

NORTHERN IRELAND (EXECUTIVE FORMATION AND EXERCISE OF FUNCTIONS) ACT 2018

EXPLANATORY NOTES

What these notes do

These Explanatory Notes relate to the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation and Exercise of Functions) Act 2018 (c. 28) which received Royal Assent on 1 November 2018.

- These Explanatory Notes have been prepared by the Northern Ireland Office in order to assist the reader in understanding the Act. They do not form part of the Act and have not been endorsed by Parliament.
- These Explanatory Notes explain what each part of the Act will mean in practice; provide background information on the development of policy; and provide additional information on how the Act will affect existing legislation in this area.
- These Explanatory Notes might best be read alongside the Act. They are not, and are not intended to be, a comprehensive description of the Act.

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These Explanatory Notes relate to the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation and Exercise of Functions) Act 2018 (c. 28) which received Royal Assent on 1 November 2018

Overview of the Act

1 The Act:

- Extends the period provided in the Northern Ireland Act 1998 for Northern Ireland Ministers to be appointed until 26 March 2019 with the possibility to extend that period for up to 5 months by statutory instrument,
- Clarifies that a senior officer of a Northern Ireland department is not prevented from exercising a function of the department during the period for forming an Executive if they are satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so,
- Requires the Secretary of State to provide guidance to Northern Ireland departments about the exercise of those functions,
- Enables the Secretary of State and the Lord Chancellor to exercise appointment functions normally exercised by Northern Ireland Ministers in relation to specified offices, and enable by regulations further such functions to be exercised by UK Ministers,
- Replaces the requirement for UK Ministers to consult, or obtain the approval of, Northern Ireland Ministers or the Executive Committee before exercising appointment functions with a requirement to consult the relevant Northern Ireland department, and
- Enables the Secretary of State to exercise any appointment function of a Northern Ireland Minister that is exercisable jointly with other persons who include the Secretary of State, following consultation with the relevant Northern Ireland department.

Policy background

- 2 There has been no functioning Northern Ireland Executive since 9 January 2017, when the then deputy First Minister of Northern Ireland resigned, which also resulted in the First Minister ceasing to hold office. All other Northern Ireland Ministers ceased to hold office when an extraordinary Assembly election was held on 2 March 2017. The period for the appointment of Ministers to form an Executive after that election was extended to 29 June 2017 by the Northern Ireland (Ministerial Appointments and Regional Rates) Act 2017 (“MARRA”), but no Ministers were appointed.
- 3 Since then, Parliament has intervened when necessary to ensure the continuity of public services in Northern Ireland. Examples include providing authority for expenditure for Northern Ireland departments and other bodies through the Budget Acts for 2017-18 and 2018-19, enabling the continued operation of the Renewable Heat Incentive scheme and collection of regional rates, and empowering the Secretary of State to make changes to the pay and allowances for Members of the Northern Ireland Assembly.¹

¹ In the Northern Ireland Budget Act 2017, Northern Ireland Budget (Anticipation and Adjustments) Act 2018, Northern Ireland Budget Act 2018, Northern Ireland (Regional Rates and Energy) Act 2018 and Northern Ireland Assembly Members (Pay) Act 2018 respectively.

- 4 The principal aim and function of this Act is to facilitate a period where the Executive can be formed and talks can take place. This Act is part of a package of measures aimed at restoring the devolved power-sharing Executive and Assembly and ensuring the continued delivery of public services in Northern Ireland. Those measures provided for in the Act are:
- a. Executive formation: provides a limited and prescribed period where Executive Ministers can be appointed and a Government can be formed at any time. During this period the Secretary of State has no legal duty to propose a date for an Assembly election. The Secretary of State will, however, have a discretionary power to call an election if she judges that it is in the public interest to do so.
 - b. Departmental decision-making: provisions to give greater clarity and certainty to enable Northern Ireland departments to continue to take decisions in Northern Ireland in the public interest to ensure the continued delivery of public services; and
 - c. Public appointments: enable key public appointments to be made in the absence of Northern Ireland Ministers.

Extension of Executive formation period

- 5 Section 16A of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 (“1998 Act”) provides for a 14 day period following an Assembly election in which Northern Ireland Ministers – including the First Minister and deputy First Minister – must be appointed. If they are not, then the Secretary of State is required to propose a date for another election under section 32(3). That period initially expired on 27 March 2017 but was extended by the MARRA so as to expire on 29 June 2017. The Act extends the time under section 16A of the 1998 Act for Ministers to be appointed until 26 March 2019, with the possibility to further extend that period for up to 5 months by statutory instrument.

