a company limited by shares in which no one other than a relevant person holds any of the shares, or
- (b) a company limited by guarantee of which no one other than a relevant person is a member;

the “TUPE regulations” means the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 (S.I. 2006/246);

“the vesting date” means a day appointed by the Secretary of State by order made by statutory instrument.

- (2) In the definition of “publicly owned company” in subsection (1), “relevant person” means—
- (a) a Minister of the Crown,
 - (b) a publicly owned company, or
 - (c) a nominee of a person falling within paragraph (a) or (b).

PART 2

SINGLE SOURCE CONTRACTS

Single Source Regulations Office

13 Single Source Regulations Office (or “SSRO”)

- (1) A body corporate called the Single Source Regulations Office (“the SSRO”) is established.
- (2) In carrying out its functions under or by virtue of this Part, the SSRO must aim to ensure—
- (a) that good value for money is obtained in government expenditure on qualifying defence contracts, and
 - (b) that persons (other than the Secretary of State) who are parties to qualifying defence contracts are paid a fair and reasonable price under those contracts.
- (3) Schedule 4 contains further provision about the SSRO.

Qualifying defence contracts

14 Regulations relating to qualifying defence contracts

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations under this Part (“single source contract regulations”) make provision in relation to qualifying defence contracts.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part, a contract is a “qualifying defence contract” if—
- (a) it is a contract under which the Secretary of State procures goods, works or services for defence purposes from another person (a “primary contractor”),
 - (b) the value of the contract is of or above the amount specified in single source contract regulations,
 - (c) the contract does not fall within a description specified in the regulations, and
 - (d) subsection (3), (4) or (5) applies to the contract.
- (3) This subsection applies to a contract if—
- (a) the contract is entered into on or after the relevant date, and
 - (b) the award of the contract is not the result of a competitive process.

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- (4) This subsection applies to a contract if—
- (a) the contract was entered into before the relevant date,
 - (b) the award of the contract was not the result of a competitive process,
 - (c) the contract is amended on or after that date, and
 - (d) in amending the contract, the Secretary of State and the primary contractor agree that it is to be a qualifying defence contract.
- (5) This subsection applies to a contract, whether entered into before or after the relevant date, if—
- (a) the award of the contract is the result of a competitive process,
 - (b) the contract is amended on or after the relevant date,
 - (c) the amendment is not the result of a competitive process, and
 - (d) in amending the contract, the Secretary of State and the primary contractor agree that it is to be a qualifying defence contract.
- (6) Single source contract regulations must make provision for determining whether the award, or amendment, of a contract is the result of a competitive process.
- (7) The Secretary of State may direct that a particular contract to which subsection (3) applies is not a qualifying defence contract even though the contract otherwise meets the requirements of subsection (2).
- (8) In this section, “defence purposes” has the meaning given by the regulations.
- (9) In this Part—
- (a) “relevant date” means the date on which the first single source contract regulations come into force;
 - (b) references to “single source contract regulations” are to be read in accordance with subsection (1);
 - (c) references to a “primary contractor” are to be read in accordance with subsection (2)(a).

Pricing of contracts

15 Pricing of contracts

- (1) Single source contract regulations must make provision about determining the price payable under a qualifying defence contract to the primary contractor.
- (2) The regulations must provide for the price payable under the contract to be determined in accordance with the formula in subsection (4).
- (3) The regulations must provide that where the Secretary of State and the primary contractor propose to amend the contract in a way that would affect the price determined by virtue of subsection (2) or this subsection—
 - (a) the price payable under the amended contract must be re-determined in accordance with the formula in subsection (4), or
 - (b) the price payable in respect of the amendment must be determined in accordance with that formula.
- (4) The formula is—

$$(CPR \times AC) + AC$$

where—

- (a) “CPR” is the contract profit rate for the contract (see section 17), and
 - (b) “AC” means the primary contractor’s allowable costs under the contract (see section 20).
- (5) The regulations may provide for a determination by virtue of subsection (2) or (3) to be made at such times as may be specified in the regulations (and different times may be specified for different kinds of contract).

16 Pricing of contracts: supplementary

- (1) Single source contract regulations may specify circumstances in which, if the Secretary of State and the primary contractor so agree—
- (a) the price determined in accordance with section 15 is to be taken as a target price, and
 - (b) the total price payable under the contract is subject to adjustment by reference to any difference between—
 - (i) the amount of the primary contractor’s actual allowable costs under the contract, and
 - (ii) the amount of the estimated allowable costs used for the purpose of determining the target price.
- (2) The amount of any adjustment by virtue of subsection (1)(b) must be determined—
- (a) by agreement between the Secretary of State, or an authorised person, and the primary contractor, or
 - (b) by the SSRO, where the matter is referred to it by the Secretary of State, an authorised person or the primary contractor.
- (3) Section 21 (final price adjustment) does not apply to a contract in a case where an agreement of a kind mentioned in subsection (1) has effect.

17 Contract profit rate

- (1) Single source contract regulations must make provision for determining the contract profit rate for a qualifying defence contract.
- (2) The regulations must provide for the determination to be made by taking the following sequence of steps, subject to section 18(2)—
- Step 1*
- Take the baseline profit rate (see section 19) which is in force at the relevant time.
- “The relevant time” means—
- (a) in a case within section 15(2)—
 - (i) when the contract is entered into, if the contract is a qualifying defence contract by virtue of section 14(3), or
 - (ii) when the contract is amended, if the contract is a qualifying defence contract by virtue of section 14(4) or (5);
 - (b) in a case within section 15(3), when the contract is amended.
- Step 2*

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Adjust that rate by an agreed amount, being an amount falling within specified parameters above or below the baseline profit rate, so as to reflect the risk of the primary contractor's actual allowable costs under the contract differing from its estimated allowable costs.

“Specified” means specified in the regulations.

Step 3

Deduct an agreed amount from the amount resulting from step 2, so as to ensure that profit arises only once in relation to those allowable costs under the contract in respect of which the regulations provide that a deduction may be made (and see section 20 as to allowable costs).

Step 4

Deduct the SSRO funding adjustment (see section 19) which is in force at the time mentioned in step 1 from the amount resulting from step 3.

Step 5

Where the Secretary of State determines that the amount resulting from step 4 should be increased so as to give the primary contractor a particular financial incentive as regards the performance of provisions of the contract specified by the Secretary of State, increase that amount by an amount specified by the Secretary of State.

Any increase must not exceed the maximum increase permitted by the regulations.

Step 6

Take the amount resulting from step 5 and add to or subtract from it an agreed amount, so as to ensure that the primary contractor receives an appropriate and reasonable return on the fixed and working capital employed by the primary contractor for the purposes of enabling the primary contractor to perform the contract.

This adjustment—

- (a) is to be made having regard to the capital servicing rates determined under section 19, but
- (b) does not apply to the extent that the costs of the fixed and working capital employed by the primary contractor are allowable costs under the contract.

- (3) The contract profit rate is—
 - (a) the amount found at the end of step 6 in subsection (2), or
 - (b) in a case where step 6 is disapplied under section 18(2)(a), the amount found at the end of the last of the steps in subsection (2) that apply in that case.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2)—
 - (a) “agreed” means agreed by the Secretary of State, or an authorised person, and the primary contractor;
 - (b) the adjustment agreed under step 2, 3 or 6 may be zero.

18 Contract profit rate: supplementary

- (1) The Secretary of State or an authorised person, and the primary contractor, must have regard to guidance issued by the SSRO in relation to any of the steps set out in section 17(2).

- (2) Single source contract regulations may—
- (a) disapply the requirement to take any or all of steps 2 to 6 in section 17(2) in relation to a qualifying defence contract the value of which is less than the amount specified for the purposes of this paragraph;
 - (b) provide for any or all of those steps to apply in relation to such a contract with modifications set out in the regulations;
 - (c) where the Secretary of State is a party to a group of qualifying defence contracts with the same primary contractor, provide for section 17(2) to apply in relation to those contracts—
 - (i) taken together or individually, and
 - (ii) with such modifications as may be set out in the regulations.
- (3) Single source contract regulations may provide that the SSRO—
- (a) may, on an application by a person within subsection (4), determine whether the amount of an adjustment agreed under step 2, 3 or 6 in section 17(2) is appropriate;
 - (b) may, in consequence of a determination by virtue of paragraph (a) that the amount of such an adjustment is not appropriate, determine that the price payable under the contract is to be adjusted by an amount specified by the SSRO.
- (4) The following persons are within this subsection—
- (a) the Secretary of State,
 - (b) an authorised person, and
 - (c) the primary contractor.

19 Rates etc relevant to determining contract profit rate

- (1) The Secretary of State must, for each financial year, determine—
- the baseline profit rate,
 - the SSRO funding adjustment,
 - the capital servicing rate for fixed capital, and
 - the capital servicing rate for working capital.
- (2) For the purpose of assisting the Secretary of State in determining for a financial year each of the rates mentioned in subsection (1) and the SSRO funding adjustment, the SSRO must provide the Secretary of State with its assessment of what is the appropriate rate or funding adjustment for that year.
- (3) The SSRO—
- (a) must provide its assessment to the Secretary of State no later than 31 January in the preceding financial year, and
 - (b) must, in preparing its assessment, have regard to such matters as may be specified in guidance issued by the Secretary of State (as well as other matters that appear to the SSRO to be relevant).
- (4) The Secretary of State must publish each of the rates mentioned in subsection (1) for a financial year, and the SSRO funding adjustment for that year, in the London Gazette no later than 15 March in the preceding financial year.

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- (5) Subsection (6) applies if, in the case of a particular rate or the SSRO funding adjustment, there is a difference between the rate or funding adjustment determined under subsection (1) and the SSRO's assessment of the appropriate rate or funding adjustment for the financial year in question.
- (6) The Secretary of State must, when publishing the relevant rate or the funding adjustment, also publish reasons for the difference.

