

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 3

Gender pay gap reporting

1.—(1) In this Schedule—

“bonus pay” has the meaning given in paragraph 4;

“full-pay relevant employee” means a relevant employee who is not, during the relevant pay period, being paid at a reduced rate or nil as a result of the employee being on leave;

“hourly rate of pay” has the meaning given in paragraph 6;

“ITEPA 2003” means the Income Tax (Earnings and Pensions) Act 2003⁽¹⁾;

“leave” includes—

- (a) annual leave;
- (b) maternity, paternity, adoption, parental or shared parental leave;
- (c) sick leave; and
- (d) special leave;

“ordinary pay” has the meaning given in paragraph 3;

“pay period” has the meaning given in paragraph 5(1);

“piecework” means work in respect of which an employee is entitled to be paid by reference to a number of pieces made or processed, or a number of tasks performed, instead of by reference to a period of time worked;

“relevant employee” means a person who is employed by, (or in the case of Crown employment, under or for the purposes of) the relevant public authority on the snapshot date;

“relevant pay period” has the meaning given in paragraph 5(2);

“relevant public authority” means a public authority listed in Schedule 2 to these Regulations which has 250 or more employees on the snapshot date;

“snapshot date” means the 31st March in the year to which the information required by paragraph 2 relates.

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule, the amount of an employee’s ordinary pay or bonus pay is to be calculated before deductions made at source (for example deductions in relation to income tax).

Duty to publish annual information relating to pay

2.—(1) A relevant public authority must publish, for 2017 and each subsequent year, the following information—

- (a) the difference between the mean hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees (see paragraph 8);
- (b) the difference between the median hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees (see paragraph 9);
- (c) the difference between the mean bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees (see paragraph 10);
- (d) the difference between the median bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees (see paragraph 11);
- (e) the proportions of male and female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay (see paragraph 12); and

(1) 2003 c. 1.

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- (f) the proportions of male and female full-pay relevant employees in the lower, lower middle, upper middle and upper quartile pay bands (see paragraph 13).
- (2) The relevant public authority must publish the information required by sub-paragraph (1) within the period of 12 months beginning with the snapshot date.
- (3) In compiling the information required by sub-paragraph (1), a relevant public authority is not required to include data relating to a relevant employee if—
 - (a) the employee is employed under a contract personally to do work, and
 - (b) the public authority does not have, and it is not reasonably practicable for the public authority to obtain, the data.

Meaning of “ordinary pay”

- 3.—(1) In this Schedule, “ordinary pay” means (subject to sub-paragraph (2))—
 - (a) basic pay;
 - (b) allowances;
 - (c) pay for piecework;
 - (d) pay for leave; and
 - (e) shift premium pay.
 - (2) “Ordinary pay” does not include—
 - (a) remuneration referable to overtime;
 - (b) remuneration referable to redundancy or termination of employment;
 - (c) remuneration in lieu of leave; or
 - (d) remuneration provided otherwise than in money.
 - (3) In sub-paragraph (1)—
 - (a) “allowances” includes any sum paid with respect to—
 - (i) any duty of the employee, such as a duty in connection with the role of fire or bomb warden, that is ancillary to the main duties of the employee’s employment;
 - (ii) the location of the employment in a particular area;
 - (iii) the purchase, lease or maintenance of a vehicle;
 - (iv) the recruitment and retention of an employee; or
 - (v) the purchase, lease or maintenance of an item;
- but excludes any payment to reimburse expenditure wholly and necessarily incurred by the employee in the course of his or her employment;
- (b) “shift premium pay” means the difference between basic pay and any higher rate paid by the public authority for work during different times of the day or night.

Meaning of “bonus pay”

- 4.—(1) In this Schedule, “bonus pay” means (subject to sub-paragraph (2)) any remuneration that—
 - (a) is in the form of money, vouchers, securities, securities options or interests in securities, and
 - (b) relates to profit sharing, productivity, performance, incentive or commission.
- (2) “Bonus pay” does not include—

- (a) ordinary pay;
- (b) remuneration referable to overtime; or
- (c) remuneration referable to redundancy or termination of employment.

