**Consolidated version of the Bank of England Act 1998**

This consolidation shows the effect of the amendments made by the Bank of England and Financial Services Bill. Amendments are shown in **bold** for text inserted, and in ~~strikeout~~ for text omitted from the 1998 Act.

**Bank of England Act 1998**

**1998 CHAPTER 11**

An Act to make provision about the constitution, regulation, financial arrangements and functions of the Bank of England, including provision for the transfer of supervisory functions; to amend the Banking Act 1987 in relation to the provision and disclosure of information; to make provision relating to appointments to the governing body of a designated agency under the Financial Services Act 1986; to amend Schedule 5 to that Act; to make provision relating to the registration of Government stocks and bonds; to make provision about the application of section 207 of the Companies Act 1989 to bearer securities; and for connected purposes.

23rd April 1998 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 I**

**Constitution, regulation and financial arrangements**

*Constitution and regulation*

**1.—Court of directors.**

(1) There shall continue to be a court of directors of the Bank.

(2) The court shall consist of the following directors appointed by Her Majesty—

(a) a Governor,

(b) a Deputy Governor for financial stability,

**(ba) a Deputy Governor for markets and banking,**

(c) a Deputy Governor for monetary policy,

(d) a Deputy Governor for prudential regulation, and

(e) not more than 9 non-executive directors.

(3) **…**

(4) Schedule 1 shall have effect with respect to the court.

**1A Power to alter membership of court of directors**

**(1) The Treasury, after consulting the Governor of the Bank, may by order amend the list in section 1(2) so as to—**

1. **alter the title of a Deputy Governor;**
2. **add a Deputy Governor to the list;**
3. **remove a Deputy Governor from the list.**

**(2) An order under subsection (1)(a) or (c) must (by making saving provision or otherwise) secure that the alteration in the title of a Deputy Governor or the removal of a Deputy Governor from the list in section 1(2) does not have effect in relation to the individual (if any) who holds that office at the time the order is made.**

**(3) An order under subsection (1)(b) may also add the Deputy Governor to which the order relates to the list in—**

1. **section 9B(1) (membership of Financial Policy Committee);**
2. **section 13(2) (membership of Monetary Policy Committee);**
3. **section 30A(2) (membership of Prudential Regulation Committee).**

**(4) An order under subsection (1)(c) may also remove from any of those lists the Deputy Governor to which the order relates.**

**(5) Where an order under subsection (1) makes an amendment mentioned in column 1 of the following table, it may also make the amendment mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the table.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Addition or removal of Deputy Governors*** | ***Corresponding change in membership of Committee*** |
| **Addition of one or more Deputy Governors to the list in section 9B(1)** | **Equal increase in the number of members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer under section 9B(1)(e)** |
| **Removal of one or more Deputy Governors from the list in section 9B(1)** | **Equal reduction in the number of members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer under section 9B(1)(e)** |
| **Addition of one or more Deputy Governors to the list in section 13(2)** | **Equal reduction in the number of members appointed by the Governor of the Bank under section 13(2)(b)** |
| **Removal of one or more Deputy Governors from the list in section 13(2)** | **Equal increase in the number of members appointed by the Governor of the Bank under section 13(2)(b)** |
| **Addition of one or more Deputy Governors to the list in section 30A(2)** | **Equal increase in the minimum number of members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer under section 30A(2)(g)** |
| **Removal of one or more Deputy Governors from the list in section 30A(2)** | **Equal reduction in the minimum number of members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer under section 30A(2)(g)** |

**(6) The power in subsection (5)—**

1. **to make an equal reduction in the number of members appointed under section 9B(1)(e), 13(2)(b) or 30A(2)(g), includes power to remove the power to make those appointments where an equal reduction would reduce the number of members so appointed to zero,**
2. **to make an equal increase in the number of members appointed under section 9B(1)(e), 13(2)(b) or 30A(2)(g), includes a power to reinstate the power to make those appointments where it has previously been removed under paragraph (a).**

**(7) An order under subsection (1) may amend, repeal or revoke any provision made by or under any Act, including this Act, so as to make consequential provision.**

**2.—Functions of court of directors.**

(1) The court of directors of the Bank shall manage the Bank's affairs, other than the formulation of monetary policy.

(2) In particular, the court's functions under subsection (1) shall include—

**(a)** determining the Bank's objectives (including objectives for its financial management) and strategy

**(b) the functions mentioned in section 3A(2) (the “oversight functions”).**

(3) In determining the Bank's objectives and strategy, the court's aim shall be to ensure the effective discharge of the Bank's functions.

(4) Subject to that, in determining objectives for the financial management of the Bank, the court's aim shall be to ensure the most efficient use of the Bank's resources.

**(5) Subsections (2) to (4) above are subject to—**

**(a) section 2A (Financial Stability Objective);**

**(b) section 11 (objectives in relation to monetary policy);**

**(c) Part 1A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (objectives and strategy of the Prudential Regulation Authority).**

~~(5) Sections 2A and 11 set objectives for the Bank in relation to financial stability and monetary policy; and subsections (2) to (4) above are subject to those sections.~~

**2A Financial Stability Objective**

(1) An objective of the Bank shall be to protect and enhance the stability of the financialsystem of the United Kingdom (the “Financial Stability Objective”).

(2) In pursuing the Financial Stability Objective the Bank shall aim to work with other relevant bodies (including the Treasury~~, the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority~~ **and the Financial Conduct Authority**).

(3) **…(repealed)**

**2AA.— Macro-prudential measures: Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation**

(1) The Bank is responsible for the application of Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation so far as it relates to measures which are prescribed by order under section 9L (macro-prudential measures).

(2) The Treasury are responsible for the application of Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation so far as it relates to measures which are not so prescribed.

(3) The Bank must undertake (in relation to a measure falling within subsection (1)) the notification process required by Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation (“the Article 458 notification process”) in any case where it is requested to do so by the Financial Policy Committee in connection with—

(a) a direction that the Committee has given or proposes to give under section 9H, or

(b) recommendations that the Committee has made or proposes to make under section 9Q.

(4) The Treasury must undertake (in relation to a measure falling within subsection (2)) the Article

458 notification process in any case where they are requested to do so by the Financial Policy Committee in connection with recommendations that the Committee has made or proposes to make under section 9Q.

(5) Subsections (3) and (4) do not require the Bank or the Treasury to undertake the Article 458 notification process if—

(a) the Financial Policy Committee revokes the request, or

(b) the Bank considers (in a case within subsection (3)), or the Treasury consider (in a case within subsection (4)), that the measure is incompatible with EU law.

(6) Neither the Bank nor the Treasury may undertake the Article 458 notification process except in accordance with subsection (3) or (4).

(7) Where the Bank undertakes the Article 458 notification process, it must consult the Treasury about the assessment required by Article 458(2)(f) of the capital requirements regulation.

(8) Where the Financial Policy Committee requests the Treasury to undertake the Article 458 notification process, it must include in the request any information that would in its opinion be relevant to any notification by the Treasury.

**2B …(repealed)**

**2C …(repealed)**

**3. …(repealed)**

**3A Oversight functions of court of directors ~~Committee~~**

~~(1) There is to be a sub-committee of the court of directors of the Bank (“the Oversight Committee”) consisting of the non-executive directors of the Bank.~~

(2) The **oversight** **functions of the** **court of directors** ~~functions of the Oversight Committee~~ are—

(a) keeping under review the Bank's performance in relation to—

(i) the Bank's objectives (that is, the objectives specified in relation to it in this Act**,** **the objectives specified in relation to the Prudential Regulation Authority in Part 1A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000** and the other objectives for the time being determined by the court of directors of the Bank),

(ii) the duty of the Financial Policy Committee under section 9C, ~~and~~

~~(iii) the Bank's strategy as for the time being determined by the court of directors of the Bank (including its financial stability strategy);~~

**(iii) the Bank’s strategy determined under section 2,**

**(iv) the Bank’s financial stability strategy determined under section 9A, and**

**(v) the strategy of the Prudential Regulation Authority determined under section 2E of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;**

(b) monitoring the extent to which the objectives set by the court of directors of the Bank in relation to the Bank's financial management have been met;

(c) keeping under review the internal financial controls of the Bank with a view to securing the proper conduct of its financial affairs;

(d) the functions conferred on the **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ by the provisions listed in subsection (4).

~~(3) The court of directors of the Bank may arrange for specified functions of the Bank to be discharged by the Oversight Committee.~~

(4) The provisions referred to in subsection (2)(d) are—

(a) section 9B (review of procedures followed by Financial Policy Committee);

(b) section 16 (review of procedures followed by Monetary Policy Committee);

~~(c) paragraph 14 of Schedule 1 (remuneration of Governor and Deputy Governors~~);

~~(d) paragraph 5 of Schedule 2A (terms and conditions of office of members of Financial Policy Committee appointed under section 9B(1)(e));~~

~~(e) paragraph 9 of that Schedule (removal of members of Financial Policy Committee appointed under section 9B(1)(d) or (e));~~

~~(f) paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 3 (terms and conditions of office of members of Monetary Policy Committee appointed under section 13(2)(c));~~

~~(g) paragraph 9 of that Schedule (removal of members of Monetary Policy Committee appointed under section 13(2)(b) or (c));~~

~~(h) paragraph 15 of Schedule 1ZB to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (terms of service and remuneration of members of the governing body of the Prudential Regulation Authority).~~

**~~3B Oversight Committee: procedure~~**

~~(1) The chair of the court (designated under paragraph 13 of Schedule 1) is to chair meetings of the Oversight Committee (when present).~~

~~(2) The Committee is to determine its own procedure, but this is subject to subsection (1) and subsection (5).~~

~~(3) The Committee may invite other persons to attend, or to attend and speak at, any meeting of the Committee.~~

~~(4) The Committee may delegate any of its functions to two or more of its members.~~

~~(5) If a member of the Committee (“M”) has any direct or indirect interest (including any reasonably likely future interest) in any dealing or business which falls to be considered by the Committee— (a) M must disclose that interest to the Committee when it considers that dealing or business,~~

~~and~~

~~(b) the Committee must decide whether M is to be permitted to participate in any proceedings of the Committee relating to any question arising from its consideration of the dealing or business, and if so to what extent and subject to what conditions (if any).~~

**3C Reviews**

(1) In the discharge of any of its **oversight** functions, the **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may arrange—

(a) for a review to be conducted under this section in relation to any matter by a person appointed by the **court of directors** ~~Committee~~, and

(b) for the person conducting the review to make one or more reports to the **court of directors** ~~Committee~~.