Exercise of departmental functions during the period for Executive formation

- 6 The Court held in *Buick*² that powers exercisable by departments in the absence of Ministers are subject to limitations. In particular – and for the purposes of that appeal – that departments may not exercise functions in respect of matters that would normally be required to be referred to the Executive Committee of the Assembly because they are cross-cutting, significant or controversial. It also observed that decisions which, although conferred on departments, would normally be referred to Ministers for approval lie beyond the competence of civil servants. This ruling is significantly restricting the ability of senior officers of Northern Ireland departments to take decisions that are necessary to ensure the continued delivery of public services. The Act will clarify that a senior officer of a Northern Ireland department is not prevented from exercising functions of the department during the period for forming an Executive (i.e. the period established under section 1) where it is in the public interest to do so. “Senior officer” is given the same meaning as in the Departments (Northern Ireland) Order 1999, namely: a person who is employed in that department and is (a) a member of the Northern Ireland senior civil service; or (b) a member of the Northern Ireland civil service designated by the department as a senior officer for the purposes of that Order.
- 7 The Act requires the Secretary of State to publish guidance about the exercise of departments’ functions, and departments are to have regard to that guidance. It is intended that the guidance will provide a framework to support Accounting Officers and Senior Officers when considering whether a decision should or should not be taken to exercise a departmental function in the absence of Ministers, and will provide a set of principles and factors to be taken into account when

² Buick [2018] NICA 26.

making this decision. This guidance will not identify or direct specific decisions but will set out principles to be taken into account when deciding whether or not it is in the public interest to exercise a function in the absence of Ministers.

- 8 The Act also makes provision in respect of the exercise of functions since 2 March 2017, when Ministers ceased to be in place, to provide clarity around functions that have already been exercised.

Northern Ireland Minister appointment functions

- 9 Where appointment functions are conferred on Northern Ireland Ministers, they cannot be exercised while there are no Northern Ireland Ministers in post. The Act addresses the most urgent cases, where the making of an appointment is necessary to maintain good governance and public confidence in the institutions in Northern Ireland, particularly focussing on the sensitive area of policing and justice. Those offices are:
- a. The Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission (NIJAC), which was established in 2005 under the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002 to select and appoint, or recommend for appointment, in respect of all listed judicial offices up to and including High Court Judge.³ Chaired by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland (LCJ), its full membership is five judicial members nominated by the LCJ, 'legal professional' members nominated by the Law Society of Northern Ireland and the General Council of the Bar of Northern Ireland, and five 'lay' members appointed by the First Minister and deputy First Minister acting jointly. The nominated members are also appointed by the First Minister and deputy First Minister so cannot be appointed without those ministers in place.
 - b. The Northern Ireland Policing Board, which was established in 2001 under the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000 following the report of the Independent Commission on Policing for Northern Ireland (the Patten report), provides oversight for the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and Chief Constable, including the appointment of the Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable and Assistant Chief Constables. The Board should consist of ten political members (nominated by Northern Ireland parties on the basis of their representation in the Assembly) and nine independent members, appointed by the Minister of Justice. In line with legislation the political members ceased to hold office after the March 2017 Assembly election; since 30 June 2018, the Board has also been without three of its nine independent members.
 - c. Appointments of senior officers in the PSNI are made by the Northern Ireland Policing Board under the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, as noted above, but require ministerial approval from the Minister of Justice. These are appointments of officers above the rank of Chief Superintendent: the Chief Constable, Deputy Chief Constable, and Assistant Chief Constables (ACCs). The absence of any capacity for the Board to make these appointments has meant that two of the five ACCs are currently on temporary promotions and one of the substantive ACCs is currently covering the role of Deputy Chief Constable following the latter's appointment to An Garda Síochána.⁴ The Chief Constable raised his concerns about reliance on temporary appointments in evidence to the House of Commons Northern Ireland Affairs Committee.⁵

³ The 'listed' judicial offices are those set out in Schedule 1 of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002.

⁴ Ireland's National Police and Security Service.

⁵ Chief Constable George Hamilton, [Evidence to the Northern Ireland Affairs Committee](#), 27 June 2018, Q41.