20 Allowable costs

- (1) The SSRO must issue guidance about determining whether costs are allowable costs under qualifying defence contracts.
- (2) In determining whether a particular cost is an allowable cost under a qualifying defence contract, the Secretary of State or an authorised person, and the primary contractor, must be satisfied that the cost is—
 - (a) appropriate,
 - (b) attributable to the contract, and
 - (c) reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) In determining whether the requirements set out in subsection (2)(a) to (c) are met in relation to a particular cost, the Secretary of State or an authorised person, and the primary contractor, must have regard to guidance issued under subsection (1).
- (4) The Secretary of State or an authorised person may at any time require a primary contractor to show (whether by reference to guidance issued under subsection (1) or otherwise) that the requirements set out in subsection (2)(a) to (c) are met in relation to a particular cost claimed by the primary contractor as an allowable cost under a qualifying defence contract.
- (5) The SSRO may determine the extent to which a particular cost is an allowable cost under a qualifying defence contract where the Secretary of State, an authorised person or the primary contractor applies to the SSRO for such a determination.
- (6) The SSRO may determine that the price payable under the contract is to be adjusted by an amount specified by the SSRO in consequence of a determination under subsection (5), having regard to the extent to which the cost in question was treated as an allowable cost when the price payable under the contract was determined (or last determined) in accordance with section 15.

21 Final price adjustment

- (1) Single source contract regulations may provide for adjustments to be made to the total price payable by the Secretary of State under a qualifying defence contract.
- (2) The regulations must specify the procedure to be followed in determining the amount of any adjustment.
- (3) Provision made under subsection (2) must include provision for the amount of any adjustment to be determined—
 - (a) by agreement between the Secretary of State, or an authorised person, and the primary contractor, or
 - (b) by the SSRO, where the matter is referred to it by the Secretary of State, an authorised person or the primary contractor.

- (4) Provision under this section may be expressed so as to apply—
 - (a) to particular kinds of qualifying defence contracts;
 - (b) to qualifying defence contracts the value of which is of or above the amount specified for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (5) The Secretary of State may direct that provision under this section does not apply in relation to a qualifying defence contract the value of which is—
 - (a) of or above the amount specified for the purposes of subsection (4)(b), but
 - (b) less than the amount specified for the purposes of this paragraph in the regulations.
- (6) The regulations may specify matters to which the Secretary of State must have regard in deciding whether to make a direction under subsection (5).

22 Recovery of unpaid amounts

- (1) This section applies where—
 - (a) the SSRO determines by virtue of section 18(3)(b), 20(6) or 21(3)(b) that the price payable under a qualifying defence contract is to be adjusted, and
 - (b) as a result of the adjustment—
 - (i) the Secretary of State is required to pay an amount to the primary contractor, or
 - (ii) the primary contractor is required to repay an amount to the Secretary of State.
- (2) If all or part of the amount mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(i) or (ii) is not paid or repaid before the payment date, the unpaid balance carries interest from that date at the rate for the time being specified in section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838.
- (3) The “payment date” is the date determined by the SSRO, in making the determination in question, as the date by which the amount must be paid or repaid.
- (4) The person to whom the amount is required to be paid or repaid (“the creditor”) may recover from the other person as a debt due to the creditor the unpaid balance and any unpaid interest.

Transparency

23 Records

- (1) Single source contract regulations must contain provision requiring a person (“P”) to keep relevant records.
- (2) “Relevant records” means accounting and other records (whether in hard or electronic form)—
 - (a) which P may reasonably be expected to keep, and
 - (b) which are sufficiently up-to-date and accurate for use by the Secretary of State or an authorised person for any of the purposes listed in subsection (3).
- (3) Those purposes are—
 - (a) auditing reports provided by P under section 24 or 25;
 - (b) where P is a primary contractor, verifying—

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- (i) whether a cost of P is an allowable cost,
 - (ii) the reason for any difference between an estimated and actual allowable cost of P, or
 - (iii) any other matter relating to the price payable to P under a qualifying defence contract;
 - (c) where P is a primary contractor, monitoring P's performance of the obligations to which it is subject under a qualifying defence contract;
 - (d) where P is a primary contractor, determining whether a contract between P and another person is a qualifying sub-contract.
- (4) The regulations may provide for the requirement to keep relevant records—
- (a) to begin at a time specified by or determined in accordance with the regulations (which may be before a qualifying defence contract is entered into), and
 - (b) to end at a time so specified or determined.
- (5) The regulations may provide—
- (a) for the Secretary of State or an authorised person to be entitled to examine relevant records where reasonably required for a purpose listed in subsection (3);
 - (b) for the Secretary of State or an authorised person to require P to make copies available (in hard or electronic form) for the purpose of enabling relevant records to be examined;
 - (c) for any entitlement to examine relevant records to be exercisable subject to provision in the regulations—
 - (i) about the times at which relevant records may be examined, and
 - (ii) about notice to be given before they may be examined;
 - (d) for P to be required to comply with any reasonable request by the Secretary of State or an authorised person for further information or explanation relating to relevant records (whether after examination of the records by virtue of paragraph (a) or otherwise).
- (6) The SSRO may, on an application by P, review the way in which the Secretary of State or an authorised person has acted in exercising any function by virtue of subsection (5).
- (7) If, on a review under subsection (6), the SSRO considers that the Secretary of State or an authorised person has acted unreasonably in exercising the function, the SSRO may make a declaration to that effect.

24 Reports on qualifying defence contracts

- (1) Single source contract regulations must require a primary contractor to provide reports relating to qualifying defence contracts to which the primary contractor is a party—
- (a) to the Secretary of State or an authorised person, and
 - (b) to the SSRO.
- (2) The regulations—
- (a) must specify the matters to be covered in reports;
 - (b) must make provision about when reports are to be provided (which may include provision for the Secretary of State or authorised person and the primary contractor to agree when particular reports are to be provided);

- (c) may make provision about the form of reports (which may or may not be electronic);
 - (d) may require a primary contractor to have regard to guidance issued by the SSRO in preparing reports.
- (3) The regulations may provide for a requirement to provide a specified kind of report to apply, in the case of contracts of a specified kind, only at the request of the Secretary of State or an authorised person.

“Specified” means specified in the regulations.

- (4) The provision under this section that may, by virtue of section 42(2), be made by the regulations includes different provision—
- (a) in relation to contracts of different values;
 - (b) in relation to different kinds of contract;
 - (c) about the matters to be covered in reports provided at different times.
- (5) Provision under this section does not apply in cases specified in the regulations.

25 Reports on overheads and forward planning etc

- (1) Single source contract regulations must require a designated person, for a financial year in relation to which the ongoing contract condition is met, to provide the reports mentioned in subsection (2)—
- (a) to the Secretary of State or an authorised person, and
 - (b) to the SSRO.
- (2) The reports referred to in subsection (1) are—
- (a) reports relating to the overhead costs and forward planning of—
 - (i) a person (“P”) who is a party to one or more qualifying defence contracts, and
 - (ii) any person with whom P is associated, where that person provides anything for the purposes of any qualifying defence contract to which P is a party, and
 - (b) other reports of a specified description.
- (3) In this section, “designated person” means—
- (a) where P is associated with one or more other persons, the ultimate parent undertaking in relation to P and those other persons, and
 - (b) otherwise, P.
- (4) A requirement imposed by virtue of subsection (1) does not apply unless—
- (a) in a case where P is associated with other persons, P or any of those other persons is a party to at least one qualifying defence contract the value of which is of or above the amount specified in the regulations, or
 - (b) in a case where P is not associated with other persons, P is a party to at least one qualifying defence contract the value of which is of or above that amount.
- (5) The “ongoing contract condition” is met in relation to a financial year if, at any time in that year, obligations relating to the supply of goods, works or services under one or more of the qualifying defence contracts referred to in subsection (4)(a) or (b) (as the case may be) are outstanding.

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- (6) The regulations—
- (a) must specify the matters to be covered in reports;
 - (b) must make provision about when reports are to be provided (which may include provision for the Secretary of State or authorised person and the designated person to agree when particular reports are to be provided);
 - (c) may make provision about the form of reports (which may or may not be electronic);
 - (d) may require designated persons to have regard to guidance issued by the SSRO in preparing the reports.
- (7) The requirement to provide a report does not apply in cases specified in the regulations.
- (8) The Secretary of State may direct that a particular contract is not to be taken into account in determining whether the ongoing contract condition is met in relation to a financial year.
- (9) An undertaking is the “ultimate parent undertaking” for the purposes of subsection (3) in relation to two or more persons who are associated with each other, or in relation to itself and one or more persons who are associated with it, if the undertaking—
- (a) is a parent undertaking of those other persons, and
 - (b) is not a subsidiary undertaking in relation to another undertaking.

“Parent undertaking” and “subsidiary undertaking” have the meanings given by section 1162 of the Companies Act 2006.

26 Duty to report relevant events, circumstances and information

- (1) A primary contractor must notify the Secretary of State on becoming aware of—
- (a) the occurrence, or likely occurrence, of an event that is likely to have a material effect in relation to a qualifying defence contract to which the primary contractor is a party,
 - (b) circumstances that are likely to have a material effect in relation to such a contract, or
 - (c) information that is likely to be materially relevant to such a contract.
- (2) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) an event has a material effect in relation to a contract if it has a material effect in relation to any of the matters mentioned in subsection (3),
 - (b) circumstances have a material effect in relation to a contract if they have a material effect in relation to any of those matters, and
 - (c) information is materially relevant to a contract if it is materially relevant to any of those matters.
- (3) The matters referred to in subsection (2) are—
- (a) the costs of the primary contractor under the contract,
 - (b) the total price payable to the primary contractor under the contract, and
 - (c) the primary contractor’s ability to perform a material obligation of the contract.

27 Records and reports: restrictions

- (1) Single source contract regulations may disapply a requirement imposed by virtue of section 23(5), 24, 25 or 26 to the extent that compliance with the requirement would require a person (“P”) to contravene a relevant restriction.
- (2) A “relevant restriction” is—
 - (a) a prohibition or restriction imposed by an enactment, or
 - (b) an obligation of confidentiality owed by P to another person, unless that other person—
 - (i) is associated with P, or
 - (ii) gives consent to P’s complying with the requirement in question.
- (3) The regulations may provide, in relation to a case where the Secretary of State or an authorised person reasonably suspects that an obligation of confidentiality has been entered into otherwise than for genuine commercial reasons—
 - (a) for the SSRO to investigate the matter on a reference by the Secretary of State or authorised person, and
 - (b) for a requirement mentioned in subsection (1) to continue to apply (despite provision under that subsection) where the SSRO finds that the obligation was entered into otherwise than for genuine commercial reasons.
- (4) An obligation of confidentiality entered into wholly or partly for the purpose of avoiding any requirement imposed by virtue of section 23(5), 24, 25 or 26 is to be treated for the purposes of provision under subsection (3) as entered into otherwise than for genuine commercial reasons.