**(1A) Where they consider that to do so would contribute to the discharge by the court of directors of any of its oversight functions, the non-executive directors of the Bank (or a majority of them) may arrange—**

**(a) for a review to be conducted under this section in relation to any matter by a person appointed by those directors, and**

**(b) for the person conducting the review to make one or more reports to the court of directors.**

(2) The persons who may be appointed to conduct a review include an officer or employee of the Bank.

(3) A review under this section is a “performance review” if it—

(a) is arranged **in relation to the discharge of any of the court’s** ~~by the Committee in the discharge of any of its~~ functions under section 3A(2)(a) and (b), and`

(b) relates to past events.

~~(4) If the person to be appointed to conduct a performance review is an officer or employee of the Bank, the appointment requires the consent of the Governor of the Bank.~~

(5) In the case of a performance review, **regard must be had** ~~the Committee must have regard~~ to the desirability of ensuring that sufficient time has elapsed—

(a) for the review to be effective, and

(b) to avoid the review having a material adverse effect on the exercise by the Bank of its functions.

**3D Publication of reports of performance reviews**

(1) The Bank must give the Treasury a copy of any report made to the **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ by a person appointed under section 3C to conduct a performance review (as defined by subsection (3) of that section).

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the Bank must also publish the report.

(3) Subsection (2) does not require the publication of information whose publication at the time when the report is made would in the opinion of the court of directors of the Bank be against the public interest.

(4) Where the court of directors decides under subsection (3) that publication of information at the time when the report is made would be against the public interest, it must keep under consideration the question of whether publication of the information would still be against the public interest.

(5) Where the court of directors decides that publication of any information is no longer against the public interest, the Bank must publish the information.

(6) The Treasury must lay before Parliament a copy of any report or other information published by the Bank under this section.

**3E Recommendations resulting from review**

(1) This section applies where a report made by a person appointed under section 3C to conduct a review makes recommendations to the Bank as to steps to be taken by it.

(2) The **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ must—

(a) monitor the Bank’s response to the report, and,

(b) if or to the extent that the Bank accepts the recommendations, monitor the implementation of the recommendations.

**3F Oversight functions ~~Committee~~: further provisions**

(1) The documents to which the **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ is to have access in the discharge of its **oversight** functions include documents considered, or to be considered, by the Financial Policy Committee ~~or the Monetary Policy Committee~~**, the Monetary Policy Committee or the Prudential Regulation Committee**.

(2) One or two members of the **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may attend any meeting of the Financial Policy Committee ~~or the Monetary Policy Committee~~**, the Monetary Policy Committee or the Prudential Regulation Committee** **for the purposes of exercising its oversight functions**, but a person attending by virtue of this subsection may not speak unless invited to do so by the person chairing the meeting.

**(2A) But a member of the court of directors who has any direct or indirect interest (including any reasonably likely future interest) in any dealing or business which falls to be considered by the Prudential Regulation Committee may not, under the powers conferred by this section—**

**(a) obtain access to any documents relating to the dealing or business, or**

**(b) attend any proceedings of the Prudential Regulation Committee relating to any question arising from its consideration of the dealing or business.**

(3) Subsection (2) does not affect—

(a) anything done in relation to the Financial Policy Committee**, the Monetary Policy Committee** **or the Prudential Regulation Committee** by a member of that Committee who is also a member of the **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~,

(b) the powers of the Financial Policy Committee under paragraph 13 of Schedule 2A, ~~or~~

(c) the powers of the Monetary Policy Committee under paragraph 13A of Schedule 3**, or**

**(d) the powers of the Prudential Regulation Committee under paragraph 15(2) of Schedule 6A**.

**4. Annual report by the Bank**

(1) As soon as practicable after the end of each of its financial years, the Bank shall make to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a report on its activities in that year.

(2) A report under this section shall, in particular, contain—

**(a) a report by the court of directors on the matters which it reviews, monitors or otherwise considers in the performance of its oversight functions (as defined by section 3A(2)),**

~~(a) a report by the Oversight Committee on the matters for which it is responsible~~,

(aa) a report by the court of directors on the activities of the Financial Policy Committee of the Bank, and  **2**

(b) a copy of the **statements** ~~statement~~ for the year prepared under section 7(2) **and (2A)** and the report of the Bank's auditors on **them** ~~it~~.

~~(3) The report mentioned in subsection (2)(a) shall, in particular, include a review of the Bank's performance in relation to its objectives and strategy, as determined by the court of directors of the Bank, in the financial year to which the report under this section relates.~~

(4) A report under this section shall also contain—

(a) a statement of the rate or rates at which non-executive directors of the Bank have been remunerated in the financial year to which the report relates, and

(b) a statement of the Bank's objectives and strategy, as determined by the court of directors of the Bank, for the financial year in which the report is made.

(5) The Bank shall publish every report under this section in such manner as it thinks appropriate.

(6) The Chancellor of the Exchequer shall lay copies of every report under this section before Parliament.

**(7) The Chancellor may comply with subsection (6) by laying a document containing a report under this section together with a report by the Prudential Regulation Authority under paragraph 19 of Schedule 1ZB to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.**

**5. Custody and use of the seal.**

(1) The court of directors of the Bank shall have custody of the Bank's seal.

(2) The seal shall only be affixed to an instrument if the affixation has been authorised by the court or by a sub-committee of the court acting in exercise of delegated authority.

(3) The affixing of the seal shall be attested by the signature of— (a) two members of the court,

(b) one member of the court and the secretary to the court, or

(c) two other officers of the Bank authorised by the court for the purpose.

*Financial arrangements*

**6. Cash ratio deposits.**

Schedule 2 (which makes provision about the maintenance of cash deposits with the Bank by certain financial institutions) shall have effect.

**7. Accounts.**

(1) The Bank shall keep proper accounts and records in relation to the accounts.

(2) The Bank shall prepare for each of its financial years a statement of accounts consisting of— (a) a balance sheet as at the last day of the year, and

(b) a profit and loss account.

(**2A) The Bank shall also prepare for each of its financial years a statement of accounts in relation to—**

**(a) income received and assets accrued by the Bank by virtue of its functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority, and**

**(b) expenses and liabilities incurred by the Bank by virtue of its functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority.**

(3) In preparing accounts under subsection (2), the Bank shall be subject to requirements corresponding to the relevant Companies Act requirements, except insofar as the accounts relate to the Issue Department.

(4) The Bank may disregard a requirement to which it is subject under subsection (3) to the extent that it considers itnecessary to do so having regard to the Financial Stability Objective.

**(4A) In preparing a statement under subsection (2A) the Bank must comply with any directions given by the Treasury as to—**

1. **the information to be contained in the statement and the manner in which it is to be presented, and**
2. **the methods and principles according to which the statement is to be prepared.**

(5) The Bank shall appoint an auditor or auditors to audit its accounts, including any statement under subsection (2) **or (2A)**.

**(5A) The auditor’s report on a statement under subsection (2A) must state whether the auditor is satisfied that the Bank has complied with the requirements of Part 3 of Schedule 1ZB to the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Prudential Regulation Authority fees and penalties).**

(6) As soon as practicable after receiving the report of its auditors on a statement prepared under subsection (2) **or (2A)**, the Bank shall send a copy of—

(a) the report, and

(b) the statement,

to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(7) The Treasury may by notice in writing to the Bank require it to publish in such manner as it thinks fit such additional information relating to its accounts as the Treasury may specify in the notice, including information which the Bank has excluded under subsection (4) from a statement under subsection (2).

(8) The Treasury shall consult the Bank before giving a notice under subsection (7).

**(8A) A direction under subsection (4A) or a notice under subsection (7) may be revoked by a further direction or notice.**

(9) In subsection (3), the reference to the relevant Companies Act requirements is to the requirements to which the directors of a company which is a banking company for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006 are for the time being subject under that Act (except sections 412 and 413 (directors' benefits)) in relation to the preparation of accounts under section 394 of that Act.

**7ZA Audit: role of Comptroller and Auditor General**

1. **Before appointing an auditor or auditors under section 7(5), the Bank must consult the Comptroller and Auditor General (“the Comptroller”).**
2. **The auditor or auditors appointed by the Bank must consult the Comptroller on the scope, timing and direction of the audit and on any audit plan (or any material revisions to an audit plan).**
3. **The Comptroller –**
   1. **has a right of access at any reasonable time to any document relating to the audit of the Bank’s accounts which the Comptroller may reasonably require, and**
   2. **may require any person holding or accountable for any such document to provide such information and explanation as are reasonably necessary.**
4. **Subsection (3) applies only to documents in the custody or under the control of the Bank.**
5. **An obligation imposed on a person as a result of the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) is enforceable by injunction or, in Scotland, by an order for specific performance under section 45 of the Court of Session Act 1988.**
6. **The Comptroller (or a person nominated by the Comptroller) may attend any proceedings of the Bank’s audit committee which are concerned with the audit of the Bank’s accounts.**
7. **The “Bank’s audit committee” means the committee or sub-committee within the Bank for the time being having responsibilities relating to the audit of the Bank’s accounts.**

**7A Accounts of companies wholly owned by the Bank**

(1) If the Bank considers it necessary to do so having regard to the Financial Stability Objective, the Bank may by direction to a qualifying company exclude the application to the qualifying company of any of the relevant Companies Act requirements.