- d. The Probation Board for Northern Ireland, appointed under the Probation Board (Northern Ireland) Order 1982, has the following mandatory functions: secure the maintenance of an adequate and efficient probation service; make arrangements for persons to perform work under Community Service orders; provide such probation officers and other staff as the Department of Justice considers necessary to perform social welfare duties in Prisons and Young Offenders Centres; and undertake other such duties as may be prescribed. It consists of a Chair, a Deputy Chair and not less than 10 or more than 18 other members. Including the Chair and Deputy Chair there are currently 12 Board Members and one vacancy on the Board. The Chair and Board Members are appointed for a maximum of three years by the Minister of Justice. The tenure of all the current members expires on 30 November 2018.
- e. The Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland is responsible for the independent and impartial investigation of complaints against the police, and for the investigation of a range of other matters referred by the Department of Justice, Policing Board and the Chief Constable, or in respect of matters considered by the Ombudsman to be in the public interest. The Ombudsman investigates complaints against the PSNI, the Belfast Harbour Police, the Belfast International Airport Police, National Crime Agency Officers in Northern Ireland, Ministry of Defence Police in Northern Ireland and certain complaints about Immigration Officers and Designated Customs Officials when operating in Northern Ireland. The appointment is for seven years (or up to retirement at 70 years old) and is made by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the First Minister and deputy First Minister acting jointly, under the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998.

Minister of the Crown appointment functions and joint appointments

- 10 The absence of Northern Ireland Ministers also affects some appointments made by UK Ministers. Where current legislation states that, in making an appointment, Ministers must consult or obtain the agreement of Northern Ireland Ministers, this cannot be achieved in the absence of an Executive. Where appointments are made by UK Ministers jointly with Northern Ireland Ministers (and, in some cases, also with Scottish and Welsh Ministers), these appointments also cannot be made at present.

Legal background

- 11 The relevant legal background is set out in the policy background to these notes.

Territorial extent and application

- 12 Section 9 sets out the territorial extent of the Act, that is the jurisdictions in which the Act forms part of the law. The extent of an Act can be different from its application. Application is about where the Act produces a practical effect. The Act would extend to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In terms of application, sections 1 to 5 would apply to Northern Ireland only. Sections 6 to 11 would apply to England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- 13 This Act affects matters within the devolved (transferred) competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The Sewel Convention sets out that the UK Parliament will not normally legislate in an area of devolved competence without the agreement of the devolved legislatures. In the absence of the Executive and a sitting Assembly, it is not possible for the Assembly to provide a Legislative Consent Motion. The Government is satisfied that the circumstances of this Act come within the exception allowed by the convention.

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- 14 See the table in Annex A for a summary of the position regarding territorial extent and application in the United Kingdom.

Commentary on provisions of Act

Section 1: Extension of period for Executive formation

- 15 This section extends the statutory time limit for the appointment of Northern Ireland Ministers for a limited and prescribed period, during which time an Executive may be formed at any point without the requirement for further legislation. This will have the effect of setting aside the current legal requirement to propose a date for a further election. Section 1(1) amends section 16A(3) of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 which says:

“(3) Within a period of 14 days beginning with the first meeting of the Assembly—

(a) the offices of First Minister and deputy First Minister shall be filled by applying subsections (4) to (7); and

(b) the Ministerial offices to be held by Northern Ireland Ministers shall be filled by applying section 18(2) to (6).”

Section 1 has the effect of substituting 26 March 2019 date for the “period of 14 days”.

- 16 Section 1(2) provides that change is treated as having been the case since 2 March 2017, being the date of the last election to the Assembly. Section 1(4) removes the previous legal provision in the MARRA to extend the period to 29 June 2017.
- 17 Section 1(3) allows the Secretary of State to propose a date for an election earlier than the date on which these provisions expire.

Section 2: Limited power to further extend the period for Executive formation

- 18 This section enables the Secretary of State to make regulations to extend the time for Executive formation by one further period of up to five months. Section 2(2) provides that this power may only be exercised on or before 26 March 2019 and may only be used on one occasion.
- 19 The Secretary of State would be required either to lay the statutory instrument containing regulations before Parliament for approval, or to make the regulations before they are approved by Parliament if she considers it to be expedient for the regulations to be made without that approval. If the regulations are made without the prior approval of Parliament, then they must be approved within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which they are made. If they are not, they cease to have effect. However, that is subject to one exception where the replacement date is earlier than the expiry of the period of 28 days. In that case, whilst the regulations must be laid, they are not subject to any Parliamentary procedure (section 2(5)).
- 20 Subsections (6) and (7) clarify when the period for Executive formation would end in the event that Parliament does not approve regulations extending this period within 28 days. Section 2(8) provides that if Parliament is dissolved, prorogued or adjourned for more than four days then those days are not included in the calculation of the 28 days.