Sub-contracts

28 Qualifying sub-contracts

- (1) Single source contract regulations may make provision in relation to qualifying sub-contracts.
- (2) For the purposes of this Part—
 - (a) “qualifying sub-contract” means a contract to which subsection (3) or (4) applies;
 - (b) references to a “sub-contractor” are to a person who provides anything under such a contract.
- (3) This subsection applies to a contract between a primary contractor and another person if—
 - (a) the contract involves the provision by the other person of anything for the purposes of a qualifying defence contract to which the primary contractor is a party,
 - (b) the award of the contract is not the result of a competitive process,
 - (c) the value of the contract is of or above the amount specified in the regulations, and
 - (d) the contract meets such other requirements as may be specified in the regulations.
- (4) This subsection applies to a contract (“contract B”) if—

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- (a) contract B involves the provision of anything for the purposes of another contract (“contract A”) where contract A is—
 - (i) a contract to which subsection (3) applies, or
 - (ii) another contract to which this subsection applies,
 - (b) the award of contract B is not the result of a competitive process,
 - (c) the value of contract B is of or above the amount specified in the regulations, and
 - (d) contract B meets such other requirements as may be specified in the regulations.
- (5) The regulations must make provision for determining for the purposes of this section whether the award of a contract is the result of a competitive process.
- (6) The Secretary of State may direct that a particular contract is not a contract to which subsection (3) or (4) applies even though the requirements of that subsection are met in relation to it.

29 Determining whether a contract is a qualifying sub-contract

- (1) Single source contract regulations may provide that where—
- (a) a primary contractor proposes to enter into a contract with another person (the “prospective sub-contractor”), and
 - (b) the proposed contract involves the provision by the prospective sub-contractor of anything for the purposes of a qualifying defence contract to which the primary contractor is a party,
- the primary contractor must assess whether the proposed contract would be a qualifying sub-contract if it were entered into.
- (2) The regulations may require the primary contractor—
- (a) to keep a record of an assessment made by virtue of subsection (1), for the purpose of its inclusion in the records which the primary contractor would be required to keep in relation to the proposed contract, by virtue of section 23(3)(d) (records relating to whether a contract is a qualifying sub-contract), if the contract were entered into;
 - (b) where the assessment is that the proposed contract would be a qualifying sub-contract if it were entered into, to give notice in writing of that fact to the Secretary of State, an authorised person and the prospective sub-contractor.
- (3) Single source contract regulations may provide that where—
- (a) a person (“the prospective primary contractor”) proposes to enter into a qualifying defence contract with the Secretary of State (“the proposed qualifying defence contract”),
 - (b) the prospective primary contractor also proposes to enter into a contract (“the proposed sub-contract”) with another person (“the prospective sub-contractor”), and
 - (c) the proposed sub-contract involves the provision by the prospective sub-contractor of anything for the purposes of the proposed qualifying defence contract,
- the prospective primary contractor must assess whether the proposed sub-contract would be a qualifying sub-contract if it and the proposed qualifying defence contract were entered into.

- (4) The regulations may require the prospective primary contractor—
- (a) to keep a record of an assessment made by virtue of subsection (3), for the purpose of its inclusion in the records which the prospective primary contractor would be required to keep, by virtue of section 23(3)(d), if the proposed contracts were entered into;
 - (b) where the assessment is that the proposed sub-contract would be a qualifying sub-contract if it and the proposed qualifying defence contract were entered into, to give notice in writing of that fact to the Secretary of State, an authorised person and the prospective sub-contractor.
- (5) Single source contract regulations may contain provision—
- (a) in relation to a case where an assessment is made by virtue of subsection (1), entitling the prospective sub-contractor to appeal to the SSRO against an assessment that a proposed contract would be a qualifying sub-contract if it were entered into;
 - (b) in relation to a case where an assessment is made by virtue of subsection (3), entitling the prospective sub-contractor to appeal to the SSRO against an assessment that the proposed sub-contract would be a qualifying sub-contract if it and the proposed qualifying defence contract were entered into.
- (6) The regulations must contain provision about the procedure to be followed by the SSRO in determining an appeal by virtue of subsection (5).

30 Application of Part to qualifying sub-contracts

- (1) This Part and single source contract regulations apply to qualifying sub-contracts (and to sub-contractors) as they apply to qualifying defence contracts (and to primary contractors).
- (2) In their application by virtue of subsection (1), this Part and single source contract regulations are subject to—
- (a) such modifications as may be set out in those regulations, and
 - (b) subsection (5).
- (3) The regulations—
- (a) may provide for the application of this Part and the regulations, by virtue of subsection (1), to end at a time specified by or determined in accordance with the regulations;
 - (b) may, in making such provision, provide for determining when this Part and the regulations cease to apply to a qualifying sub-contract which is—
 - (i) partly for the purposes of a qualifying defence contract or another qualifying sub-contract, and
 - (ii) partly for other purposes.
- (4) The provision that may be made under subsection (3)(b) includes provision—
- (a) for the sub-contractor to give notice to the SSRO that, in the sub-contractor's opinion, this Part and the regulations should cease to apply to the qualifying sub-contract, and
 - (b) for the SSRO to be able to overrule such a notice (and accordingly for this Part and the regulations to continue to apply).

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- (5) The regulations may contain provision excluding the application of this Part and the regulations, by virtue of subsection (1), to a qualifying sub-contract in respect of which no notice is given under section 29(2)(b) or (4)(b).

Compliance

31 Compliance notice

- (1) The Secretary of State may give a person a compliance notice if the Secretary of State thinks—
- (a) that the person has contravened this section, and
 - (b) that there are steps that can be taken by the person to remedy the contravention.
- (2) A compliance notice is a notice which—
- (a) specifies those steps, and
 - (b) directs the person to take them.
- (3) A person (“P”) contravenes this section if—
- (a) P fails to comply with one or more specified requirements imposed by virtue of—
 - (i) section 23 (duty to keep accounting and other records), or
 - (ii) section 24 or 25 (reports),
 - (b) P provides a specified report under section 24 that is misleading in a material respect and P—
 - (i) knows that the report is misleading, or
 - (ii) is reckless as to whether the report is misleading,
 - (c) P fails to comply with the duty under section 26 (duty to notify Secretary of State of occurrence etc of a relevant event),
 - (d) in circumstances where P is required to make an assessment under section 29(1) or (3) in respect of a proposed contract, P fails to make such an assessment,
 - (e) P makes a negative assessment under section 29(1) or (3) in respect of a proposed contract and the Secretary of State believes that that assessment is incorrect, or
 - (f) in circumstances where P is required to give the notice mentioned in section 29(2)(b) or (4)(b) in respect of a proposed contract, P fails to give such a notice.
- (4) In subsection (3)—
- (a) “specified” means specified in single source contract regulations;
 - (b) “negative assessment” means an assessment that the proposed contract would not be a qualifying sub-contract if it (and, in a case within section 29(3), the proposed qualifying defence contract) were entered into.
- (5) A compliance notice must be given before the end of the period specified in single source contract regulations.
- (6) A compliance notice must—
- (a) give details of the contravention,

- (b) specify the period within which the steps specified in the notice must be taken, and
- (c) state that, if P fails to take those steps, the Secretary of State may give P a penalty notice under section 32.

32 Penalty notice

- (1) The Secretary of State may give a person a penalty notice in the cases set out in subsections (2) and (3).
- (2) The first case is where the Secretary of State thinks that the person—
 - (a) has failed to take the steps specified in a compliance notice, and
 - (b) does not have a reasonable excuse for the failure.
- (3) The second case is where—
 - (a) the person has contravened section 31, and
 - (b) the Secretary of State does not think that there are steps that can be taken by the person to remedy the contravention.
- (4) A penalty notice is a notice requiring the person to pay a penalty to the Secretary of State before the end of the period of six months beginning with the date on which the notice is given.
- (5) A penalty notice must be given before the end of the period specified in single source contract regulations.
- (6) A penalty notice must—
 - (a) specify the contravention to which the notice relates,
 - (b) state the amount of the penalty (as to which, see section 33),
 - (c) specify the date by which the penalty must be paid (subject to subsection (8)),
 - (d) specify how the penalty may be paid,
 - (e) give details of the interest that would be payable by virtue of section 34(2) in relation to any part of the penalty that is unpaid after the date specified under paragraph (c), and
 - (f) explain how the person may apply to the SSRO, before the end of the period mentioned in subsection (4), for a determination of any of the matters mentioned in subsection (7).
- (7) Those matters are—
 - (a) whether the person has contravened section 31 or failed to take the steps specified in a compliance notice (or both);
 - (b) whether the person had a reasonable excuse for contravening section 31 or failing to take the steps specified in a compliance notice (or both);
 - (c) the amount of the penalty.
- (8) Where a person applies to the SSRO for a determination of a matter mentioned in subsection (7)—
 - (a) the SSRO must determine the matter and the penalty is not payable until it has done so,
 - (b) in determining the matter, the SSRO may—

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- (i) substitute its own decision for any decision of the Secretary of State (and may vary the amount of the penalty or cancel the penalty notice), and
 - (ii) state the date by which the penalty must be paid (except where the SSRO cancels the penalty notice), and
 - (c) the SSRO's determination is final.
- (9) A penalty notice may specify circumstances in which a penalty of a reduced amount specified in the notice is payable.
- (10) Single source contract regulations may replace the time limit for the time being specified in subsection (4).