(2) The relevant Companies Act requirements are the requirements to which the directors of the qualifying company would otherwise be subject under the Companies Act 2006 (except sections 412 and 413 (directors' benefits)) in relation to the preparation of accounts under section 394 of that Act.

(3) A direction under subsection (1) may relate to one or more specified accounting periods of the qualifying company, or to a specified accounting period and all subsequent accounting periods of the qualifying company.

(4) The Bank must consult the Treasury before giving a direction under subsection (1).

(5) The Treasury may by notice in writing to the Bank require it to publish in such manner as it thinks fit such information relating to the accounts of a qualifying company as the Treasury may specify in the notice.

(6) The information specified in a notice under subsection (5) may include information which as a result of a direction under subsection (1) was excluded from accounts prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

(7) The Treasury must consult the Bank before giving a notice under subsection (5).

(8) A direction under subsection (1) or a notice under subsection (5) may be revoked by a subsequent direction or notice (as the case may be).

(9) “Qualifying company” means any company which is wholly owned by the Bank other than—

~~(a) the Prudential Regulation Authority, or~~

(b) a company which is a bridge bank for the purposes of section 12(3) of the Banking Act 2009.

(10) For the purposes of subsection (9), a company is wholly owned by the Bank if—

(a) it is a company of which no person other than the Bank or a nominee of the Bank is a member, or

(b) it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a company within paragraph (a).

**7B Reports on Bank activities indemnified by Treasury**

**(1) This section applies where the Treasury give an indemnity or guarantee to the Bank in respect of an activity or series of activities undertaken by the Bank.**

**(2) The Treasury may direct the Bank to prepare a financial report in relation to the activity or series of activities to which the indemnity or guarantee relates.**

**(3) A direction under subsection (2) may include directions as to—**

**(a) the financial years for which a report is to be prepared,**

**(b) the information to be contained in the report and the manner in which it is to be presented, and**

**(c) the methods and principles according to which any statement of financial information to be contained in the report is to be prepared.**

**(4) A direction under subsection (2) may be revoked by a further direction.**

**(5) The Bank must send any report that it prepares under subsection (2) to the Treasury.**

**(6) The Treasury may send the report to the Comptroller and Auditor General (“the Comptroller”) for review.**

**(7) The review is to consider such matters as may be agreed between the Comptroller and the Treasury.**

**(8) The Comptroller—**

**(a) has a right of access at any reasonable time to any document the Comptroller may reasonably require for the purposes of the review, and**

**(b) may require any person holding or accountable for any such document to provide such information and explanation as are reasonably necessary.**

**(9) Subsection (8) applies only to documents in the custody or under the control of—**

**(a) the Bank;**

**(b) the auditor or auditors appointed by the Bank under section 7(5).**

**(10) An obligation imposed on a person as a result of the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (8) is enforceable by injunction or, in Scotland, by an order for specific performance under section 45 of the Court of Session Act 1988.**

**7C Accounts of Bank companies carrying on activities indemnified by Treasury**

**(1) This section applies where the Treasury give an indemnity or guarantee to a company (“the company”) in which the Bank has an interest, in respect of an activity or series of activities undertaken by the company.**

**(2) The Treasury may direct the company to send to the Comptroller and Auditor General (“the Comptroller”) accounts prepared by it in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and any direction given by the Bank under section 7A(1).**

**(3) A direction under subsection (2)—**

**(a) may relate to all financial years, or to financial years specified in the direction;**

**(b) may be revoked by a further direction.**

**(4) Where a direction given under subsection (2) has effect in relation to a financial year, the company is exempt from the requirements of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 (audit) for that financial year, and its balance sheet must include a statement to that effect.**

**(5) The Comptroller must examine any accounts sent to the Comptroller under this section with a view to satisfying himself or herself that the accounts have been properly prepared in all material respects in accordance with the bases of preparation identified in the accounts.**

**(6) After completing the examination the Comptroller must—**

**(a) certify the accounts and issue a report,**

**(b) send the certified accounts and the report to the Treasury, and**

**(c) if not satisfied that the accounts have been properly prepared in all material respects in accordance with the bases of preparation identified in the accounts, report to the House of Commons.**

**(7) The Treasury must lay the copy of the certified accounts and the report before Parliament.**

**(8) For the purposes of this section, the Bank has an interest in a company if—**

**(a) the Bank, or a nominee of the Bank, is a member of the company, or**

**(b) the company is a subsidiary undertaking of the Bank, within the meaning of section 1162 of the Companies Act 2006.**

**7D Examination by Comptroller and Auditor General**

**(1) The Comptroller and Auditor General (“the Comptroller”) may carry out examinations into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which the Bank has used its resources in discharging its functions.**

**(2) An examination under this section may be limited to such functions of the Bank (however described) as the Comptroller considers appropriate.**

**(3) An examination under this section is not to be concerned with the merits of the Bank’s policy objectives.**

**(4) An examination under this section is not to be concerned with the merits of—**

**(a) policy decisions taken by the Financial Policy Committee, the Monetary Policy Committee or the Prudential Regulation Committee;**

**(b) policy decisions taken by a committee or other body within the Bank for the time being having responsibilities for the supervision of payment systems, settlement systems or clearing houses, so far as the decisions relate to that supervision.**

**(5) Subject to subsection (6), an examination under this section is not to be concerned with the merits of policy decisions taken by a committee or other body within the Bank for the time being having responsibilities for the exercise of any of the Bank’s resolution functions, so far as the decisions relate to those functions.**

**(6) Where the Bank has exercised relevant resolution functions in relation to a financial institution, subsection (5) does not prevent an examination under this section being concerned with the merits of policy decisions within that subsection which are relevant to the Bank’s exercise of its resolution functions in relation to that institution (whether or not those policy decisions are also relevant to other financial institutions).**

**(7) “Relevant resolution functions” are—**

**(a) any of the stabilisation powers;**

**(b) any of the Bank’s functions (other than its functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority) under or by virtue of—**

**(i) Part 2 or 3, or section 233, of the Banking Act 2009,**

**(ii) Part 6 of the Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013.**

**(8) Before carrying out an examination under this section, the Comptroller must consult the court of directors of the Bank.**

**(9) The Comptroller may report to the House of Commons the results of any examination carried out by the Comptroller under this section.**

**(10) For the purposes of this section—**

**“resolution functions” means the Bank’s functions (other than its functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority) under or by virtue of—**

**(a) Parts 1 to 3, and section 233, of the Banking Act 2009,**

**(b) Part 6 of the Financial Services (Banking Reform) Act 2013,**

**(c) the Bank Recovery and Resolution (No. 2) Order 2014 (S.I. 2014/3348);**

**“stabilisation powers” has the same meaning as in the Banking Act 2009 (see section 1(4) of that Act).**

**(11) Section 6 of the National Audit Act 1983 (Comptroller may carry out economy, efficiency and effectiveness examinations) does not apply to the Bank.**

**7E Memorandum of understanding**

**(1) The Bank and the Comptroller must prepare and maintain a memorandum of understanding about examinations under section 7D.**

**(2) The memorandum must in particular include provision—**

**(a) as to functions of the Bank in respect of which the Comptroller will not usually consider it appropriate to carry out an examination;**

**(b) identifying the committees or other bodies referred to in section 7D(4)(b) and (5);**

**(c) establishing a procedure for resolving in a timely fashion any dispute between the Bank and the Comptroller as to whether a matter is (under section 7D(3) to (6)) a matter with which an examination under section 7D is not to be concerned;**

**(d) for the publication of the views of the Bank and the Comptroller as to whether a matter is such a matter, in cases where a dispute between them cannot be resolved.**

**7F Review by the Treasury**

**(1) The Treasury may appoint an independent person to conduct a review of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which the Bank has used its resources in discharging its functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority.**

**(2) “Independent” means appearing to the Treasury to be independent of the Bank.**

**(3) A review under this section may be limited to such of the Bank’s functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority (however described) as the Treasury may specify in appointing the person to conduct it.**

**(4) A review under this section is not to be concerned with the merits of the Bank’s general policy or principles in pursuing the Bank’s objectives (including its objectives as the Prudential Regulation Authority).**

**(5) On completion of the review, the person conducting it must make a written report to the Treasury-—**

1. **setting out the result of the review, and**
2. **making such recommendations (if any) as the person considers appropriate.**

**(6) A copy of the report must be –**

**(a) laid before Parliament, and**

**(b) published in such manner as the Treasury think fit.**

**(7) Any expenses reasonably incurred in the conduct of the review are to be met by the Treasury out of money provided by Parliament.**

**7G Right to obtain documents and information**

**(1) A person conducting an examination under section 7D or a review under section 7F—**

**(a) has a right of access at any reasonable time to any document the person may reasonably require for the purposes of the examination or review, and**

**(b) may require any person holding or accountable for any such document to provide such information and explanation as are reasonably necessary for that purpose.**

**(2) Subsection (1) applies only to documents in the custody or under the control of—**

**(a) the Bank;**

**(b) the auditor or auditors appointed by the Bank under section 7(5).**

**(3) An obligation imposed on a person as a result of the exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) is enforceable by injunction or, in Scotland, by an order for specific performance under section 45 of the Court of Session Act 1988.**

**7H Restriction on disclosing information**

**Section 353A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (FCA not to disclose certain information received from the Bank) applies in relation to the Comptroller and Auditor General and the National Audit Office as it applies in relation to the FCA.**

**8.—Payments in lieu of dividends.**

(1) In section 1 of the Bank of England Act 1946, in subsection (4), (amount payable to Treasury in lieu of dividends on Bank stock), for the words from “the sum” to the end there is substituted “a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the Bank's net profits for its previous financial year, or such other sum as the Treasury and the Bank may agree.”