(3) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (1), remuneration in the form of securities, securities options and interests in securities, is to be treated as paid to the employee at the time, and in the amounts in respect of which, the securities, securities options and interests in securities give rise to (or would give rise to, if the employee were an employee for the purposes of Part 2 of ITEPA 2003 (employment income))—

- (a) any taxable earnings within the meaning of section 10(2) of ITEPA 2003(2); or
- (b) any taxable specific income within the meaning of section 10(3) of ITEPA 2003(3).

(4) In this paragraph “securities”, “securities options” and “interests in securities” have the same meaning as in section 420 of ITEPA 2003(4).

Meaning of the “pay period” and the “relevant pay period”

5.—(1) In this Schedule, “pay period”, in relation to a relevant employee, means—

- (a) the period in respect of which the relevant public authority pays the employee basic pay, whether weekly, fortnightly, monthly or any other period, or
- (b) if the relevant public authority does not pay the employee basic pay, the period in respect of which the public authority most frequently pays the employee one of the elements of ordinary pay mentioned in paragraph 3(1)(b) to (e).

(2) In this Schedule, the “relevant pay period” means the pay period within which the snapshot date falls.

Meaning of “hourly rate of pay”

6.—(1) The “hourly rate of pay” in relation to a relevant employee, is to be determined as follows—

Step 1

Identify all amounts of ordinary pay and bonus pay paid to the employee during the relevant pay period.

Step 2

Where an amount identified under Step 1 is an amount of ordinary pay, exclude any amount that would normally fall to be paid in a different pay period.

Step 3

Where an amount identified under Step 1 is an amount of bonus pay, and is paid in respect of a period (“the bonus period”) which is not the same length as the relevant pay period, divide the amount by the length of the bonus period (in days) and multiply it by the length of the relevant pay period (in days).

Step 4

Add together the amounts identified under Step 1 (as adjusted, where necessary, under Steps 2 and 3).

Step 5

(2) Section 10(2) was amended by paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 7 to the Finance Act 2008 (c. 9).

(3) Section 10(3) was amended by paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 2 to the Finance Act 2011 (c. 11).

(4) 2003 c. 1. Section 420 was substituted by paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 22 to the Finance Act 2003 (c. 14).

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Multiply the amount found under Step 4 by the appropriate multiplier (see sub-paragraphs (2) and (3)).

Step 6

Divide the amount found under Step 5 by the number of working hours in a week for that employee (see paragraph 7).

(2) In this paragraph, “the appropriate multiplier” means 7 divided by the number of days in the relevant pay period.

(3) In determining for the purposes of this paragraph the number of days in the relevant pay period or bonus period where those periods are (or are determined by reference to) a month or a year—

- (a) a month is treated as having 30.44 days;
- (b) a year is treated as having 365.25 days.

Employee’s working hours in a week

7.—(1) The number of working hours in a week for a relevant employee, for the purposes of Step 6 in paragraph 6, is to be determined as follows.

(2) Subject to sub-paragraph (6), where an employee has normal working hours that do not differ from week to week or over a longer period, the number of working hours in a week for a relevant employee is the number of the normal working hours in a week for that employee under the employee’s contract of employment, or terms of employment, in force on the snapshot date.

(3) Subject to sub-paragraph (6), where the employee has no normal working hours, or the number of the normal working hours differs from week to week or over a longer period, the number of working hours in a week for the employee is—

- (a) the average number of working hours calculated by dividing by twelve the total number of the employee’s working hours during the period of twelve weeks ending with the last complete week of the relevant pay period, or
- (b) where the employee has not been at work for a sufficient period, or for some other reason the public authority is not reasonably able to make the calculation under paragraph (a), a number which fairly represents the number of working hours in a week having regard to such of the considerations specified in sub-paragraph (5) as are appropriate in the circumstances.

(4) In calculating the average number of working hours for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) (a), no account is to be taken of a week in which no hours were worked by the employee, and hours worked in earlier weeks must be brought in so as to bring up to twelve the number of weeks of which account is taken.