33 Amount of penalty

- (1) Where the Secretary of State gives a person a penalty notice in relation to a contravention of section 31, the amount of the penalty must not exceed the amount for the time being specified in relation to the contravention in single source contract regulations.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply where the Secretary of State gives a person a penalty notice in relation to a contravention within section 31(3)(b) or (c); and in such a case the amount of the penalty is to be calculated as if the contravention were a breach of contract (and is to be calculated in accordance with the general law of contract having effect in England and Wales).
- (3) In determining the amount of a penalty under section 32, the Secretary of State must have regard to guidance issued by the SSRO.
- (4) The SSRO must publish guidance issued under subsection (3) in such manner as it thinks appropriate.
- (5) Subsections (1) to (3) apply in relation to any determination by the SSRO by virtue of section 32(8)(b) as to the amount of a penalty as they apply to the Secretary of State.
- (6) The provision that may be made under subsection (1) by virtue of section 42(2) includes power to specify penalties of different amounts according to the value of the contract to which the contravention relates.

34 Enforcement

- (1) This section applies where the Secretary of State has given a penalty notice to a person.
- (2) If all or part of the penalty is not paid before the payment date, the unpaid balance carries interest from that date at the rate for the time being specified in section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838.
- (3) The “payment date” is the date by which the penalty must be paid, as stated in the penalty notice.
- (4) But where the SSRO, in determining a matter mentioned in section 32(7), states a new date by which the penalty must be paid, the “payment date” is that new date.
- (5) The Secretary of State may recover from the person as a debt due to the Secretary of State the unpaid balance and any unpaid interest.

SSRO: other functions

35 Opinions and determinations

- (1) The SSRO must, on a reference made to it by a person mentioned in subsection (2)—
- (a) give an opinion on a matter relating to a qualifying defence contract or a proposed qualifying defence contract, where the matter is specified for the purposes of this paragraph, or
 - (b) make a determination in relation to such a matter, where the matter is specified for the purposes of this paragraph.

“Specified” means specified in single source contract regulations.

- (2) The persons referred to in subsection (1) are—
- (a) the Secretary of State;
 - (b) an authorised person;
 - (c) the primary contractor (in the case of a qualifying defence contract);
 - (d) the person who proposes to enter into the contract with the Secretary of State (in the case of a proposed contract).
- (3) The SSRO may give an opinion on any matter relating to—
- (a) a qualifying defence contract, on a reference made to it by the Secretary of State and the primary contractor;
 - (b) a proposed qualifying defence contract, on a reference made to it by the Secretary of State and the other proposed party to the contract.
- (4) When giving an opinion or making a determination in relation to any matter under or by virtue of this Part, the SSRO may require the payment of such costs as the SSRO considers appropriate—
- (a) in the case of a qualifying defence contract, by one party to the contract to the other, or
 - (b) in the case of a proposed contract, by one proposed party to the contract to the other.
- (5) The costs that the Secretary of State may be required to pay under subsection (4) include, in particular, costs incurred by a primary contractor in taking a step specified in a compliance notice under section 31, where the SSRO determines that it was unreasonable for the primary contractor to be required to take that step.
- (6) Subsection (7) applies where, in the case of a contract entered into before the relevant date, the contract requires the Review Board for Government Contracts to make a determination or give an opinion in relation to any matter referred to it.
- (7) If a party to the contract refers the matter after the relevant date, the determination or opinion is to be made or given instead by the SSRO.

36 Recording, review and analysis functions

- (1) The SSRO must keep an up-to-date record of—
- (a) qualifying defence contracts and qualifying sub-contracts, and
 - (b) the duration of those contracts.

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- (2) The SSRO must keep under review the extent to which persons subject to requirements under section 24 or 25 (reports) are complying with them.
- (3) The SSRO must, where requested to do so by the Secretary of State—
 - (a) analyse reports provided to it under section 24 or 25, and
 - (b) provide the results of such analysis to the Secretary of State or an authorised person.
- (4) In analysing reports provided to it under section 24 or 25, the SSRO may have regard to such matters (other than matters contained in the reports) as it considers appropriate.

37 Provision of other services to Secretary of State

- (1) The SSRO and the Secretary of State may make arrangements for the SSRO to provide assistance or other services to the Secretary of State or an authorised person.
- (2) Arrangements made under subsection (1)—
 - (a) may in particular include arrangements for the SSRO to provide information relating to the results of analysis carried out by the SSRO under section 36(3), and
 - (b) may provide for the making of payments by the Secretary of State to the SSRO.

Disclosure of information

38 Disclosure of information

Schedule 5 contains provision about disclosure of information obtained under this Part.

Review

39 Review of Part and regulations under it

- (1) The SSRO must keep under review the provision made by—
 - (a) this Part, and
 - (b) single source contract regulations which are for the time being in force.
- (2) The SSRO may recommend to the Secretary of State such changes to the provision mentioned in subsection (1) as it considers appropriate.
- (3) Before the end of each review period, the Secretary of State must—
 - (a) carry out a review of the provision mentioned in subsection (1), and
 - (b) in doing so, have regard to any recommendations made under subsection (2) at least 6 months before the end of the review period.
- (4) In subsection (3), “review period” means—
 - (a) the period of 3 years beginning with the relevant date;
 - (b) each subsequent 5-year period.

40 Power to repeal Part

- (1) The Secretary of State may by order repeal this Part (apart from this section).
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may transfer the SSRO's property, rights and liabilities.
- (3) An order under subsection (1) may make consequential, supplementary, incidental or transitional provision.
- (4) An order under subsection (1) is to be made by statutory instrument.
- (5) An order under subsection (1) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument containing it has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.

General

41 Single source contract regulations: time limits and determinations

- (1) Single source contract regulations may make provision imposing limits in relation to the time within which an application, reference or appeal to the SSRO under this Part or the regulations may be made.
- (2) Single source contract regulations may specify matters to which the SSRO must have regard in making a determination under this Part or the regulations.

42 Single source contract regulations: general

- (1) Single source contract regulations may make consequential, supplementary incidental or transitional provision.
- (2) Single source contract regulations may make different provision for different purposes.
- (3) Single source contract regulations are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (4) A statutory instrument containing—
 - (a) the first single source contract regulations,
 - (b) provision made by virtue of section 14(2), (6) or (8) (contracts to which single source contract regulations apply), whether alone or with other provision, or
 - (c) provision made by virtue of section 33 (amount of penalty), whether alone or with other provision,may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.
- (5) Any other statutory instrument containing single source contract regulations is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

43 Interpretation etc

- (1) In this Part—
 - “authorised person” means a person authorised by the Secretary of State;
 - “financial year” means a year beginning with 1 April;
 - “primary contractor” has the meaning given by section 14(9);

- “qualifying defence contract” has the meaning given by section 14(2);
- “qualifying sub-contract” has the meaning given by section 28(2);
- “relevant date” has the meaning given by section 14(9);
- “single source contract regulations” has the meaning given by section 14(9);
- “SSRO” means the Single Source Regulations Office;
- “sub-contractor” has the meaning given by section 28(2).

- (2) In this Part—
- (a) references to the value of a contract—
 - (i) are to its value as determined in accordance with single source contract regulations, and
 - (ii) include references to its value as estimated in accordance with such regulations;
 - (b) references to costs include references to—
 - (i) costs as estimated in accordance with single source contract regulations;
 - (ii) a combination of actual costs and costs as so estimated.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, one person is “associated” with another if they are group undertakings in relation to each other.
- (4) In subsection (3), “group undertaking” has the meaning given by section 1161 of the Companies Act 2006.
- (5) So far as there is any inconsistency between a provision of this Part or regulations made under it (provision A) and a provision of a qualifying defence contract (provision B), provision A prevails.

PART 3

RESERVE FORCES

44 Renaming of Army Reserve and Territorial Army

- (1) The Army Reserve is renamed the Regular Reserve.
- (2) The Territorial Army is renamed the Army Reserve.
- (3) Accordingly, wherever it appears in the enactments mentioned in subsection (4) (unless the context requires otherwise)—
 - (a) for “Army Reserve” substitute “Regular Reserve”, and
 - (b) for “Territorial Army” substitute “Army Reserve”.
- (4) The enactments are—
 - section 68 of the Marriage Act 1949,
 - the Reserve Forces Act 1980 (including any headings),
 - section 22 of the Criminal Appeal Act 1995,
 - the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (other than paragraph 9 of Schedule 8), and
 - the Armed Forces Act 2006.

- (5) In any enactment passed before the relevant date (other than those dealt with by subsections (3) and (4)), and in any instrument or other document made before that date—
- (a) references to the Army Reserve are to be read, in relation to any time on or after that date, as references to the Regular Reserve, and
 - (b) references to the Territorial Army (including references which are treated as references to the Territorial Army) are to be read, in relation to any time on or after that date, as references to the Army Reserve.
- (6) The “relevant date” is the date on which this section comes into force.

45 Call out of members of reserve forces

- (1) In Part 4 of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (special agreements for call out), in section 28(3)(a) (maximum period of service), for “9 months” substitute “12 months”.
- (2) Part 6 of that Act (call out for permanent service) is amended as follows.
- (3) In section 54(1) (call out for warlike operations), after “order” insert “under this section”.
- (4) In section 56 (call out for certain operations), for subsections (1) and (1A) substitute—
- “(1B) The Secretary of State may make an order under this section authorising the calling out of members of a reserve force if it appears to the Secretary of State that it is necessary or desirable to use members of a reserve force for any purpose for which members of the regular services may be used.”
- (5) In the heading of that section, for “operations” substitute “purposes”.
- (6) In section 57 (maximum duration of service for call out under section 56)—
- (a) in subsection (4), for “9 months” substitute “12 months”,
 - (b) in subsection (6), for “9 months” substitute “12 months”,
 - (c) in subsection (8)(c), for “3 months” substitute “6 months”, and
 - (d) in subsection (11), for “27 months” substitute “3 years”.
- (7) In section 57A (agreement to alter limits in section 57), in subsection (3), for “9 months” substitute “12 months”.
- (8) In section 64 (interpretation of Part 6)—
- (a) number the existing text as subsection (1), and
 - (b) after that subsection insert—
- “(2) The powers under sections 52, 54 and 56 to make a call-out order are each to be interpreted as including power to do so in circumstances in which an order could also be made under another of those sections.”
- (9) Schedule 6 contains provision about transitional classes.
- (10) In consequence of the amendments made by this section, omit section 28 of the Armed Forces Act 2011.