(2) In that section, at the end there is inserted—

“(6) In subsection (4) of this section, the reference to the Bank's net profits for its previous financial year is to the profits shown in the audited accounts for that year less the amount of the tax charge so shown.”

(3) In Schedule 1 to that Act (supplemental provisions), after paragraph 11 there is inserted—

**“11A.—**

(1) If, when a payment falls to be made under section 1(4) of this Act, the Bank's accounts for the previous financial year have not been audited, the payment shall be made on the basis of the Bank's estimate of the relevant amounts.

(2) If an amount estimated under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph differs from the amount shown in the audited accounts, an appropriate adjustment shall be made to the next payment under section 1(4) of this Act to be made after the difference becomes apparent.”

(4) In that Schedule, for paragraph 14 there is substituted—

**“14.**

Any sum paid by the Bank to the Treasury in lieu of dividends shall be allowed as a deduction in assessing the Bank to corporation tax for the accounting period by reference to which the payment is calculated.”

*Supplementary*

**9. Consequential amendments.**

(1) In section 14 of the National Debt Reduction Act 1786 and section 32 of the Life Annuities Act 1808, for “deputy governor” there is substituted “deputy governors”.

(2) In section 55 of the National Debt Act 1870, the first reference to the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England shall be treated as a reference to a Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

(3) In section 3(3) of the Bank of England Act 1946, after “this Act” there is inserted “and the Bank of England Act 1998”.

**PART 1A**

**FINANCIAL STABILITY**

*Financial stability strategy of the Bank*

**9A Financial stability strategy**

(1) The court of directors must—

(a) determine the Bank's strategy in relation to the Financial Stability Objective (its “financial stability strategy”), and

(b) from time to time review, and if necessary revise, the strategy.

(2) Before determining or revising the Bank's financial stability strategy, the court of directors must consult about a draft of the strategy or of the revisions—

(a) the Financial Policy Committee, and

(b) the Treasury.

(3) The Financial Policy Committee may at any time make recommendations to the court of directors as to the provisions of the Bank's financial stability strategy.

(4) The court of directors must determine the financial stability strategy of the Bank within 6 months of the coming into force of this section.

(5) The court of directors must carry out and complete a review of the Bank's financial stability strategy before the end of each relevant period.

(6) The relevant period is 3 years beginning with the date on which the previous review was completed, except that in the case of the first review the relevant period is the period of 3 years beginning with the date on which the strategy was determined under subsection (4).

(7) The Bank must publish its financial stability strategy.

(8) If the financial stability strategy is revised, the Bank must publish the revised strategy. (9) Publication under subsection (7) or (8) is to be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

*Financial Policy Committee of the Bank*

**9B Financial Policy Committee**

(1) There is to be a **committee** ~~sub-committee of the court of directors~~ of the Bank (the “Financial Policy Committee”) consisting of—

(a) the Governor of the Bank,

~~(b) the Deputy Governors of the Bank~~,

**(b) the Deputy Governor for financial stability,**

**(ba) the Deputy Governor for markets and banking,**

**(bb) the Deputy Governor for monetary policy,**

**(bc) the Deputy Governor for prudential regulation,**

(c) the Chief Executive of the FCA,

(d) one member appointed by the Governor of the Bank after consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer,

(e) **5** ~~4~~ members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and

(f) a representative of the Treasury.

(2) The member appointed under subsection (1)(d) is to be a person who has executive responsibility within the Bank for the analysis of threats to financial stability.

(3) Before appointing a person under subsection (1)(e), the Chancellor of the Exchequer must— (a) be satisfied that the person has knowledge or experience which is likely to be relevant to the Committee's functions, and

(b) consider whether the person has any financial or other interests that could substantially affect the functions as member that it would be proper for the person to discharge.

(4) The **court of directors of the Bank** ~~Oversight Committee~~ must keep the procedures followed by the Financial Policy Committee under review.

(5) Schedule 2A has effect with respect to the Financial Policy Committee.

**9C Objectives of the Financial Policy Committee**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee is to exercise its functions with a view to—

(a) contributing to the achievement by the Bank of the Financial Stability Objective, and (b) subject to that, supporting the economic policy of Her Majesty's Government, including its objectives for growth and employment.

(2) The responsibility of the Committee in relation to the achievement by the Bank of the Financial Stability Objective relates primarily to the identification of, monitoring of, and taking of action to remove or reduce, systemic risks with a view to protecting and enhancing the resilience of the UK financial system.

(3) Those systemic risks include, in particular—

(a) systemic risks attributable to structural features of financial markets, such as connections between financial institutions,

(b) systemic risks attributable to the distribution of risk within the financial sector, and

(c) unsustainable levels of leverage, debt or credit growth.

(4) Subsections (1)(a) and (2) do not require or authorise the Committee to exercise its functions in a way that would in its opinion be likely to have a significant adverse effect on the capacity of the financial sector to contribute to the growth of the UK economy in the medium or long term.

(5) In this Part “systemic risk” means a risk to the stability of the UK financial system as a whole or of a significant part of that system.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (5) it is immaterial whether the risk arises in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

(7) In subsection (3)(c)—

“credit growth” means the growth in lending by the financial sector to individuals in the United Kingdom and businesses carried on in the United Kingdom;

“debt” means debt owed to the financial sector by individuals in the United Kingdom and businesses carried on in the United Kingdom;

“leverage” means the leverage of the financial sector in the United Kingdom.

**9D Specification of matters relevant to economic policy**

(1) The Treasury may by notice in writing to the Financial Policy Committee specify for the purposes of section 9C(1)(b) what the economic policy of Her Majesty's Government is to be taken to be.

(2) The Treasury must specify under subsection (1) the matter mentioned there—

(a) before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the day on which section 9C comes into force, and

(b) at least once in every calendar year following that in which the first notice under that subsection is given.

(3) Where the Treasury give notice under this section they must— (a) publish the notice in such manner as they think fit, and (b) lay a copy of it before Parliament.

**9E Recommendations by Treasury**

(1) The Treasury may at any time by notice in writing to the Financial Policy Committee make recommendations to the Committee about—

(a) matters that the Committee should regard as relevant to the Committee's understanding of the Bank's Financial Stability Objective;

(b) the responsibility of the Committee in relation to the achievement of that objective;

(c) the responsibility of the Committee in relation to support for the economic policy of Her Majesty's Government, including its objectives for growth and employment;

(d) matters to which the Committee should have regard in exercising its functions.

(2) The Treasury must make recommendations under subsection (1)(a) or (b) (“recommendations about the objective”)—

(a) before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the day on which this section comes into force, and

(b) at least once in every calendar year following that in which the first recommendations about the objective are made.

(3) The Committee must respond to any recommendations made to it under subsection (1) by notifying the Treasury, in relation to each recommendation, of one or more of the following—

(a) action that the Committee has taken in accordance with the recommendation;

(b) if or to the extent that the recommendation does not relate to immediate action, the

Committee's intention to act in accordance with it;

(c) whether or not the recommendation relates to immediate action, the Committee's reasons for not intending to act in accordance with it.

(4) Notification under subsection (3) must be given or confirmed in writing. (5) The Treasury must—

(a) publish in such manner as they think fit any notice given under subsection (1) or notification received under subsection (3), and

(b) lay a copy of it before Parliament.

**9F Other general duties**

(1) In the exercise of its functions, other than its functions under section 9A(2) or (3), the Financial Policy Committee must have regard to the Bank's financial stability strategy.

(2) In working with the FCA or the PRA or exercising functions in relation to either of them, the Committee must, so far as it is possible to do so while complying with section 9C(1), seek to avoid exercising the Committee's functions in a way that would prejudice—

(a) the advancement by the FCA of any of its operational objectives, or

(b) the advancement by the PRA of any of its objectives.

(3) In the exercise of its functions, the Committee must also have regard to—

(a) the principle that a burden or restriction which is imposed on a person, or on the carrying on of an activity, should be proportionate to the benefits, considered in general terms, which are expected to result from the imposition of that burden or restriction;

(b) the contribution to the achievement by the Bank of the Financial Stability Objective that the Committee can make by disclosing its views about possible systemic risks or disclosing other information about possible systemic risks;

(c) the international obligations of the United Kingdom, particularly where relevant to the exercise of the powers of the Committee in relation to the FCA or the PRA.

**9G Functions of the Financial Policy Committee**

(1) The functions of the Financial Policy Committee are—

(a) monitoring the stability of the UK financial system with a view to identifying and assessing systemic risks;

(b) giving directions under section 9H;

(c) making recommendations under sections 9O to 9R; (d) preparing financial stability reports under section 9W.

(2) The court of directors may, with the consent of the Treasury, arrange for specified functions of the Bank to be discharged by the Financial Policy Committee.

*Directions by Financial Policy Committee*

**9H Directions to FCA or PRA requiring macro-prudential measures**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee may give a direction to the FCA or the PRA (“the regulator”) requiring the regulator to exercise its functions so as to ensure the implementation, by or in relation to a specified class of regulated persons, of a macro-prudential measure described in the direction.