(5) The considerations referred to in sub-paragraph (3)(b) are—

- (a) the average number of working hours in a week which the employee could expect under the employee’s contract of employment, or terms of employment; and
- (b) the average number of working hours of other employees engaged in comparable employment with the same public authority.

(6) Where the employee is paid on the basis of piecework, the number of working hours in a week for the employee is the number of hours of output work for that employee in the week during the relevant pay period within which the snapshot date falls, determined in accordance with Chapter 4 of Part 5 of the National Minimum Wage Regulations 2015(5).

(7) In its application by virtue of sub-paragraph (6), Chapter 4 of Part 5 of the National Minimum Wage Regulations 2015 has effect as if—

(5) [S.I. 2015/621](#).

- (a) references to a worker were references to an employee, and
 - (b) references to a pay reference period were references to a week.
- (8) In this paragraph, “working hours”—
- (a) includes hours when an employee is available, and required to be available, at or near a place of work for the purposes of working unless the employee is at home, and
 - (b) excludes any hours for which an employee is entitled to overtime pay.
- (9) In sub-paragraph (8), hours when an employee is “available” only includes hours when the employee is awake for the purposes of working, even if an employee by arrangement sleeps at or near a place of work and the employer provides suitable facilities for sleeping.

Difference in mean hourly rate of pay

8. The difference between the mean hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees must be expressed as a percentage of the mean hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and is to be determined as follows—

$$\frac{(A - B)}{A} \times 100$$

where—

- A is the mean hourly rate of pay of all male full-pay relevant employees; and
- B is the mean hourly rate of pay of all female full-pay relevant employees.

Difference in median hourly rate of pay

9. The difference between the median hourly rate of pay of male full-pay relevant employees and that of female full-pay relevant employees must be expressed as a percentage of the median pay of male full-pay relevant employees and is to be determined as follows—

$$\frac{(A - B)}{A} \times 100$$

where—

- A is the median hourly rate of pay of all male full-pay relevant employees; and
- B is the median hourly rate of pay of all female full-pay relevant employees.

Difference in mean bonus pay

10.—(1) The difference between the mean bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees must be expressed as a percentage of the mean bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and is to be determined as follows—

$$\frac{(A - B)}{A} \times 100$$

where—

- A is the mean bonus pay paid during the relevant period to male relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during that period; and
- B is the mean bonus pay paid during the relevant period to female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during that period.

(2) In this paragraph, “the relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the snapshot date.

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Difference in median bonus pay

11.—(1) The difference between the median bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and that paid to female relevant employees must be expressed as a percentage of the median bonus pay paid to male relevant employees and is to be determined as follows—

$$\frac{(A - B)}{A} \times 100$$

where—

A is the median bonus pay paid during the relevant period to male relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during that period; and

B is the median bonus pay paid during the relevant period to female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during that period.

(2) In this paragraph, “the relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the snapshot date.

Proportion of male and female employees who were paid bonus pay

12.—(1) The proportion of male relevant employees who were paid bonus pay must be expressed as a percentage of male relevant employees and as is to be determined as follows—

$$\frac{A}{B} \times 100$$

where—

A is the number of male relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during the relevant period; and

B is the number of male relevant employees.

(2) The proportion of female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay must be expressed as a percentage of female relevant employees and is to be determined as follows—

$$\frac{A}{B} \times 100$$

where—

A is the number of female relevant employees who were paid bonus pay during the relevant period; and

B is the number of female relevant employees.

(3) In this paragraph, “the relevant period” means the period of 12 months ending with the snapshot date.

Proportion of male and female employees according to quartile pay bands

13.—(1) The proportions of male and female full-pay relevant employees in the lower, lower middle, upper middle and upper quartile pay bands is to be determined as follows.

Step 1

Determine the hourly rate of pay for each full-pay relevant employee and then rank those employees in order from lowest paid to highest paid.

Step 2

Divide the employees, as ranked under Step 1, into four sections, each comprising (so far as possible) an equal number of employees, to determine the lower, lower middle, upper middle and upper quartile pay bands.