Section 3: Exercise of departmental functions during period for Executive formation

- 21 Section 3 makes provision for the exercise of Northern Ireland departmental powers during the period for forming an Executive. In particular, it clarifies that the absence of Ministers does not prevent a senior officer of a Northern Ireland department from exercising a function of the department if she or he is satisfied that it is in the public interest to do so during the period for forming an Executive (section 3(1)).

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- 22 The Secretary of State is required to publish guidance about the exercise of departmental functions, including guidance as to the principles to be taken into account in deciding whether or not to exercise a function, and senior officers of departments are required to have regard to that guidance (subsections (2) and (3)). Before publishing this guidance, including any subsequent revisions, the Secretary of State is required to have regard to any representations made to her by Members of the Northern Ireland Assembly (subsection (9)).
- 23 Subsections (4), (5) and (7) clarify that the absence of Ministers or the Executive Committee of the Assembly is not to be treated as having prevented departments from exercising their functions in the period since 2 March 2017. Subsection (6) preserves the rights of existing litigants to proceed with their pending claims. Such claims will not be affected by the retrospective provision. But departments will not be prevented from retaking such decisions.

Section 4: Equal Rights for people of Northern Ireland

- 24 This section requires the Secretary of State to issue guidance to Northern Ireland departments on how to exercise their functions in relation to “the incompatibility of the human rights of the people of Northern Ireland” with sections 58 and 59 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861 and Article 13(e) of the Matrimonial Causes (Northern Ireland) Order 1978. The Secretary of State must report guidance under this section on a quarterly basis to the House of Commons and set out her plans to address the impact of the absence of Northern Ireland Ministers on human rights obligations within three months of the day on which the Act is passed, that is, within three months of 1 November 2018.

Section 5: Northern Ireland Ministerial appointment functions: specified offices

- 25 This section provides a limited power for the relevant UK Minister to exercise appointment functions, in relation to the offices specified in the section, during the current period without an Executive. Appointment functions in relation to those specified offices are currently conferred on Northern Ireland Ministers. It transfers *only* those powers that are currently conferred on Northern Ireland Ministers and makes no further changes to the appointment functions affected. The appointments will be made in accordance with the existing legislation, for a period and subject to the terms and conditions decided by the Ministers (or the full statutory term in the case of the Police Ombudsman). Section 5(8) requires the UK Minister to consult a Northern Ireland department prior to exercising these powers; this reflects the continued responsibility of the sponsor department for all matters to do with the bodies in question other than the appointment functions covered by this Act.
- 26 The table in section 5(2) sets out the offices over which appointment functions (as defined in section 8(1)) normally exercised by Northern Ireland Ministers will be exercised by the “relevant Minister of the Crown”, following consultation with the relevant Northern Ireland department. Unless stated otherwise below, the following appointment functions would be exercised by the Secretary of State:
- a. Members of the Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission (NIJAC) would be appointed by the Lord Chancellor. As set out above, most members are nominated by the Lord Chief Justice or professional bodies, and the Act would allow the Lord Chancellor to make the formal appointment of those members in place of the First Minister and deputy First Minister. The Lord Chancellor would also be able to appoint or reappoint lay members as necessary and to exercise other appointment functions conferred on the First Minister and deputy First Minister. The Lord Chancellor was responsible for appointment functions relating to NIJAC prior to the devolution of policing and justice in 2010.