(2) “Regulated person” means—

(a) in relation to the FCA—

(i) an authorised person within the meaning of FSMA 2000,

(ii) a recognised investment exchange within the meaning of that Act, or

(iii) an EEA market operator as defined by section 312D of that Act;

(b) in relation to the PRA, a PRA-authorised person within the meaning of that Act. (3) “Macro-prudential measure” is to be read in accordance with section 9L.

(4) The direction may relate to all regulated persons or to regulated persons of a specified description, but may not relate to a specified regulated person.

(5) The direction—

(a) may refer to the opinion of the regulator or require or authorise the exercise of a discretion by the regulator;

(b) may be expressed to remain in force for a specified period or until revoked.

(6) The direction may not require its provisions to be implemented by specified means or within a specified period, but may include recommendations as to the means to be used and the timing of implementation.

(7) A recommendation made under subsection (6) may be expressed to be one to which section 9Q(3) (duty to comply or explain) applies.

(8) The direction may not require the regulator to do anything that it has no power to do, but the existence of the direction is relevant to the exercise of any discretion conferred on the regulator.

(9) The direction may specify particular matters to which the regulator is or is not to have regard in complying with the direction, but those matters must be specified in relation to all regulated persons or a class of regulated person rather than a specified regulated person.

(10) The direction may refer to a publication issued by the FCA, the PRA, another body in the United Kingdom or an international organisation, as the publication has effect from time to time.

(11) Before giving a direction under this section, the Financial Policy Committee—

(a) must consider whether the measure is one to which Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation applies, and

(b) if the Committee is of the opinion that it is, may request the Bank to complete the notification process required by that Article.

**9I Compliance with directions under section 9H**

(1) The regulator must comply with a direction given to it under section 9H as soon as reasonably practicable.

(1A) But where a direction under section 9H concerns the implementation of a measure to which Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation applies, the regulator—

(a) is not required to comply with the direction unless it has been notified by the Financial Policy Committee that the measure is authorised in accordance with that Article, and

(b) must then comply with the direction as soon as reasonably practicable.

(2) An order under section 9L may, in relation to cases where the regulator is complying with a direction under section 9H, exclude or modify any procedural requirement that would otherwise apply under FSMA 2000 in relation to the exercise by the regulator of its functions in pursuance of the direction.

(3) The regulator to which a direction under section 9H is given must give the Financial Policy Committee one or more reports on how it is complying or has complied with the direction.

(4) The Financial Policy Committee may give directions to the regulator specifying the times by which reports required by subsection (3) must be given to the Committee.

(4A) For the purposes of subsection (1A), a measure is authorised in accordance with Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation if the notification process required by that Article has been completed and any of the following applies—

(a) the period during which the European Commission may issue a proposal for an implementing act to reject the draft measure has expired and no such proposal has been issued,

(b) where the European Commission has issued a proposal for an implementing act to reject the draft measure, the period during which the Council of the European Union may adopt a decision in the form of an implementing act to reject the draft measure has expired without any such decision being adopted, or

(c) the measure falls within Article 458(10).

(5) “Regulator” has the same meaning as in section 9H.

**9J Revocation of directions under section 9H**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee may at any time by notice to the regulator revoke a direction under section 9H.

(2) A direction under section 9H is to be taken to be revoked if the measure to which it relates ceases to be a macro-prudential measure, but this is subject to any provision made under section 9L(4)(e).

(3) The revocation of a direction under section 9H does not affect the validity of anything previously done in accordance with it.

(4) “Regulator” has the same meaning as in section 9H.

**9K Further provisions about directions under section 9H**

(1) Each of the following must be in writing—

(a) a direction under section 9H;

(b) a notice revoking such a direction;

(c) a report under section 9I(3).

(2) The Financial Policy Committee must give the Treasury a copy of any direction under section 9H or any notice revoking such a direction.

(3) The Treasury may, if they think fit, lay before Parliament a copy of a direction under section 9H or a notice revoking such a direction.

(4) Where a direction under section 9H, or a notice revoking such a direction, is included in a record published under section 9U, the Treasury must, if they have not already done so, lay before Parliament a copy of the direction or notice in the form in which it is published in the record.

**9L Macro-prudential measures**

(1) For the purposes of section 9H a “macro-prudential measure” is a measure prescribed by the Treasury by order.

(2) Before making an order under this section, the Treasury must— (a) consult the Financial Policy Committee, or

(b) if the Treasury consider that the delay involved in consulting the Committee would be prejudicial to the stability of the UK financial system, consult the Governor of the Bank.

(3) In prescribing a measure, the order must specify whether the measure is prescribed in relation to the FCA, the PRA, or both.

(4) An order under this section—

(a) may make different provision for different cases;

(b) may confer a discretion on the Financial Policy Committee, the FCA or the PRA;

(c) may refer to rules made by the FCA or the PRA;

(d) may refer to a publication issued by the FCA, the PRA, another body in the United Kingdom or an international organisation, as the publication has effect from time to time; (e) may contain transitional provisions and savings relating to the coming into force of any provision of the order or to the ceasing to be in force of any temporary provision made by the order.

**9M Statements of policy by Financial Policy Committee**

(1) In relation to each macro-prudential measure prescribed under section 9L, the Financial Policy Committee must prepare and maintain a written statement of the general policy that it proposes to follow in relation to the exercise of its power of direction under section 9H so far as it relates to that measure.

(2) The Committee may at any time alter or replace a statement maintained under this section.

(3) The Bank must publish each statement maintained under this section.

(4) Publication is to be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

(5) Nothing in this section is to be regarded as preventing the Financial Policy Committee from exercising its power of direction under section 9H in relation to a macro-prudential measure, where it considers it necessary to do so by reason of urgency, before it has prepared a statement under this section in relation to that measure.

**9N Parliamentary control of orders under section 9L**

(1) Except as provided by subsection (2), an order under section 9L is not to be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

(2) An order under section 9L may be made without a draft having been laid and approved as mentioned in subsection (1) if the order contains a statement that the Treasury are of the opinion that, by reason of urgency, it is necessary to make the order without a draft being so laid and approved.

(3) An order under section 9L made in accordance with subsection (2)—

(a) must be laid before Parliament after being made, and

(b) ceases to have effect at the end of the relevant period unless before the end of that period the order is approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament (but without affecting anything done under the order or the power to make a new order).

(4) The “relevant period” is a period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the order is made. (5) In reckoning the relevant period no account is to be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which either House is adjourned for more than 4 days.

*Recommendations by Financial Policy Committee*

**9O Making of recommendations within the Bank**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee may make recommendations within the Bank. (2) The recommendations may, in particular, relate to—

(a) the provision by the Bank of financial assistance to financial institutions;

(b) the exercise by the Bank of its functions in relation to payment systems, settlement systems and clearing houses.

(3) The Committee may not make recommendations about—

(a) the provision by the Bank of financial assistance in relation to a particular financial institution, or

(b) the exercise by the Bank of its powers under Parts 1 to 3 of the Banking Act 2009 in relation to a particular institution.

(4) The recommendations must be made or confirmed in writing.

**(5) Recommendations by the Committee to the PRA are to be made under section 9Q (and not under this section).**

**9P Recommendations to Treasury**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee may make recommendations to the Treasury.

(2) The recommendations may, in particular, relate to the exercise by the Treasury of their power to make orders under—

(a) section 9L (macro-prudential measures),

(b) section 22(1) or (1A) of FSMA 2000 (regulated activities),

(c) section 22A(1) of that Act (designation of activities requiring prudential regulation by PRA),

(d) section 137D(1)(b) of that Act (purposes for which FCA may make product intervention rules), or

(e) section 165A(2)(d) of that Act (additional persons who may be required by PRA to provide information).

(3) The recommendations must be made or confirmed in writing.

(4) The Committee may make a recommendation under subsection (2)(e) only if it considers that the exercise by the Treasury of their power to make an order under section 165A(2)(d) of FSMA 2000 in the manner proposed is desirable for the purposes of the exercise by the Committee of its functions.

(5) Before giving a recommendation under subsection (2)(e), the Committee must consult the Treasury.

**9Q Recommendations to FCA and PRA**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee may make recommendations to the FCA and the PRA about the exercise of their respective functions.

(2) The recommendations may relate to all regulated persons or to regulated persons of a specified description, but may not relate to the exercise of the functions of the FCA or the PRA in relation to a specified regulated person.

(3) If the recommendations are expressed to be recommendations to which this subsection applies, the body to which they are made must as soon as reasonably practicable—

(a) act in accordance with the recommendations, or

(b) if to any extent it does not, notify the Committee of the extent to which it has not acted in accordance with the recommendations and of the reasons for its decision.

(4) The recommendations, and any notification under subsection (3)(b), must be made or confirmed in writing.

(4A) Before making recommendations under this section, the Financial Policy Committee—

(a) must consider whether acting in accordance with the recommendations would involve a measure to which Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation applies, and

(b) if the Committee is of the opinion that it would, may—

(i) where the measure falls within section 2AA(1), request the Bank to complete the notification process required by that Article, or

(ii) where the measure falls within section 2AA(2), request the Treasury to complete that process.

(4B) If the body to which recommendations under this section are made is of the opinion that the implementation of the recommendations would involve a measure to which Article 458 of the capital requirements regulation applies, that body must—

(a) state that opinion to the Financial Policy Committee, and

(b) indicate to the Financial Policy Committee whether it intends to act in accordance with the recommendations if the measure is authorised in accordance with Article 458.

(4C) Subsection (4B)(b) is to be read in accordance with section 9I(4A).

(5) “Regulated person” has the same meaning as in section 9H.

**9R Recommendations to other persons**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee may make recommendations to persons other than those mentioned in sections 9O to 9Q.

(2) The recommendations must be made or confirmed in writing.