46 Payments to employers etc of members of reserve forces

- (1) In Part 8 of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (schemes for exemption and financial assistance), after section 84 insert—

“84A Other payments to employers etc of members of reserve forces

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for the making of payments by the Secretary of State to—
- (a) an employer whose employee is undertaking relevant reserve force activities or has undertaken such activities while employed by the employer, and
 - (b) a person carrying on business in partnership whose partner in the business is undertaking relevant reserve force activities or has undertaken such activities while a partner of the person,
- but see subsections (3) to (5).
- (2) For the purposes of this section, a person undertakes relevant reserve force activities when the person—
- (a) is in permanent service under Part 4 or under a call-out order,
 - (b) undertakes training of a prescribed description while an ordinary member of a reserve force, or
 - (c) performs other voluntary duties of a prescribed description while an ordinary member of a reserve force.
- (3) The Secretary of State may make regulations under this section only if satisfied that the payments provided for, or such payments taken together with other measures, are likely to encourage persons—
- (a) to employ, or continue to employ, members of the reserve forces, or
 - (b) to carry on business, or continue to carry on business, in partnership with members of the reserve forces.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1)(a) may provide for the making of payments to employers who are self-employed, but not in respect of their own relevant reserve force activities.
- (5) Regulations under this section may not provide for the making of payments to be conditional on a financial loss suffered by the employer or the person carrying on business in partnership.
- (6) A person making a claim under regulations under this section who is dissatisfied with the determination of the claim may appeal against the determination to a reserve forces appeal tribunal.
- (7) In this section—
- “ordinary member”, in relation to a reserve force, means a member who—
- (a) is not a special member of that force, and
 - (b) is not a member of that force for the purpose only of becoming a special member;
- “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this section.”

(2) Schedule 7 contains supplementary provision.

47 Report on volunteer reserve forces

In Part 11 of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (reserve associations), after section 113 insert—

“113A Duty to prepare report on volunteer reserve forces

- (1) An association must prepare an annual report on the state of the volunteer reserve forces so far as concerns the area for which the association is established.
- (2) A report on the state of the volunteer reserve forces is a report that sets out the association’s assessment of the capabilities of the volunteer reserve forces, having regard to the duties that may be imposed on members of those forces by or under this Act or any other enactment.
- (3) The assessment referred to in subsection (2) must, in particular, include the association’s views on the effect of each of the following matters on the capabilities of the volunteer reserve forces—
 - (a) the recruiting of members for the volunteer reserve forces;
 - (b) the retention of members of those forces;
 - (c) the provision of training for those forces;
 - (d) the upkeep of land and buildings for whose management and maintenance the association is responsible.
- (4) A report under subsection (1) must also set out the association’s assessment of the provision that is made as regards the mental welfare of members and former members of the volunteer reserve forces.
- (5) An association must send a report under subsection (1) to the Secretary of State—
 - (a) in the case of the first report, before the first anniversary of the day on which the last Future Reserves 2020 report prepared before the coming into force of this section was presented to the Secretary of State, and
 - (b) in the case of subsequent reports, before the anniversary of the day on which the first report was laid before Parliament under subsection (6).
- (6) On receiving a report under subsection (1), the Secretary of State must lay a copy of it before Parliament.
- (7) The duties under this section may, instead of being performed by an association, be performed by a joint committee appointed under section 116 by two or more associations in relation to their combined areas.
- (8) Where by virtue of subsection (7) a joint committee has the duty to prepare a report—
 - (a) references in subsections (1) to (5) to an association are to be read as if they were to the joint committee, and
 - (b) section 117(1)(a) (power to regulate manner in which functions are exercised) has effect as if the reference to associations were to the joint committee.

(9) In subsection (5)(a), “Future Reserves 2020 report” means a report prepared by the External Scrutiny Group on the Future Reserves 2020 programme.”

48 Unfair dismissal of reserve forces: no qualifying period of employment

- (1) The Employment Rights Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 108 (unfair dismissal: qualifying period of employment), at the end insert—
 - “(5) Subsection (1) does not apply if the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal is, or is connected with, the employee’s membership of a reserve force (as defined in section 374 of the Armed Forces Act 2006).”
- (3) In section 192(2)(e) (armed forces), after “104C” insert “, 108(5)”.
- (4) The amendment made by subsection (2) applies only where, in relation to the employee, the effective date of termination (as defined in section 97 of the Employment Rights Act 1996) falls on or after the day on which this section comes into force.

PART 4

FINAL PROVISIONS

49 Extent

- (1) This Act extends to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (subject to subsection (2)).
- (2) The amendments and repeals made by Part 3 have the same extent as the provisions amended or repealed (ignoring extent by virtue of an Order in Council).
- (3) The power conferred by section 158(3) of the Reserve Forces Act 1980 (power to extend to Isle of Man) is exercisable in relation to the amendments of that Act made by section 44.
- (4) The power conferred by section 132(3) of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (power to extend to Channel Islands and Isle of Man) is exercisable in relation to any amendment of that Act that is made by this Act.
- (5) The power conferred by section 384(1) of the Armed Forces Act 2006 (power to extend to Channel Islands) is exercisable in relation to the amendments of that Act made by section 44.

50 Commencement

- (1) Parts 1 to 3 come into force on such day or days as the Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument appoint.
- (2) An order under subsection (1) may appoint different days for different purposes.
- (3) No statutory instrument containing an order under subsection (1) in respect of Part 1 (with or without provision under subsection (10)) is to be made unless a draft of

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

- (4) Before a draft is laid before Parliament in accordance with subsection (3), the Secretary of State must—
 - (a) prepare and lay before Parliament a report on the options for carrying out defence procurement, and
 - (b) publish the report.
- (5) A report on the options for carrying out defence procurement is a report about—
 - (a) the arrangements of a kind mentioned in section 1 that the Secretary of State proposes to make following the coming into force of that section, and
 - (b) any other options for carrying out defence procurement that the Secretary of State has considered as an alternative to those proposed arrangements.
- (6) The report must include—
 - (a) an assessment of the impact of the proposed arrangements and the other options, and
 - (b) any other information the Secretary of State considers appropriate for the purpose of enabling a proper comparison to be made between the proposed arrangements and the other options.
- (7) The report must deal with at least one other option under subsection (5)(b), namely the carrying out of defence procurement by the Secretary of State in the way it is carried out at the time of the report.
- (8) In subsections (4) to (7) “defence procurement” has the meaning given by section 1(8).
- (9) This Part comes into force on the day on which this Act is passed.
- (10) The Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument make transitional, transitory or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of any provision of this Act.
- (11) An order under subsection (10) may make different provision for different purposes.

51 Short title

This Act may be cited as the Defence Reform Act 2014.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Section 4

EXEMPTIONS RELATING TO PREMISES USED BY A CONTRACTOR

Introduction

1 In this Schedule—

“relevant premises” means any premises used by a contractor for the purposes of, or for purposes which include, providing defence procurement services to the Secretary of State by virtue of arrangements mentioned in section 1;

“designated premises” means relevant premises which are for the time being designated for the purposes of a provision of this Schedule by order made by the Secretary of State.

Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 (c. 56)

2 Part 2 of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 (security of tenure for business and other tenants) does not apply to—

- (a) any tenancy granted by the Secretary of State to a contractor in respect of any land in relevant premises, or
- (b) any sub-tenancy of the whole or part of the land comprised in such a tenancy or in a sub-tenancy to which this sub-paragraph applies.

Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (c. 57)

3 (1) For the purposes of sections 1 and 2 of the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (restriction of certain installations to licensed sites and prohibition of certain operations), any site in designated premises is to be treated as a site used by a government department.

(2) Sub-paragraph (3) applies if a contractor uses any site in designated premises for a purpose which, if section 1 of that Act applied to the contractor in relation to the site, would require the authority of a nuclear site licence.

(3) The provisions of that Act other than sections 1 to 6 and 22 have effect as if—

- (a) the contractor were the licensee under a nuclear site licence in respect of the site, and
- (b) any reference to the period of the licensee’s responsibility were a reference to any period during which the contractor occupies the site.

Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (c. 37)

4 (1) The Secretary of State may by order exempt a contractor, in relation to relevant premises or activities carried on by a contractor at relevant premises, from any of the following—

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- (a) sections 21 to 25 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974;
 - (b) any other provision of Part 1 of that Act;
 - (c) any provision of regulations made under that Part.
- (2) But an exemption may be conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(b) or (c) only if, and to the extent that, it appears to the Secretary of State necessary or expedient to do so in the interests of the safety of the State.
- (3) An exemption conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) may have effect generally or only in particular respects;
 - (b) may be expressed as having effect in relation to premises for the time being specified in the order.

Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (c. 12)

- 5 The Radioactive Substances Act 1993 has effect, in relation to designated premises and a contractor, as if the designated premises were occupied by the contractor on behalf of the Crown for the purposes of the department of the Secretary of State having responsibility for defence.

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010/675)

- 6 The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 have effect, in relation to designated premises and a contractor, as if the designated premises were used or occupied by the contractor on behalf of the Crown for the purposes of the department of the Secretary of State having responsibility for defence.

Power to create other exemptions

- 7 (1) The Secretary of State may by order provide for exemptions for a contractor, in relation to relevant premises or activities carried on by a contractor at relevant premises, from any provision of subordinate legislation.
- (2) An order under this paragraph may confer an exemption only if the exemption corresponds or is similar to an exemption for, or immunity of, the Crown.
- (3) An exemption conferred by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)—
- (a) may have effect generally or only in particular respects;
 - (b) may be expressed as having effect in relation to premises for the time being specified in the order.
- (4) In this paragraph “subordinate legislation” has the same meaning as in the Interpretation Act 1978 (see section 21(1) of that Act).

Orders under this Schedule

- 8 (1) Orders under this Schedule are to be made by statutory instrument.
- (2) A statutory instrument containing an order under this Schedule is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

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SCHEDULE 2

Section 7

RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSURE OR USE OF INFORMATION

Introduction

- 1 (1) This Schedule applies where the disclosure or use of relevant information is restricted by an obligation of confidence.
- (2) In this Schedule, “relevant information” means information obtained by the Secretary of State (whether before or after the coming into force of this Schedule) under or in connection with a relevant contract.
- (3) “Relevant contract” means a contract entered into by the Secretary of State at any time before the vesting date for the purposes of defence procurement.