Step 3

The proportion of male full-pay relevant employees within each quartile pay band must be expressed as a percentage of the full-pay relevant employees within that band as follows—

$$\frac{A}{B} \times 100$$

where—

A is the number of male full-pay relevant employees in a quartile pay band; and

B is the number of full-pay relevant employees in that quartile pay band.

Step 4

The proportion of female full-pay relevant employees within each quartile pay band must be expressed as a percentage of the full-pay relevant employees within that band as follows—

$$\frac{A}{B} \times 100$$

where—

A is the number of female full-pay relevant employees in a quartile pay band; and

B is the number of full-pay relevant employees in that quartile pay band.

(2) Where employees receiving the same hourly rate of pay fall within more than one quartile pay band, the public authority must (so far as possible) ensure that, when ranking the employees under Step 1, the relative proportion of male and female employees receiving that rate of pay is the same in each of those pay bands.

Manner of publication

14.—(1) The requirement in paragraph 2(1) to publish information is a requirement that that information be published on the public authority’s website—

(a) in a manner that is accessible to all its employees and to the public; and

(b) for a period of at least three years beginning with the date of publication.

(2) A relevant public authority must also publish the information required by paragraph 2(1) on a website designated for that purpose by the Secretary of State.

(3) Where the relevant public authority comprises one of the armed forces, the information required by paragraph 2(1) may be published by a government department on its behalf.

(4) Where a government department publishes information by virtue of sub-paragraph (3), the reference in sub-paragraph (1) to the public authority’s website is to be read as a reference to that government department’s website.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4(2)

Public authorities required to publish information

Armed Forces

Any of the armed forces other than any part of the armed forces which is, in accordance with a requirement of the Secretary of State, assisting the Government Communications Headquarters.

Broadcasting

The British Broadcasting Corporation (“BBC”), except in respect of functions relating to the provision of a content service (within the meaning given by section 32(7) of the Communications Act 2003⁽⁶⁾); and the reference to the BBC includes a reference to a body corporate which—

- (a) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the BBC,
- (b) is not operated with a view to generating a profit, and
- (c) undertakes activities primarily in order to promote the BBC’s public purposes.

The Channel Four Television Corporation, except in respect of—

- (a) functions relating to the provision of a content service (within the meaning given by section 32(7) of the Communications Act 2003), and
- (b) the function of carrying on the activities referred to in section 199 of that Act⁽⁷⁾.

The Welsh Authority (as defined by section 56(1) of the Broadcasting Act 1990⁽⁸⁾), except in respect of functions relating to the provision of a content service (within the meaning given by section 32(7) of the Communications Act 2003).

Civil liberties

The Commission for Equality and Human Rights.

The Information Commissioner.

Court services and legal services

The Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service.

The Judicial Appointments Commission.

The Legal Services Board.

Criminal justice

The Criminal Cases Review Commission.

Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Constabulary.

Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of the Crown Prosecution Service.

Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Prisons.

Her Majesty’s Chief Inspector of Probation for England and Wales.

The Parole Board for England and Wales.

⁽⁶⁾ 2003 c. 21.

⁽⁷⁾ Section 199 was amended by section 22(2) of the Digital Economy Act 2010 (c. 24).

⁽⁸⁾ 1990 c. 42. Section 56(1) was amended by Schedule 19(1) of the Communications Act 2003 (c. 21).

A probation trust established by an order made under section 5(1) of the Offender Management Act 2007⁽⁹⁾.

The Youth Justice Board for England and Wales.

Education

The governing body of an educational establishment maintained by an English local authority (within the meaning of section 162 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006⁽¹⁰⁾).

The governing body of an institution in England within the further education sector (within the meaning of section 91(3) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992⁽¹¹⁾).

The governing body of an institution in England within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of that Act)⁽¹²⁾.

The Higher Education Funding Council for England.

A local authority in England with respect to the pupil referral units it establishes and maintains by virtue of section 19 of the Education Act 1996⁽¹³⁾.

The proprietor of a City Technology College, City College for Technology of the Arts, or an Academy.

The Student Loans Company Limited.

Environment, housing and development

The Environment Agency.

The Homes and Communities Agency.

Natural England.

Health, social care and social security

The Care Quality Commission.