*Explanation*

**9S Duty to prepare explanation**

(1) In connection with the exercise of any of the specified powers, the Financial Policy Committee must prepare an explanation of—

(a) the reasons for the Committee's decision to exercise the power, in the way in which it is being exercised, and

(b) the Committee's reasons for believing that the exercise of the power, in the way in which it is being exercised, is compatible with the duties of the Committee under the following provisions—

(i) section 9C(1) (as read with section 9C(4)), and

(ii) section 9F.

(2) The specified powers are—

(a) the power to give a direction under section 9H;

(b) the power to make recommendations under section 9O, so far as relating to the exercise of the Bank's functions in relation to payment systems, settlement systems and clearing houses;

(c) the power to make recommendations under section 9P, so far as relating to the exercise by the Treasury of their power to make orders under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2) of that section;

(d) the power to make recommendations under section 9Q.

(3) The explanation required by subsection (1) in relation to the duty in section 9F(3)(a) must include an estimate of the costs and an estimate of the benefits that would arise from compliance with the direction or recommendation in question, unless in the opinion of the Committee it is not reasonably practicable to include such an estimate.

*Review*

**9T Duty to review directions and recommendations**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee must—

(a) before the end of each review period, review each direction given by it under section 9H, other than a direction revoked before the end of the review period, and

(b) prepare a summary of its conclusions.

(2) A review period is—

(a) in relation to the first review, the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which the direction was given, and

(b) in relation to subsequent reviews, the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which the previous review was completed.

(3) The Financial Policy Committee must maintain arrangements for the review at regular intervals of any recommendations that it has made under any of sections 9O to 9R and are of continuing relevance.

(4) The purpose of a review is—

(a) in the case of a direction, to consider whether the direction ought to be revoked, and

(b) in the case of a recommendation, to consider whether the recommendation ought to be withdrawn.

*Publication of record of meetings*

**9U Publication of record of meetings**

(1) The Bank must publish a record of each meeting of the Financial Policy Committee before the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day of the meeting.

(2) The record must specify any decisions taken at the meeting (including decisions to take no action) and must set out, in relation to each decision, a summary of the Committee's deliberations.

(3) The decisions referred to in subsection (2) include in particular a decision— (a) to give or revoke a direction under section 9H;

(b) to make recommendations under any of sections 9O to 9R;

(c) to make or revoke a request under section 2AA(3) or (4);

(d) made under the Capital Requirements (Capital Buffers and Macro-prudential Measures) Regulations 2014.

(4) Where a decision has been made to give or revoke a direction under section 9H, the record must include the text of the direction or of the notice of revocation.

(5) Where a decision has been made to make recommendations under any of sections 9O to 9R, the record must include the recommendations.

(6) Where since the previous meeting the Committee has received a notification under section 9Q(3)(b), the record must include the notification.

(7) The information required by subsections (1) and (2) does not include information identifying particular members of the Committee.

(8) Subsections (1) to (6) do not require the publication of—

(a) information about any recommendations made under 9O(2)(a);

(b) information whose publication within the time required by subsection (1) would in the opinion of the Committee be against the public interest;

(c) information about any decision under paragraph (b);

(d) information about a decision to give a direction under section 9H which has been revoked before the record of the meeting at which it was given is published;

(e) information about the decision to revoke a direction where information about the direction is withheld under paragraph (d);

(f) information about a decision to make a request under section 2AA(3) or (4) which has been revoked before the record of the meeting at which it was given is published;

(g) information about the decision to revoke a request under section 2AA(3) or (4) where information about the request is withheld under paragraph (f).

(9) Publication under this section or section 9V is to be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

**9V Deferred publication**

(1) Where the Financial Policy Committee decides under subsection (8)(b) of section 9U that publication of information within the time required by subsection (1) of that section would be against the public interest-

(a) it must consider whether to fix a date as the earliest date on which the information may be published, and

(b) if it does not fix a date, it must keep under consideration the question whether publication of the information would still be against the public interest.

(2) The Committee must from time to time determine the procedures that it will follow in complying with the duty in subsection (1)(b).

(3) Where the Committee—

(a) fixes a date under subsection (1)(a) as the earliest date on which any information may be published, or

(b) decides under subsection (1)(b) that publication of any information is no longer against the public interest,

the Bank must publish the information at the time when it next publishes under section 9U(1) the record of a meeting of the Committee.

*Financial stability reports by Financial Policy Committee*

**9W Financial stability reports by Financial Policy Committee**

(1) The Financial Policy Committee must prepare and publish reports relating to financial stability (“financial stability reports”).

(2) Two financial stability reports must be published in each calendar year. (3) A financial stability report must include—

(a) the Committee's view of the stability of the UK financial system at the time when the report is prepared,

(b) an assessment of the developments that have influenced the current position,

(c) an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the UK financial system,

(d) an assessment of risks to the stability of the UK financial system, and

(e) the Committee's view of the outlook for the stability of the UK financial system.

(4) A financial stability report must also include—

(a) a summary of the activities of the Committee in the reporting period, and

(b) an assessment of the extent to which the exercise by the Committee of its functions (both during the reporting period and previously) has succeeded during the reporting period in achieving the objectives set out in section 9C(1)(a) and (b).

(5) If during the reporting period the Committee has made any decision in relation to which section 9S requires the preparation of an explanation, the financial stability report must include the required explanation.

(6) If during the reporting period the Committee has completed the review of a direction or recommendation, the financial stability report must include a summary of the review.

(7) The reporting period is the period since the date of the previous financial stability report, except that in the case of the first financial stability report it is the period since the time when this section came fully into force.

(8) Nothing in subsections (3) to (6) is to be regarded as requiring the Committee to include in a financial stability report any information whose publication would in the Committee's opinion be against the public interest.

(9) The Committee must give a copy of each financial stability report to the Treasury.

(10) The Treasury must lay before Parliament a copy of each financial stability report.

(11) Publication of a financial stability report is to be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

*Meetings between Governor and Chancellor of the Exchequer*

**9X Meetings between Governor and Chancellor of the Exchequer**

(1) As soon as reasonably practicable after the publication by the Financial Policy Committee of a financial stability report, the Governor of the Bank and the Chancellor of the Exchequer must meet to discuss the report and any other matters relating to the stability of the UK financial system that they consider it appropriate to discuss.

(2) The Treasury must publish a record of each meeting required by subsection (1) before the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day of the meeting.

(3) Publication under subsection (2) is to be in such manner as the Treasury think fit.

(4) Subsection (2) does not require the publication of information whose publication within the time required by that subsection would in the opinion of the Treasury be against the public interest.

(5) Before publishing the record of a meeting required by subsection (1), or deciding under subsection (4) not to publish such a record, the Treasury must consult the Bank about the record and its publication.

*Power of Bank to require FCA ~~or PRA~~ to provide information*

**9Y Directions requiring information or documents**

(1) The Bank may exercise the powers conferred by this section where it considers that information or documents are reasonably required in connection with the exercise by the Bank of its functions in pursuance of the Financial Stability Objective.

(2) The Bank may give a direction to the FCA **requiring it** ~~or the PRA (“the regulator”) requiring the regulator~~—

(a) to provide the Bank with specified information or information of a specified description, or

(b) to produce to the Bank specified documents or documents of a specified description.

(3) The direction may relate to information or documents which are held by persons other than the **FCA** ~~regulator~~ and which the **FCA** ~~regulator~~ has power to obtain or whose production the regulator has power to require.

(4) Any information or documents to which the direction relates are—

(a) where the information or documents are held by a person in relation to whom the powers conferred by subsections (1) and (3) of section 165 of FSMA 2000 are exercisable, to be taken to be information or documents to which that section applies by virtue of subsection (4) of that section**.** ~~and~~

~~(b) where they are held by a person to whom section 165A of FSMA 2000 applies and the direction is given to the PRA, to be taken to be information or documents to which that section applies by virtue of subsection (3) of that section.~~

(5) The information or documents must be provided or produced before the end of such period as may be specified.

(6) The Bank may require any information provided under this section to be provided in such form as it may require.

(7) The Bank may require—

(a) any information provided, whether in a document or otherwise, to be verified in such manner as it may require;

(b) any document produced to be authenticated in such manner as it may require.

**9Z Further provisions about directions under section 9Y**

(1) In the exercise of its functions under section 9Y, the Bank must have regard to the principle that a burden or restriction which is imposed on a person, or on the carrying on of an activity, should be proportionate to the benefits, considered in general terms, which are expected to result from the imposition of that burden or restriction.

(2) Before giving a direction under section 9Y to the FCA ~~or the PRA (“the regulator”)~~, the Bank must consult the **FCA** ~~regulator~~.

(3) A direction under section 9Y must be in writing, and may be revoked by a notice in writing.

(4) As soon as practicable after giving a direction under section 9Y, the Bank must publish the direction in such manner as it thinks appropriate for bringing the direction to the attention of persons (other than the **FCA** ~~regulator to which it is given~~) who may be affected by it.

(5) Subsection (4) does not require the publication of information whose publication at the time required by that subsection would in the opinion of the Bank be against the public interest.

(6) Where the Bank decides under subsection (5) that publication of any information would be against the public interest, it must from time to time review that decision and if it subsequently decides that publication is no longer against the public interest it must comply with subsection (4).

*Supplementary*

**9ZA Interpretation of Part 1A**

In this Part—

“the FCA” means the Financial Conduct Authority;

“financial assistance” has the meaning given by section 257(1) of the Banking Act 2009; “the Financial Policy Committee” means the Financial Policy Committee of the Bank of England;

“the financial sector” means financial institutions generally;

“FSMA 2000” means the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000; “the PRA” means the Prudential Regulation Authority;

“systemic risk” has the meaning given by section 9C(5);

“the UK economy” means the economy of the United Kingdom;

“the UK financial system” means the financial system of the United Kingdom.