- b. Members of the Northern Ireland Policing Board. Similarly to NIJAC, many of these appointments would be nominees, in this case ten nominees of the political parties; to make these nominated appointments, the Secretary of State's role would be to invite nominations from the parties and receive the required correspondence from new members. The Secretary of State would also be able to appoint independent members; when doing so, there is a requirement to ensure that the Board as a whole is representative of the community and to consult the relevant Northern Ireland department,⁶ district councils and others before making the appointment. The Secretary of State would also be able to exercise the other appointment functions of the Justice Minister.
- c. Members of the PSNI above the rank of Chief Superintendent – including the Chief Constable and Deputy Chief Constable – are appointed by the Northern Ireland Policing Board, under section 35 of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, and would continue to be under this Act. However, as the appointments require the approval of the Minister of Justice, the Act would allow the Secretary of State to exercise this appointment function and others already conferred on the Minister. This will enable the Policing Board to make these appointments as it sees fit, including those where, like the post of Deputy Chief Constable, offices are currently filled by temporary appointees.
- d. Members, Chair and Deputy Chair of the Probation Board for Northern Ireland. The Secretary of State would take on the Northern Ireland Minister's appointment functions, including the appointment of members, Chair and Deputy-Chair. Members may self-nominate for the post of Deputy Chair: the successful applicant is formally appointed by the Minister.
- e. The Police Ombudsman for Northern Ireland. This is a non-renewable seven-year (or until retirement) appointment made by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the First Minister and deputy First Minister acting jointly; under this section, the Secretary of State would take on the First Minister and deputy First Ministers' appointment functions including making the recommendation.

27 In combination with the definition in section 8, the power to exercise appointment functions in relation to these offices will cease when there is next a Northern Ireland Executive. This means that these powers would return to Northern Ireland Ministers as soon as they are in post, and any pending appointments or other appointment functions would again fall to them to exercise.

28 The Secretary of State is empowered by section 5(3) to amend the list of offices in section 5(2) through a statutory instrument, transferring to the relevant UK Minister appointment functions in relation to other bodies and offices in respect of which legislation currently confers those functions on Northern Ireland Ministers. This is included to ensure that vacancies that need to be filled as a matter of urgency can be filled without the need for further primary legislation. Similarly, it would allow other appointment functions to be exercised if needed urgently – for example the removal from an office not covered in section 5 of someone who is no longer eligible to hold that office (for example following bankruptcy) but who can only be removed by a Minister.

⁶ Under the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, the Justice Minister is required to consult the First Minister and deputy First Minister; under section 6 of this Act, the requirement would be to consult the relevant Northern Ireland department. The Minister is also required to consult district councils in Northern Ireland, and such other bodies as the Minister considers appropriate.

29 Under section 5(4), an instrument under section 5(3) is subject to the affirmative resolution procedure. The regulations must be laid before Parliament for approval, unless the Secretary of State considers it to be expedient for the regulations to be made without that approval. If the regulations are made without the prior approval of Parliament, then they must be approved within the period of 28 days beginning with the date on which they are made. If they are not, they cease to have effect and any additions made to the table in section 5(2) under the regulations are omitted. This would not affect the result of any appointment functions already exercised under the provisions in the regulations. As with the Act itself and the offices set out in section 5, the Government is clear that any further additions to the list by regulations would only be made where they were urgent and necessary for continued good governance and following discussions with the main Northern Ireland political parties.

Section 6: Minister of the Crown appointment functions

30 This section addresses those appointments functions already conferred on UK Ministers that cannot be exercised in the absence of Northern Ireland Ministers. Where legislation requires that UK Ministers consult or obtain the agreement of Northern Ireland Ministers or the Executive Committee before exercising an appointment function, this section replaces that with a requirement that the Northern Ireland department is consulted.

31 This section does not allow UK Ministers to make additional appointments other than in the circumstances provided for by this Act: the ability to exercise appointment functions where the functions are conferred solely on Northern Ireland Ministers is within section 5; joint appointments are covered by section 7.

Section 7: Joint UK appointment functions etc.

32 This section addresses appointment functions exercised jointly by UK Ministers and Northern Ireland Ministers, including those made alongside Scottish and Welsh Ministers. In these cases, it enables those functions to be exercised in the absence of the Northern Ireland Minister. Instead of acting jointly with the Northern Ireland Minister, the Secretary of State is required, before exercising the appointment functions, to consult the relevant Northern Ireland department. The functions of the Scottish and Welsh Ministers are not affected, meaning that an appointment that would otherwise be made jointly by Ministers from the UK Government and the three devolved administrations would instead be made by UK, Scottish and Welsh Ministers, following consultation (by the Secretary of State) with the relevant Northern Ireland department. This does not affect appointments made by Northern Ireland Ministers alone to joint bodies; these would be within the scope of section 5.