Disclosure between the parties etc

- 2 (1) The obligation does not prevent or penalise the disclosure of relevant information—
 - (a) between the Secretary of State or an authorised officer of the Secretary of State and a contractor or an employee of or service provider to a contractor,
 - (b) between a contractor and an employee of or service provider to the contractor, between one such employee and another, between one such service provider and another or between one such employee and one such service provider, or
 - (c) between a contractor or an employee of or service provider to the contractor and another contractor or an employee of or service provider to the other contractor,if the disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (2) The obligation does not prevent or penalise the disclosure of relevant information—
 - (a) by a former contractor or an employee of or service provider to a former contractor to the Secretary of State or an authorised officer of the Secretary of State,
 - (b) by a former contractor or an employee of or service provider to a former contractor to a contractor or an employee of or service provider to a contractor, or
 - (c) between a former contractor and an employee of or service provider to the former contractor, between one such employee and another, between one such service provider and another or between one such employee and one such service provider,if the disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of arrangements mentioned in section 1.
- (3) The obligation does not prevent or penalise the use of relevant information disclosed to a contractor or an employee of or service provider to a contractor under this paragraph if—
 - (a) the information is used by the contractor or the employee or service provider for any purpose for which the Secretary of State could have used the information, and

- (b) the use of the information is necessary or expedient for the purposes of arrangements mentioned in section 1.

Disclosure and use for audit purposes

- 3 (1) The obligation does not prevent or penalise the disclosure of relevant information by a contractor or an employee of or service provider to a contractor, or the use of that information by the person to whom it is disclosed, if—
- (a) the disclosure is to the Comptroller and Auditor General, or a person exercising an audit function of the Comptroller's, and the information could lawfully be disclosed to the Comptroller or that person by the Secretary of State, or
 - (b) the disclosure is to an accounting officer, or a person exercising an audit function of the officer's, and the information could lawfully be disclosed to that officer or person by the Secretary of State.
- (2) In this paragraph—
- “accounting officer” means an officer appointed by the Treasury under section 5(6) or (8) of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (resource accounts);
 - “audit function” in relation to the Comptroller and Auditor General, includes any function under Part 2 of the National Audit Act 1983 (examinations into economy, efficiency and effectiveness).

Unauthorised disclosure of information

- 4 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) information is disclosed to a person in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 (“the original disclosure”), and
 - (b) that person, or any other person to whom the information is subsequently so disclosed, discloses the information otherwise than in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3 (“the unauthorised disclosure”).
- (2) The person making the unauthorised disclosure is to be treated for all purposes as if that person were subject to the obligation which restricted the original disclosure.
- (3) But where the person making the unauthorised disclosure is an employee, the information is to be treated as if it had been disclosed by the person's employer.

Unauthorised use of information

- 5 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) information is disclosed in accordance with paragraph 2 to a person other than the Secretary of State or an authorised officer of the Secretary of State, and
 - (b) the information is used by that person otherwise than in accordance with paragraph 2(3) (“the unauthorised use”).
- (2) The person making the unauthorised use is to be treated for all purposes as if that person were subject to the obligation which restricted the use of the information by the Secretary of State.

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- (3) But where the person making the unauthorised use is an employee, the information is to be treated as if it had been used by the person's employer.

Interpretation: general

6 In this Schedule—

“ancillary services” means services certified by the Secretary of State to be services appearing to the Secretary of State to be calculated to facilitate, or to be conducive or incidental to, arrangements mentioned in section 1;

“authorised officer”, in relation to the Secretary of State, means an officer of the Secretary of State who is authorised by the Secretary of State to disclose or (as the case may be) obtain the information in question;

“former contractor” means a company which has been a contractor;

“relevant information” has the meaning given by paragraph 1(2);

“service provider”, in relation to a contractor or former contractor, means—

- (a) a person who performs ancillary services for that contractor, and
- (b) an employee of such a person.

SCHEDULE 3

Section 10

TRANSFER SCHEMES UNDER SECTION 10

Transfer of property, rights and liabilities

- 1 (1) On the transfer date, the designated property, rights and liabilities that are to be transferred from the transferor to the transferee are transferred and vest in accordance with the transfer scheme.
- (2) The rights and liabilities that may be transferred by a transfer scheme include those arising under or in connection with a contract of employment.
- (3) A certificate by the Secretary of State that anything specified in the certificate has vested in a person by virtue of a transfer scheme is conclusive evidence of that fact for all purposes.

Provision that may be made by a transfer scheme

- 2 (1) A transfer scheme may make provision—
- (a) for anything done by or in relation to the transferor in connection with any property, rights or liabilities transferred by the scheme to be treated as done, or to be continued, by or in relation to the transferee;
 - (b) for references to the transferor in any agreement (whether written or not), instrument or other document relating to any property, rights or liabilities transferred by the scheme to be treated as references to the transferee;
 - (c) about the continuation of legal proceedings;
 - (d) for transferring property, rights or liabilities which could not otherwise be transferred or assigned;

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- (e) for transferring property, rights and liabilities irrespective of any requirement for consent which would otherwise apply;
 - (f) for preventing a right of pre-emption, right of reverter, right of forfeiture, right to compensation or other similar right from arising or becoming exercisable as a result of the transfer of property, rights or liabilities;
 - (g) for dispensing with any formality in relation to the transfer of property, rights or liabilities by the scheme;
 - (h) for transferring property acquired, or rights or liabilities arising, after the scheme is made but before it takes effect;
 - (i) for apportioning property, rights or liabilities;
 - (j) for creating rights, or imposing liabilities, in connection with property, rights or liabilities transferred by the scheme;
 - (k) for requiring the transferee to enter into any agreement of any kind, or for a purpose, specified in or determined in accordance with the scheme;
 - (l) which is the same as or similar to that made by the TUPE regulations, in a case where those regulations do not apply in relation to the transfer.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1)(b) does not apply to references in primary legislation or subordinate legislation.

Compensation

- 3 A transfer scheme may contain provision for the payment of compensation by the Secretary of State to any person whose interests are adversely affected by it.

Foreign property

- 4 (1) Where a transfer scheme transfers foreign property or a foreign right or liability, the transferor and the transferee must take all necessary steps to ensure that the vesting of the foreign property, right or liability in the transferee by this Schedule is effective under the applicable foreign law.
- (2) Until the vesting of the foreign property, right or liability is effective under the applicable foreign law, the transferor must—
- (a) hold the property or right for the benefit of the transferee, or
 - (b) discharge the liability on behalf of the transferee.
- (3) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1) or (2) prejudices the effect under the law of a part of the United Kingdom of the vesting of any foreign property, right or liability in the transferee in accordance with a transfer scheme.
- (4) Where—
- (a) any foreign property, right or liability is acquired or incurred by the transferor in respect of any other property, right or liability, and
 - (b) by virtue of this paragraph, the transferor holds the other property or right for the benefit of another person or is required to discharge the liability on behalf of another person,
- the property, right or liability acquired or incurred immediately becomes the property, right or liability of that other person.
- (5) Sub-paragraphs (1) to (4) have effect in relation to foreign property, rights or liabilities transferred to a person under sub-paragraph (4) as they have effect in

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relation to property, rights or liabilities transferred in accordance with a transfer scheme.

- (6) References in this paragraph to foreign property, or to a foreign right or liability, are references to any property, right or liability as respects which an issue arising in any proceedings would be determined (in accordance with the rules of private international law) by reference to the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (7) Expenses incurred by a transferor under this paragraph must be met by the transferee.
- (8) An obligation imposed under this paragraph in relation to property, rights or liabilities is enforceable as if contained in a contract between the transferor and the transferee.

Incidental etc provision

- 5 A transfer scheme may—
- (a) include incidental, supplementary and consequential provision;
 - (b) make transitory or transitional provision or savings;
 - (c) make different provision for different purposes;
 - (d) make provision subject to exceptions.

Modification of transfer schemes

- 6 (1) The Secretary of State may modify a transfer scheme.
- (2) But if a transfer under the scheme has taken effect, any modification that relates to the transfer may be made only with the agreement of the person affected by the modification.
- (3) A modification takes effect from a date specified by the Secretary of State (which may be the date the original scheme came into effect).

Interpretation etc

- 7 In this Schedule—
- “designated”, in relation to a transfer scheme, means specified in or determined in accordance with the scheme;
- “primary legislation” means—
- (a) an Act of Parliament,
 - (b) an Act of the Scottish Parliament,
 - (c) an Act or Measure of the National Assembly for Wales, or
 - (d) Northern Ireland legislation;
- “subordinate legislation” means—
- (a) subordinate legislation within the meaning of the Interpretation Act 1978 (see section 21(1) of that Act), or
 - (b) an instrument made under primary legislation of the kind mentioned in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of primary legislation above;
- “the transfer date” means a date specified by a transfer scheme as the date on which the scheme is to have effect;

“transferee”, in relation to a transfer scheme, means a person who is a transferee in respect of property, rights or liabilities for whose transfer the scheme provides;

“transferor”, in relation to a transfer scheme, means the person for the transfer of whose property, rights or liabilities the scheme provides.

SCHEDULE 4

Section 13

SINGLE SOURCE REGULATIONS OFFICE

Membership

- 1 (1) The SSRO is to consist of the following members—
 - (a) a chair appointed by the Secretary of State,
 - (b) at least two other members so appointed, and
 - (c) a chief executive, a chief operating officer and other members appointed in accordance with paragraph 2.
- (2) The number of executive members must be less than the number of non-executive members.
- (3) In this Schedule—
 - (a) references to “non-executive members” of the SSRO are to the members mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a) and (b), and
 - (b) references to “executive members” of the SSRO are to the chief executive, the chief operating officer and the other members mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(c).

Executive members: appointment and status

- 2 (1) The executive members of the SSRO are to be appointed by the non-executive members.
- (2) A person may not be appointed as an executive member without the consent of the Secretary of State.
- (3) The executive members are to be employees of the SSRO.