**PART II Monetary policy**

*Role of the Bank*

**10. Operational responsibility.**

In section 4(1) of the Bank of England Act 1946 (power of the Treasury to give directions to the Bank), at the end there is inserted “, except in relation to monetary policy”.

**11. Objectives.**

In relation to monetary policy, the objectives of the Bank of England shall be—

(a) to maintain price stability, and

(b) subject to that, to support the economic policy of Her Majesty's Government, including its objectives for growth and employment.

**12. Specification of matters relevant to objectives.**

(1) The Treasury may by notice in writing to the Bank specify for the purposes of section 11—

(a) what price stability is to be taken to consist of, or

(b) what the economic policy of Her Majesty's Government is to be taken to be.

(2) The Treasury shall specify under subsection (1) both of the matters mentioned there—

(a) before the end of the period of 7 days beginning with the day on which this Act comes into force, and

(b) at least once in every period of 12 months beginning on the anniversary of the day on which this Act comes into force.

(3) Where the Treasury give notice under this section they shall—

(a) publish the notice in such manner as they think fit, and

(b) lay a copy of it before Parliament.

*Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank*

**13. Monetary Policy Committee.**

(1) There shall be a committee of the Bank, to be known as the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England, which shall have responsibility within the Bank for formulating monetary policy.

(2) The Committee shall consist of—

(a) the Governor of the Bank,

(aa) the Deputy Governor for financial stability,

**(aaa) the Deputy Governor for markets and banking,**

(ab) the Deputy Governor for monetary policy,

(b) ~~2~~ ~~members~~ **one member (to be known as the Chief Economist of the Bank)** appointed by the Governor of the Bank after consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and

(c) 4 members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**(3) The member appointed under subsection (2)(b) shall be a person who carries out monetary policy analysis within the Bank.**

~~(3) Of the 2 members appointed under subsection (2)(b)—~~

~~(a) one shall be a person who has executive responsibility within the Bank for monetary policy analysis, and~~

~~(b) the other shall be a person who has executive responsibility within the Bank for monetary policy operations.~~

**(4) Before appointing a person under subsection (2)(c) the Chancellor of the Exchequer must**—

**(a) be satisfied that the person has knowledge or experience which is likely to be relevant to the Committee’s functions, and**

**(b) consider whether the person has any financial or other interests that could substantially affect the functions as member that it would be proper for the person to discharge.**

~~(4) The Chancellor of the Exchequer shall only appoint a person under subsection (2)(c) if he is satisfied that the person has knowledge or experience which is likely to be relevant to the Committee's functions.~~

(5) Schedule 3 shall have effect with respect to the Committee.

**14. Publication of statements about decisions.**

(1) As soon as **reasonably** practicable after each meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee, the Bank shall publish a statement as to whether it was decided at the meeting that the Bank should take any action, other than action by way of intervening in financial markets, for the purpose of meeting its objectives under section 11 and, if it was, what the action is.

(2) If, at any meeting, the Committee decides that the Bank should intervene in financial markets, it shall also consider at the meeting whether immediate publication of the decision would be likely to impede or frustrate the achievement of the intervention's purpose.

(3) If the Committee decides under subsection (2) that immediate publication of a decision would not have the effect mentioned there, the Bank shall, when it publishes a statement under subsection (1) about the meeting, publish a statement as to what action by way of intervening in financial markets the Committee has decided the Bank should take.

(4) If the Committee decides under subsection (2) that immediate publication of a decision would have the effect mentioned there, it shall keep under consideration the question of whether publication of the decision would still have that effect.

(5) As soon as **reasonably** practicable after the Committee has decided that publication of a decision which has not been the subject of a statement under subsection (3) would no longer have the effect mentioned in subsection (2), the Bank shall publish a statement as to what action by way of intervening in financial markets the Committee decided the Bank should take and when the decision was made.

(6) Publication under this section shall be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

**15.— Publication of minutes of meetings.**

(1) **As soon as reasonably practicable after** ~~After~~ each meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee, the Bank shall publish minutes of the meeting ~~before the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day of the meeting~~.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to minutes of any proceedings relating to—

(a) a decision to intervene in financial markets, or

(b) a decision about the publication of a decision to intervene in financial markets,

unless the Committee has decided that publication of the decision to intervene would not be likely, or would no longer be likely, to impede or frustrate the achievement of the intervention's purpose.

(3) Minutes of proceedings relating to—

(a) a decision to intervene in financial markets, or

(b) a decision about the publication of a decision to intervene in financial markets,

shall, if not required to be published **as soon as reasonably practicable after** ~~before the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day of~~ the meeting, be published by the Bank **as soon as reasonably practicable after** ~~before the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day on which~~ a statement aboutthe decision to intervene is published under section 14(5).

(4) Minutes published under this section shall record, in relation to any decision of the Committee, the voting preference of the members who took part in the vote on the decision.

(4A) The Bank shall exclude from minutes published under this section information which relates to proceedings of the Financial Policy Committee if the Bank considers that publication of that information would be against the public interest.

(5) Publication under this section shall be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

**16.— Functions of court of directors ~~Oversight Committee~~  .**

(1) The **court of directors of the Bank** ~~Oversight Committee~~ shall keep the procedures followed by the Monetary Policy Committee under review.

(2) In particular, **the** **court’s function** ~~the function of the Oversight Committee~~ under subsection (1) shall include determining whetherthe Monetary Policy Committee has collected the regional, sectoral and other information necessary for the purposes of formulating monetary policy.

(3) **…(repealed)**

*Information and reports*

**17.— Power to obtain information.**

(1) The Bank may by notice in writing require an undertaking to which this section applies to provide the Bank with such information as may be specified in the notice, being information about the relevant financial affairs of the undertaking which the Bank considers it necessary or expedient to have for the purposes of its functions under this Part.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) may require information to be provided—

(a) in such form or manner as may be specified in the notice;

(b) at such time or times as may be so specified;

(c) in relation to such period or periods as may be so specified.

(3) An undertaking is one to which this section applies if—

(a) it has a place of business in the United Kingdom; and

(b) it falls within subsection (3A), (3B), (3C) or (3D).

(3A) An undertaking falls within this subsection if it is a deposit-taker.

(3B) An undertaking falls within this subsection if it is not a deposit-taker but it—

(a) falls within the subsector “other monetary financial institution”, as defined by paragraph 2.48 of Annex A to Council Regulation (EC) No. 2223/96,

(b) carries on a business of granting credits secured on land used for residential purposes,

(c) has issued a debt security, or

(d) has acted as an agent in connection with arranging or managing the issue of a debt security.

(3C) An undertaking falls within this subsection if it is a financial holding company.

(3D) An undertaking falls within this subsection if it is not a deposit-taker but continues to have a liability in respect of a deposit which was held by it in accordance with the Banking Act 1979 or the Banking Act 1987 or a permission underPart 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

(4) The Treasury may by order provide which financial affairs of an undertaking are relevant for the purposes of this section, and may make different provision for different undertakings or classes of undertaking.

(5) The Treasury may by order amendsubsections (3) to (3D).

(6) Before making an order under this section, the Treasury shall consult—

(a) the Bank,

(b) theStatistics Board,

(c) such persons as appear to them to be representative of persons likely to be materially affected by the order, and

(d) such other persons as they consider appropriate.

(7) “Deposit taker” means—

(a) a person who has permission underPart 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to accept deposits; or

(b) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(b) or (c) of Schedule 3 to that Act which has permission under paragraph 15 of that Schedule (as a result of qualifying for authorisation under paragraph 12(1) of that Schedule) to accept deposits or other repayable funds.

(7A) “Debt security” means any instrument creating or acknowledging indebtedness (including a government or public security).

(7B) Subsections (7) and (7A) must be read with—

(a) section 22 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;

(b) any relevant order under that section; and

(c) Schedule 2 to that Act.

(7C) “Financial holding company” has the meaning given by Article 4(1)(20) of the capital requirements regulation.

(7D) “Undertaking” has the meaning given by section 1161(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

**18.— Reports.**

(1) The Bank shall prepare and publish reports in accordance with the provisions of this section. (2) A report under this section shall contain—

(a) a review of the monetary policy decisions published by the Bank in the period to which the report relates,

(b) an assessment of the developments in inflation in the economy of the United Kingdom in the period to which the report relates, and

(c) an indication of the expected approach to meeting the Bank's objectives under section 11.

(3) A report under this section shall relate to—

(a) a period of 3 months, or

(b) such other period as the Treasury and the Monetary Policy Committee may agree.

(4) Periods to which reports under this section relate shall be successive, the first such period commencing on such day within the period of 3 months ending with the day on which this Act comes into force as the Treasury shall, after consultation with the Bank, specify in writing to it.

(5) No report under this section shall be published without the approval of the Monetary Policy Committee.

(6) A report under this section shall be published as soon as **reasonably** practicable after the end of the period to which it relates and in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

*Treasury's reserve powers*

**19. Reserve powers.**

(1) The Treasury, after consultation with the Governor of the Bank, may by order give the Bank directions with respect to monetary policy if they are satisfied that the directions are required in the public interest and by extreme economic circumstances.

(2) An order under this section may include such consequential modifications of the provisions of this Part relating to the Monetary Policy Committee as the Treasury think fit.

(3) A statutory instrument containing an order under this section shall be laid before Parliament after being made.

(4) Unless an order under this section is approved by resolution of each House of Parliament before the end of the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which it is made, it shall cease to have effect at the end of that period.

(5) In reckoning the period of 28 days for the purposes of subsection (4), no account shall be taken of any time during which Parliament is dissolved or prorogued or during which either House is adjourned for more than 4 days.