A clinical commissioning group established under section 14D of the National Health Service Act 2006⁽¹⁴⁾.

Health Education England.

The Health Research Authority.

The Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Monitor.

An NHS foundation trust within the meaning given by section 30 of the National Health Service Act 2006⁽¹⁵⁾.

An NHS trust established under section 25 of that Act.

(9) 2007 c. 21.

(10) 2006 c. 40.

(11) 1992 c. 13. Section 91(3) was amended by paragraph 13(2) of Schedule 8 to the Apprenticeships, Skills, Learning and Children Act 2009 (c. 22).

(12) Section 91(5) was amended, in relation to Wales, by paragraph 4 of the Schedule to the [Higher Education \(Wales\) Act 2015](#) (anaw. 1.), which is not yet commenced.

(13) 1996 c. 56. Section 19 was amended by section 3 of the Children, Schools and Families Act 2010 (c. 26). There are further, uncommenced, amendments to section 19 in paragraph 1 of Schedule 3, and paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to that Act. Section 19 was also amended by section 101 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006; by section 47 of the Education Act 1997 (c. 44); and by S.I. 2010/1158 and 2007/1507.

(14) 2006 c. 41. Section 14D was inserted by section 25(1) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012 (c. 7).

(15) Section 30 was amended by section 159(1) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

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

The National Health Service Commissioning Board.

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.

A Special Health Authority established under section 28 of the National Health Service Act 2006⁽¹⁶⁾.

Industry, business, finance etc.

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The Bank of England, in respect of its public functions.

The Board of the Pension Protection Fund.

The Civil Aviation Authority.

The Coal Authority.

The Construction Industry Training Board.

The Engineering Construction Industry Training Board.

The Financial Conduct Authority.

The National Audit Office.

The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.

The Office for Budget Responsibility.

The Office of Communications.

The Oil and Gas Authority.

The Prudential Regulation Authority.

Local government

A body corporate established pursuant to an order under section 67 of the Local Government Act 1985⁽¹⁷⁾.

A combined authority established by an order made under section 103(1) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009⁽¹⁸⁾.

The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority or port health authority.

The Council of the Isles of Scilly.

A county council or district council in England.

An economic prosperity board established by an order made under section 88(1) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009⁽¹⁹⁾.

A fire and rescue authority constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies, for an area in England.

The Greater London Authority.

A joint committee constituted in accordance with section 102(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1972⁽²⁰⁾ for an area in England.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Section 28 was amended by paragraph 13 of Schedule 4 to the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

⁽¹⁷⁾ 1985 c. 51.

⁽¹⁸⁾ 2009 c. 20. Section 103 was amended by sections 12(2) and 14(2) of the Cities, Local Government and Devolution Act 2016 (c. 1).

⁽¹⁹⁾ Section 88 was amended by section 11(2) of the Cities, Local Government and Devolution Act 2016.

⁽²⁰⁾ 1972 c. 70. There are amendments to the section, not relevant here.

A London borough council.

The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority.

A National Park authority established by an order under section 63 of the Environment Act 1995⁽²¹⁾ for an area in England.

A Passenger Transport Executive for an integrated transport area in England (within the meaning of Part 2 of the Transport Act 1968⁽²²⁾).

Transport for London.

Ministers of the Crown and government departments

A government department other than the Security Service, the Secret Intelligence Service or the Government Communications Headquarters.

A Minister of the Crown.

Parliamentary and devolved bodies

The National Assembly for Wales Commission (Comisiwn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru).

The Scottish Parliamentary Corporate Body.

Police

The British Transport Police Force.

A chief constable of a police force maintained under section 2 of the Police Act 1996.

The Chief Inspector of the UK Border Agency.

The Civil Nuclear Police Authority.

The College of Policing.

The Commissioner of Police for the City of London.

The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a police authority.

The Independent Police Complaints Commission.

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime established under section 3 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011⁽²³⁾.

A police and crime commissioner established under section 1 of that Act.

Regulators

The Disclosure and Barring Service.

The Gambling Commission.

The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority.

The General Council of the Bar, in respect of its public functions.

The Health and Safety Executive.