Non-executive members: tenure

- 3 (1) A person holds and vacates office as a non-executive member of the SSRO in accordance with the terms and conditions of his or her appointment.
- (2) Appointment as a member of the SSRO is for a term of—
 - (a) not less than three years, and
 - (b) not more than six years.
- (3) A person may at any time resign from office as a non-executive member by giving notice to the Secretary of State.
- (4) The Secretary of State may at any time remove a member from office on any of the following grounds—

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- (a) incapacity;
 - (b) misconduct (which may include breach of a term or condition of the member's appointment);
 - (c) failure to carry out his or her duties.
- (5) 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 the person from office under sub-paragraph (4).
- (6) A person who ceases to be a non-executive member is eligible for reappointment.

Suspension from office

- 4 (1) This paragraph applies where a person is suspended under paragraph 3(5).
- (2) The Secretary of State must give notice of the decision to the person; and the suspension takes effect on receipt by the person of the notice.
- (3) 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).
- (4) The initial period of suspension must not exceed six months.
- (5) The Secretary of State may at any time review the suspension.
- (6) 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.
- (7) Following a review during a period of suspension, the Secretary of State may—
- (a) revoke the suspension, or
 - (b) suspend the person for another period of not more than six months from the expiry of the current period.
- (8) The Secretary of State must revoke the suspension if the Secretary of State decides—
- (a) that there are no grounds to remove the person from office under paragraph 3(4), or
 - (b) that there are grounds to do so but does not remove the person from office under that provision.
- 5 (1) Where a person is suspended from office as the chair under paragraph 3(5), 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 reappointment.

Payment of non-executive members

- 6 The SSRO may, with the approval of the Secretary of State—
- (a) pay remuneration and allowances to the non-executive members, and
 - (b) pay or provide for the payment of pensions, allowances and gratuities to or in respect of a person who is or has been a non-executive member of the SSRO.

Staff etc

- 7 (1) The SSRO may appoint employees.
- (2) The SSRO may pay its employees remuneration and allowances.
- (3) Employees of the SSRO are to be appointed on such other terms and conditions as the SSRO may determine.
- (4) The SSRO may pay or provide for the payment of pensions, allowances and gratuities to or in respect of any person who is or has been an employee of the SSRO.
- 8 (1) The SSRO may make arrangements—
- (a) for persons to provide professional services to the SSRO;
 - (b) for persons to be seconded to the SSRO.
- (2) The arrangements may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, include provision for payments by the SSRO.

Superannuation

- 9 (1) In Schedule 1 to the Superannuation Act 1972 (kinds of employment to which a scheme under section 1 of that Act can apply), at the end of the list of “Other Bodies” insert—
- “Single Source Regulations Office.”
- (2) The SSRO must pay to the Minister for the Civil Service, at such times as the Minister may direct, such sums as the Minister may determine in respect of any increase attributable to sub-paragraph (1) in the sums payable out of money provided by Parliament under the Superannuation Act 1972.

Procedure

- 10 (1) The SSRO may determine its own procedure; but this is subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (6).
- (2) A function of the SSRO under or by virtue of a provision listed in sub-paragraph (3) (provisions for the making of determinations, the giving of opinions etc by the SSRO) is exercisable by a committee appointed under paragraph 11.
- (3) The provisions are—
- section 16(2)(b),
 - section 18(3),
 - section 20(5) or (6),

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section 21(3)(b),
section 23(6) or (7),
section 27(3),
section 29(5),
section 30(4)(b),
section 32(8), and
section 35(1), (3), (4) or (7).

- (4) A committee appointed for the purposes of sub-paragraph (2) must consist of three persons appointed by the chair or any other member who has been authorised (generally or specifically) for that purpose.
- (5) At least one of the members of such a committee must be a person who is not a member or employee of the SSRO.
- (6) A determination by such a committee—
- (a) is to be made on the basis of a majority of the committee, and
 - (b) is final.
- (7) The validity of any act of the SSRO is not affected—
- (a) by any vacancy among the members, or
 - (b) by any defect in the appointment of a member.

Committees

- 11 (1) The SSRO—
- (a) may appoint committees, and
 - (b) may determine the procedure of its committees (subject to paragraph 10).
- (2) A committee may include persons who are not members or employees of the SSRO.
- (3) The SSRO may pay remuneration and allowances to any person who—
- (a) is a member of a committee, but
 - (b) is not an employee of the SSRO,
- whether or not that person is a non-executive member of the SSRO.

Accounts and audit

- 12 (1) The SSRO must—
- (a) keep proper accounts and proper records in relation to them, and
 - (b) prepare a statement of accounts in respect of each financial year.
- (2) The Secretary of State may give directions to the SSRO about—
- (a) the content and form of the statement, and
 - (b) the methods and principles to be applied in preparing it.
- (3) The SSRO must send each statement to 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 direct.
- (4) The Comptroller and Auditor General must—
- (a) examine, certify and report on each statement, and

- (b) send a copy of each report and certified statement to the Secretary of State.

Annual report

- 13 (1) The SSRO must prepare a report on its activities during each financial year.
- (2) The report must include the statement of accounts in respect of that year.
- (3) The report relating to a financial year must be prepared as soon as possible after the end of the financial year.
- (4) The SSRO must send the report to the Secretary of State.
- (5) The Secretary of State must lay the report before Parliament.

Powers

- 14 (1) The SSRO may do anything which is calculated to facilitate the carrying out of its functions or which is incidental to or conducive to the carrying out of those functions; but this is subject to sub-paragraph (2).
- (2) The SSRO may not borrow money, other than temporarily by way of overdraft up to a limit approved by the Secretary of State.

Seal and evidence

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

Finance

- 16 (1) The Secretary of State may make to the SSRO such payments out of money provided by Parliament as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.
- (2) Payments under sub-paragraph (1) may be made at such times, and subject to such conditions, as the Secretary of State considers appropriate.

Status

- 17 (1) The SSRO is not to be regarded—
- (a) as the servant or agent of the Crown, or
- (b) as enjoying any status, immunity or privilege of the Crown.
- (2) The SSRO's property is not to be regarded as property of, or property held on behalf of, the Crown.
- (3) Service as a member or employee of the SSRO is not service in the civil service of the State.

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Parliamentary Commissioner

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

Disqualification

- 19 In Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (bodies of which all members are disqualified)—
(a) at the appropriate place insert—
“The Single Source Regulations Office.”, and
(b) omit the entry for The Review Board for Government Contracts.
- 20 In Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975 (bodies of which all members are disqualified)—
(a) at the appropriate place insert—
“The Single Source Regulations Office.”, and
(b) omit the entry for The Review Board for Government Contracts.

Freedom of information

- 21 In Part 6 of Schedule 1 to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (public authorities to which Act applies)—
(a) at the appropriate place insert—
“The Single Source Regulations Office.”, and
(b) omit the entry for The Review Board for Government Contracts.

SCHEDULE 5

Section 38

RESTRICTIONS ON DISCLOSING INFORMATION

Information to which Schedule applies

- 1 (1) This Schedule applies to information if—
(a) it was obtained by the Secretary of State, an authorised person or the SSRO under or by virtue of this Part or otherwise in connection with the carrying out of functions under or by virtue of this Part, or is derived to any extent from information that was so obtained,
(b) it relates to the affairs of an individual or to a particular business, and
(c) it is of a kind specified in single source contract regulations.
- (2) Information ceases to be information to which this Schedule applies—
(a) in the case of information relating to the affairs of an individual, when the individual dies, and
(b) in the case of information relating to a particular business, on the earlier of—
(i) the day on which the business ceases to be carried on, and

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- (ii) the end of the period of 30 years beginning with the date on which the information was obtained by the Secretary of State, an authorised person or the SSRO.

Offence of disclosing information

- 2 (1) A person commits an offence if the person discloses information to which this Schedule applies.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) is subject to paragraphs 3 to 5.
- (3) A person who is guilty of an offence under sub-paragraph (1) is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for not more than 12 months or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both), or
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for not more than two years or to a fine (or both).
- (4) The reference in sub-paragraph (3)(a) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months—
- (a) in its application to England and Wales in relation to an offence committed before the date on which section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, and
 - (b) in its application to Northern Ireland.
- (5) If section 85(1) of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 comes into force on or before the day on which this Act is passed—
- (a) section 85 of that Act (removal of limit on certain fines on conviction by magistrates' court) applies in relation to an offence under sub-paragraph (1) on and after that day as if it were a relevant offence (as defined in section 85(3) of that Act), and
 - (b) regulations described in section 85(11) of that Act may amend, repeal or otherwise modify sub-paragraph (3)(a).

Disclosure with consent

- 3 Paragraph 2(1) does not apply to a disclosure made with the consent of—
- (a) the individual, or
 - (b) the person for the time being carrying on the business (or, where there are two or more such persons, all those persons).

Disclosure of information already available to public

- 4 Paragraph 2(1) does not apply to information that has been made available to the public by being disclosed in circumstances in which, or for a purpose for which, disclosure is not precluded by this Schedule.

Other permitted disclosures

- 5 (1) Paragraph 2(1) does not apply where information is disclosed—
- (a) for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of functions of a Minister of the Crown (within the meaning of the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975),

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- (b) for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out by the SSRO of any of its functions,
 - (c) for the purpose of enabling or assisting an authorised person to carry out any of its functions,
 - (d) for the purpose of enabling or assisting a contractor to provide defence procurement services to the Secretary of State by virtue of arrangements mentioned in section 1,
 - (e) to the person from whom the information was obtained or, where that person is associated with one or more other persons, to any such associated person,
 - (f) by a person to whom the information is disclosed by virtue of paragraph (e),
 - (g) in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000,
 - (h) in connection with the investigation of a criminal offence or for the purposes of criminal proceedings,
 - (i) for the purposes of civil proceedings,
 - (j) in pursuance of an EU obligation,
 - (k) for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of functions, or
 - (l) in anonymised form.
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(d), “contractor” and “defence procurement services” have the same meanings as in Part 1.
- (3) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(l), information is disclosed in anonymised form if no individual or other person to whom the information relates can be identified from it.

Power to prohibit disclosure

- 6 (1) The Secretary of State may by order—
- (a) prohibit the disclosure of information to which this Schedule applies;
 - (b) provide that a prohibition imposed by virtue of paragraph (a) is subject to exceptions corresponding to those set out in paragraphs 3 to 5 (other than paragraph 5(1)(g));
 - (c) provide that a person who discloses information in contravention of such a prohibition commits an offence punishable—
 - (i) on summary conviction, with imprisonment for not more than 12 months or with a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both), or
 - (ii) on conviction on indictment, with imprisonment for not more than two years or with a fine (or both).
- (2) The reference in sub-paragraph (1)(c)(i) to 12 months is to be read as a reference to 6 months—
- (a) in its application to England and Wales in relation to an offence committed before the date on which section 154(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 comes into force, and
 - (b) in its application to Northern Ireland.
- (3) An order under sub-paragraph (1) may repeal paragraphs 2 to 5.