Section 8: Interpretation of sections 5 to 7

33 The key terms used in sections 5 to 7 of the Act are defined in section 8(1). Of note are the following definitions:

- a. "appointment function" covers the range of functions affected by the Act including making appointments, recommending a person for appointment, requesting nominations and approving the resulting nominations (as in the cases of NIJAC and the Policing Board), determining terms of office and remuneration (where that is not the responsibility of the department), and functions around resignations and removals. Section 8(3) allows the Secretary of State to amend this definition using a statutory instrument subject to the affirmative procedure (see section 8(4)).

- b. “Northern Ireland Minister” includes both references to the generic post, specific posts (such as the Justice Minister) or First Minister and deputy First Minister; the term includes references to “head of department” (used in legislation before 1998⁷).
- c. “the period while there is no Executive” is the period during which the provisions set out at sections 5 to 7 of the Act apply and it is the period beginning when the Act is passed and ending when a new Northern Ireland Executive is formed, with all Northern Ireland Minister posts filled.

Commencement

34 The Act will come into force on the day on which it is passed.

Related documents

35 The following documents are relevant to the Act and can be read at the stated locations:

- Written Ministerial Statement, 18 July 2018:
<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2018-07-18/HCWS868/>
- Oral Statement by the Secretary of State, 6 September 2018:
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2018-09-06/debates/A285188A-3A88-4413-A0EF-6665B735627F/NorthernIrelandGovernment#contribution-26BB05AD-B899-477B-A5DC-43D4E5D8B3C4/>
- A draft version of Guidance on decision-making for Northern Ireland Departments during the temporary period for Northern Ireland Executive formation was published during the Bill’s passage through Parliament. This is available here:
[http://data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2018-1050/Guidance to NI Departments on temp period for Executive formation.pdf](http://data.parliament.uk/DepositedPapers/Files/DEP2018-1050/Guidance%20to%20NI%20Departments%20on%20temp%20period%20for%20Executive%20formation.pdf)
A final version of the Guidance will be published at www.gov.uk.

⁷ Under paragraph 11 of Schedule 12 to the Northern Ireland Act 1998, references to head of a Northern Ireland department “shall be construed as a reference to a Northern Ireland Minister”.

Annex A - Territorial extent and application in the United Kingdom

Provision	Extends to E & W and applies to England?	Extends to E & W and applies to Wales?	Extends and applies to Scotland?	Extends and applies to Northern Ireland?
Sections 1-5	No	No	No	Yes
Sections 6-11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Annex B - Hansard References

Stage	Date	Hansard Reference
<i>House of Commons</i>		
Introduction	18 October 2018	Vol. 647 Col. 819
Second Reading	24 October 2018	Vol. 648 Col. 293
Committee of the whole House	24 October 2018	Vol. 648 Col. 355
Report and Third Reading	24 October 2018	Vol. 648 Col. 395
<i>House of Lords</i>		
Introduction	25 October 2018	Vol. 793 Col. 1021
Second Reading	30 October 2018	Vol. 793 Col. 1222
Grand Committee	30 October 2018	Vol. 793 Col. 1300
Report	30 October 2018	Vol. 793 Col. 1350
Third Reading	30 October 2018	Vol. 793 Col. 1350
Commons Consideration of Lords Amendments	N/A	N/A
Royal Assent	1 November 2018	House of Commons Vol. 648 Col. 1055
		House of Lords Vol.793 Col. 1423

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Annex C - Progress of Bill Table

Section of the Act	Bill as Introduced in the Commons	Bill as amended in Committee in the Commons	Bill as introduced in the Lords	Bill as amended in Committee in the Lords	Bill as amended on Report in the Lords
Section 1	Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 1	Clause 1
Section 2	Clause 2	Clause 2	Clause 2	Clause 2	Clause 2
Section 3	Clause 3	Clause 3	Clause 3	Clause 3	Clause 3
Section 4		Clause 4	Clause 4	Clause 4	Clause 4
Section 5	Clause 4	Clause 5	Clause 5	Clause 5	Clause 5
Section 6	Clause 5	Clause 6	Clause 6	Clause 6	Clause 6
Section 7	Clause 6	Clause 7	Clause 7	Clause 7	Clause 7
Section 8	Clause 7	Clause 8	Clause 8	Clause 8	Clause 8
Section 9	Clause 8	Clause 9	Clause 9	Clause 9	Clause 9
Section 10	Clause 9	Clause 10	Clause 10	Clause 10	Clause 10

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