The Law Society of England and Wales, in respect of its public functions.

The Office for Nuclear Regulation.

⁽²¹⁾ 1995 c. 25.

⁽²²⁾ 1968 c. 73.

⁽²³⁾ 2011 c. 13.

The Pensions Regulator.

The Security Industry Authority.

Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited⁽²⁴⁾.

Highways England Company Limited⁽²⁵⁾.

Network Rail Limited⁽²⁶⁾.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 8

Amendments to Schedule 19 of the Act

1. Part 1 of Schedule 19 to the Act (public authorities: general) is amended in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 6.

2. Under the heading “Industry, business, finance etc”—

(a) omit “The Competition and Markets Authority.”;

(b) insert in the appropriate places—

““The Board of the Pension Protection Fund.”

“The Coal Authority.”

“The Construction Industry Training Board.”

“The Engineering Construction Industry Training Board.”

“The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority.”

“The Oil and Gas Authority.””

3. Under the heading “Local government”—

(a) omit “The Standards Board for England.”;

(b) insert at the end of the entries under that heading—

““A combined authority established by an order made under section 103(1) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.”⁽²⁷⁾

“An economic prosperity board established by an order made under section 88(1) of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.”

“An urban development corporation established by an order made under section 135 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980.””⁽²⁸⁾

4. Under the heading “Other educational bodies”, for “The proprietor of a City Technology College, a City College for Technology or the Arts, or an Academy.”, substitute “The proprietor of a City Technology College, a City College for Technology of the Arts, or an Academy.”.

5. Under the heading “Regulators”—

(a) omit—

⁽²⁴⁾ A company formed and registered under the Companies Acts with the registration number 06791686.

⁽²⁵⁾ A company formed and registered under the Companies Acts with the registration number 09346363.

⁽²⁶⁾ A company formed and registered under the Companies Acts with the registration number 04402220.

⁽²⁷⁾ 2009 c. 20. There are amendments to the section, not relevant here.

⁽²⁸⁾ 1980 c. 65. Section 135 was amended by section 179(4) of the Leasehold Reform, Housing and Urban Development Act (c. 28), and by section 167(2) and (3) of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 (c. 22).

- ““The Association of Authorised Public Accountants, in respect of its public functions.”; and
- “The Association of International Accountants, in respect of its public functions.””;
- (b) for “The Association of Certified Chartered Accountants, in respect of its public functions.”, substitute “The Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, in respect of its public functions.”;
- (c) insert in the appropriate places—
- ““The Disclosure and Barring Service.”
- “The Gambling Commission.”
- “The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority.”
- “The General Optical Council, in respect of its public functions.”
- “The General Osteopathic Council, in respect of its public functions.”
- “The General Pharmaceutical Council, in respect of its public functions.”
- “The Health and Care Professions Council, in respect of its public functions.”
- “The Independent Monitor appointed under section 119B of the Police Act 1997.”(29)
- “The Pensions Regulator.”
- “The Security Industry Authority.””

6. After the entries for “Regulators”, insert—

“Transport

High Speed Two (HS2) Limited.

Highways England Company Limited.

Network Rail Limited.”.

7. Part 2 of Schedule 19 to the Act is amended in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9.

8. Under the heading “Other public authorities”, for “The Care Council for Wales or Cyngor Gofal Cymru.”, substitute “Social Care Wales or Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru.”(30)

9. Until section 67(3) of the Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016 comes fully into force, the reference to Social Care Wales or Gofal Cymdeithasol Cymru inserted by paragraph 8 has effect, to the extent that section 67(3) is not in force, as a reference to the Care Council for Wales or Cyngor Gofal Cymru.

(29) 1997 c. 50. Section 119B was added by section 28 of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 (c. 47) and amended by paragraph 111(4) of Schedule 9 and paragraph 1 of Schedule 10 to the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (c. 9); and by S.I. 2012/3006. There are further amendments to the section, not relevant here.

(30) The Care Council for Wales was renamed Social Care Wales by section 67 of the Regulation and Inspection of Social Care (Wales) Act 2016 (anaw. 2). Section 67 was commenced for certain purposes only by S.I. 2016/713.