- (4) If section 85(1) of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 comes into force on or before the day on which this Act is passed—
- (a) section 85 of that Act (removal of limit on certain fines on conviction by magistrates' court) applies in relation to the power under sub-paragraph (1)(c)(i) on or after that day as if it were a relevant power (as defined in section 85(3) of that Act), and
 - (b) regulations described in section 85(11) of that Act may amend, repeal or otherwise modify sub-paragraph (1)(c)(i).
- (5) An order under sub-paragraph (1) is to be made by statutory instrument.
- (6) A statutory instrument containing an order under sub-paragraph (1) may not be made unless a draft of it has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.

SCHEDULE 6

Section 45

CALL OUT OF MEMBERS OF RESERVE FORCES: TRANSITIONAL CLASSES

- 1 The Reserve Forces Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- 2 (1) Section 129 (application of Act to persons currently serving in the reserve forces or regular services) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1), for “the transitional class” substitute “—
 - (a) the original transitional class (see Parts 1 and 2 of that Schedule), or
 - (b) the second transitional class (see Parts 3 and 4 of that Schedule)”.
 - (3) In subsection (2), for “the transitional class” (in both places) substitute “the original transitional class”.
 - (4) In subsection (3)—
 - (a) for “In this Act “the transitional class”” substitute “In this Act—
the original transitional class””, and
 - (b) at the end insert—
““the second transitional class”, in relation to members of the reserve forces, shall be construed in accordance with Part 3 of Schedule 9.”
- 3 In the heading of that section, for “persons currently serving in the reserve forces or regular services” substitute “members of transitional classes”.
- 4 (1) Schedule 9 (application of Act to transitional members) is amended as follows.
- (2) In the heading of Part 1, for “transitional class” substitute “original transitional class”.
 - (3) In paragraphs 1(1) and (2) and 6, for “transitional class” substitute “original transitional class”.
 - (4) In paragraph 4(2), after “may” insert “at any time”.
 - (5) In the heading of Part 2, for “transitional class” substitute “original transitional class”.

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

(6) After paragraph 12 insert—

“12A In the application of section 28(3)(a) to a special agreement entered into by a transitional member, for the reference to a period not exceeding 12 months there shall be substituted a reference to a period not exceeding 9 months.”

(7) At the end insert—

“PART 3

THE SECOND TRANSITIONAL CLASS OF MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE FORCES

- 25** (1) The second transitional class consists of persons who—
- (a) are members of a reserve force,
 - (b) are not, and have not been, members of the original transitional class,
 - (c) for the time being fall within paragraph 26 or 27, and
 - (d) have not made an election under paragraph 28.
- (2) In this Part of this Schedule “the appointed day” means the day on which paragraph 4(7) of Schedule 6 to the Defence Reform Act 2014 (which inserts this Part of this Schedule) comes into force.
- 26** A person who, immediately before the appointed day, was a member of a reserve force falls within this paragraph if—
- (a) the person has remained a member of that force without interruption since that time, and
 - (b) the person has not extended his or her service in, or become an officer of, that force since that time.
- 27** A person who becomes a member of a reserve force on or after the appointed day, on transfer to the reserve from the regular services, falls within this paragraph if—
- (a) the person joined the regular services before the appointed day and did not re-enlist, re-engage or extend his or her service, or become an officer, in the regular services on or after that day,
 - (b) the person has remained a member of the reserve force concerned without interruption since being transferred from the regular services, and
 - (c) the person has not extended his or her service in, or become an officer of, that force since being so transferred.
- 28** (1) A person who is a member of the second transitional class may elect to cease to be a member of that class.
- (2) A person serving in the regular services who—
- (a) joined those services before the appointed day, and
 - (b) has not re-enlisted, re-engaged or extended his or her service, or become an officer, on or after that day,
- may at any time elect not to become a member of the second transitional class on transfer to the reserve.
- (3) An election under this paragraph must be made in the prescribed manner.

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- (4) A person who has made an election under sub-paragraph (1) ceases to be a member of the second transitional class.
- (5) A person who has made an election under sub-paragraph (2) does not become a member of the second transitional class.
- (6) An election under this paragraph is irrevocable.

PART 4

APPLICATION OF ACT TO MEMBERS OF THE SECOND TRANSITIONAL CLASS

- 29** Parts 4 and 6 of this Act apply in relation to members of the second transitional class in accordance with this Part of this Schedule.
- 30** Section 28(3)(a) (special agreements: maximum period of service) applies in relation to a special agreement entered into by a member of the second transitional class as if for “12 months” there were substituted “9 months”.
- 31** (1) Section 56 (call out for certain purposes) applies in relation to the call out of members of the second transitional class as if the power conferred on the Secretary of State by subsection (1B) were limited to the powers described in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3).
 - (2) The first power is to make an order authorising the calling out of members of a reserve force where it appears to the Secretary of State that it is necessary or desirable to use armed forces—
 - (a) on operations outside the United Kingdom for the protection of life or property, or
 - (b) on operations anywhere in the world for the alleviation of distress or the preservation of life or property in time of disaster or apprehended disaster.
 - (3) The second power is to make an order authorising the calling out of members of a reserve force for the purposes of carrying out work where—
 - (a) the work is approved in accordance with instructions issued by the Defence Council under the Defence (Armed Forces) Regulations 1939 as being urgent work of national importance, and
 - (b) the Defence Council have by order under those Regulations authorised members of any forces to be temporarily employed in such work.
- 32** Section 57 (maximum duration of service for call out under section 56) applies in relation to members of the second transitional class as if—
 - (a) in subsection (4), for “12 months” there were substituted “9 months”,
 - (b) in subsection (6), for “12 months” there were substituted “9 months”,
 - (c) in subsection (8)(c), for “6 months” there were substituted “3 months”, and
 - (d) in subsection (11), for “3 years” there were substituted “27 months”.

33 Section 57A(3) (agreement to alter limits in section 57) applies in relation to members of the second transitional class as if for “12 months” there were substituted “9 months”.

5 In the heading of Schedule 9, for “transitional members” substitute “members of transitional classes”.

SCHEDULE 7

Section 46

PAYMENTS TO EMPLOYERS ETC OF MEMBERS OF RESERVE FORCES: SUPPLEMENTARY

Reserve Forces Act 1996 (c. 14)

- 1 The Reserve Forces Act 1996 is amended as follows.
- 2 In the heading before section 83, for “call out or recall” substitute “reserve forces”.
- 3 In the headings of sections 83 and 84, after “in respect of” insert “financial loss attributable to”.
- 4 (1) Section 85 (regulations under section 83 or 84: supplementary) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1)—
- (a) for “or 84” substitute “, 84 or 84A”,
 - (b) in paragraph (a), omit “and of the kinds of financial loss for which claims can be made”,
 - (c) after that paragraph insert—
 - “(aa) in the case of regulations under section 83 or 84, the descriptions of the kinds of financial loss for which claims can be made;
 - (ab) in the case of regulations under section 84A, the descriptions of the kinds of training and other voluntary duties for which claims can be made;”, and
 - (d) in paragraph (f), after “84” insert “or 84A”.
- (3) In subsection (2), after “losses” insert “, permanent service, training or other voluntary duties”.
- (4) In subsection (3), for “or 84” substitute “, 84 or 84A”.
- (5) After that subsection insert—
- “(3A) A payment that has been made, or may be made, under regulations under section 84A is not to be taken into account when calculating a financial loss for the purposes of regulations under section 84.”
- (6) In subsection (5), for “The regulations” substitute “Regulations under section 83 or 84”.
- 5 Accordingly, in the heading of section 85, for “or 84” substitute “, 84 or 84A”.
- 6 (1) Section 86 (power to suspend payments due to national danger or great emergency) is amended as follows.

- (2) Before subsection (1) insert—
- “(A1) Where a call-out order under section 52 is in force, the Secretary of State may by order suspend the operation of any regulations under section 83, 84 or 84A.”
- (3) In subsection (1), omit “a call-out order under section 52 or”.
- (4) In subsection (2)—
- (a) for “subsection (1)” substitute “this section”, and
- (b) in paragraph (a), after “recalled” insert “or who are already undertaking training or performing other voluntary duties”.
- (5) In subsections (3), (4) and (5), for “subsection (1)” substitute “this section”.
- 7 In section 87 (offences in connection with claims for payments), in subsections (1) and (2), for “or 84” substitute “, 84 or 84A”.
- 8 In section 89(2) (jurisdiction and powers of reserve forces appeal tribunal)—
- (a) for “and 84(3)” substitute “, 84(3) and 84A(6)”, and
- (b) for “and 84” substitute “, 84 and 84A”.
- 9 In Schedule 9 (application of Act to transitional members), in paragraph 19, for “or 84” substitute “, 84 or 84A”.

Transitional provision

- 10 In paragraphs 11 and 12, “a section 84A offence” means an offence under section 87(2) of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 (as amended by this Schedule) in connection with a claim under regulations under section 84A of that Act.
- 11 A section 84A offence is to be treated for the purposes of section 281(4) and (5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (maximum term of imprisonment for summary offence) as an offence under a relevant enactment (as defined in section 281(7) of that Act).
- 12 (1) This paragraph applies if section 85(1) of the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 (“the 2012 Act”) comes into force on or before the day on which this Act is passed.
- (2) Section 85 of the 2012 Act (removal of limit on certain fines on conviction by magistrates’ courts) applies in relation to a section 84A offence on and after that day as if the offence was a relevant offence punishable immediately before the commencement day by a maximum fine of level 5 on the standard scale.
- (3) Regulations described in section 85(11) of the 2012 Act may amend, repeal or otherwise modify provisions of the Reserve Forces Act 1996 as amended by this Act.
- (4) In this paragraph “commencement day” and “relevant offence” have the same meaning as in section 85 of the 2012 Act.