(6) An order under this section which does not cease to have effect before the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which it is made shall cease to have effect at the end of that period.

(7) While an order under this section has effect, section 11 shall not have effect.

*Supplementary*

**20. Interpretation of Part II.**

In this Part, “the Monetary Policy Committee” means the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England.

**PART III**

**Transfer of supervisory functions of the Bank to the Financial Services Authority**

*...*

**21. (repealed)**

**22. Supplementary provisions.**

Schedule 4 (transfer of functions: supplementary provisions) shall have effect.

**23.— Consequential amendments.**

(1) Schedule 5 (amendments of primary, and other principal, legislation consequential on the transfer of functions by section 21) shall have effect.

(2) **…**

(3) If a reference in a relevant provision to the Bank is predicated on the continuing exercise by the Bank of any of the transferred functions, it shall, in relation to any time after the coming into force of this Act, have effect as a reference to the Authority.

(4) In subsection (3), “relevant provision” means a provision which—

(a) has effect before, as well as after, the coming into force of this Act, and

(b) is contained in a document other than an Act or an instrument made under an Act.

*...*  ***1***

**24. (repealed)**

**25. (repealed)**

**26. (repealed)**

**27. (repealed)**

*Consequential changes to banking bodies*

**28. (repealed)**

**29. (repealed)**

*Supplementary*

**30. Interpretation of Part III.**

In this Part—

“the Authority” means the Financial Services Authority;

“transferred functions” means the functions transferred to the Authority by this Part.

**PART 3A**

**PRUDENTIAL REGULATION**

**30A Prudential Regulation Committee**

**(1) There is to be a committee of the Bank known as the Prudential Regulation Committee of the Bank of England.**

**(2) The Prudential Regulation Committee is to consist of—**

**(a) the Governor of the Bank,**

**(b) the Deputy Governor for financial stability,**

**(c) the Deputy Governor for markets and banking,**

**(d) the Deputy Governor for prudential regulation,**

**(e) the Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority,**

**(f) one member appointed by the Governor of the Bank with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and**

**(f) at least 6 members appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.**

**(3) The functions of the Prudential Regulation Committee are—**

**(a) its functions by virtue of section 2A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (which provides for the Bank’s functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority to be exercised by the Bank acting through the Prudential Regulation Committee), and**

**(b) the functions conferred on it by this Act.**

**(4) Schedule 6A has effect with respect to the Prudential Regulation Committee.**

**30B Recommendations by Treasury**

**(1) The Treasury may at any time by notice in writing to the Prudential Regulation Committee make recommendations to the Committee about aspects of the economic policy of Her Majesty’s Government to which the Committee should have regard—**

**(a) when considering how to advance the objectives of the Prudential Regulation Authority, and**

**(b) when considering the application of the regulatory principles set out in section 3B of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.**

**(2) The Treasury must make recommendations under subsection (1) at least once in each Parliament.**

**(3) The Treasury must—**

**(a) publish in such manner as they think fit any notice given under subsection (1), and**

**(b) lay a copy of it before Parliament.**

**30C Operational independence**

**(1) The Bank must make arrangements to ensure compliance with—**

**(a) article 4.7 of the capital requirements directive, and**

**(b) article 3.3 of the recovery and resolution directive,**

**(which require resolution functions and supervisory functions to be operationally independent of one another).**

**(2) The Bank must prepare and issue a statement of its arrangements under subsection (1).**

**(3) If there are material changes to the arrangements, it must prepare and issue a revised statement.**

**(4) The Bank must consult the Treasury before issuing a statement under subsection (2) or a revised statement under subsection (3).**

**(5) If it appears to the Treasury that any action proposed to be taken by the Bank would be incompatible with obligations of the United Kingdom under the provisions mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), the Treasury may direct the Bank not to take that action.**

**(6) If it appears to the Treasury that any action which the Bank has power to take is required for the purpose of implementing those obligations, the Treasury may direct the Bank to take that action.**

**(7) In this section –**

**“the capital requirements directive” means Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms;**

**“the recovery and resolution directive” means Directive 2014/59/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing a framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms.**

**PART IV**

**Miscellaneous and general**

*Miscellaneous*

**31. (repealed)**

**32. (repealed)**

**33. Closure of National Savings Stock Register to gilts.**

(1) The Treasury may by order—

(a) make provision excluding gilts from registration in the Register on and after a day specified in the order,

(b) make provision for the transfer to the books of the Bank of the entries in the Register at the beginning of the day specified under paragraph (a) which relate to gilts, and

(c) make provision for the transfer to the Bank of rights and liabilities of the Director of Savings in relation to the registration of gilts in the Register or any transaction associated therewith.

(2) The power conferred by paragraph (b) of subsection (1) includes power to make provision in relation to gilts which were not registered in the Register at the beginning of the day specified under paragraph (a) of that subsection, but which should have been.

(3) An order under subsection (1) may contain such consequential, incidental, supplementary and transitional provisions as appear to the Treasury to be necessary or expedient.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (3), an order under subsection (1) may contain—

(a) provision requiring things done by, or in relation to, the Director of Savings, to be treated as done by, or in relation to, the Bank,

(b) provision requiring references in documents to the Register to be construed as references to the books of the Bank, and

(c) provision requiring certificates issued by the Director of Savings in relation to registration in the Register to be treated as issued by the Bank in relation to registration in the books of the Bank.

(5) An order under subsection (1) may—

(a) make different provision for different cases, and

(b) contain provision amending, or repealing or revoking, an enactment contained in— (i) an Act, whenever passed, or

(ii) an instrument, whenever made, under an Act, whenever passed.

(6) In this section—

“gilts” means stock or bonds of any of the descriptions included in Part I of Schedule 11 to the Finance Act 1942 (whether on or after the passing of this Act); and

“the Register” means the National Savings Stock Register.

**34. Provision of brokerage service in connection with gilt registration.**

In section 47 of the Finance Act 1942 (transfer and registration of Government stock), after subsection (1) there is inserted—

“(1ZA) Regulations under subsection (1) of this section may make provision with respect to the purchase and sale of such stock and bonds by any person, or any description of person, through the Bank of England and, in relation to purchase or sale under the regulations, may—

(a) make provision with respect to the commission and fees payable, and

(b) make provision limiting the amount which any person, or any description of person, may purchase or sell on any day.”

**35. (repealed)**

**36. (repealed)**

*General*

**37. Restriction on disclosure of information.**

Schedule 7 (which restricts the disclosure of information obtained for monetary policy or cash ratio deposit purposes) shall have effect.

**38. Offences in relation to supplying information to the Bank.**

(1) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirement imposed on him under section 17(1) or paragraph 9 of Schedule 2 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

(2) If after conviction of an offence under subsection (1) a person continues the failure for which he was convicted, he shall be guilty of a further offence under that subsection and liable on summary conviction to be punished accordingly.

(3) A person who in purported compliance with a requirement imposed on him under section 17(1) or paragraph 9 of Schedule 2 provides information which he knows to be false or misleading in a material particular, or recklessly provides information which is false or misleading in a material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both, or

(b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.

**39 Offences by bodies corporate.**

(1) Where an offence under this Part committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of that offence and be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) shall apply in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate.

**40. Orders.**

(1) Any power of the Treasury to make an order under this Act shall be exercisable by statutory instrument.

(2) An order under—

**section 1A(1),**

section 17(4) or (5),

paragraph 1(2) or 5 of Schedule 2, or paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 7,

shall not be made unless a draft of the order has been laid before and approved by resolution of each House of Parliament.

(3) A statutory instrument containing an order under—

section 23(2),

paragraph 2(2) or 8 of Schedule 2, paragraph 1(5) of Schedule 4, or paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 7,

shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(4) A statutory instrument containing an order under section 33 shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons.

(4A) Section 9N contains its own provisions about parliamentary procedure in relation to an order under section 9L

(5) Section 19 contains its own provisions about parliamentary procedure in relation to an order under that section**.**

**41. General interpretation**

In this Act—

“the Bank” means the Bank of England;

“the capital requirements regulation” means Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

**42. Transitional provisions and savings.**

Schedule 8 (transitional provisions and savings) shall have effect.

**43. Repeals.**

The enactments and instruments specified in Schedule 9 are hereby repealed or revoked to the extent specified in the final column of that Schedule.

*Final provisions*

**44.—Extent.**

(1) This Act extends to Northern Ireland.

(2) Section 33 extends to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

(3) The extent of any amendment, repeal or revocation by this Act is the same as that of the enactment amended, repealed or revoked.

**45. Commencement.**

This Act shall come into force on such day as the Treasury may by order appoint.

**46. Short title.**

This Act may be cited as the Bank of England Act 1998.

**SCHEDULE 1**

**Court of directors**

**Section 1**

*Terms of office*

**1**(1) Appointment as Governor of the Bank shall be for a period of 8 years.

(2) Appointment as Deputy Governor of the Bank shall be for a period of 5 years. (3) A person may not be appointed—

(a) as Governor, more than once, or

(b) as Deputy Governor, more than twice.

(4) A person appointed as Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank shall work exclusively for the Bank; and for this purpose work in an office that an enactment requires to be held by the Governor or a Deputy Governor is to be taken to be work for the Bank.

**2(1)** Appointment as non-executive director of the Bank shall be for a period of 4 years, or such shorter period as may be specified in the appointment.

**(2) If it appears to Her Majesty that in the circumstances it is desirable to do so, Her Majesty may, before the end of the term for which a person is appointed as non-executive director, extend the person’s term of office on one occasion for a specified period of not more than 6 months.**

**(3) If a person whose term of office is extended under sub-paragraph (2) is subsequently re-appointed as non-executive director—**

**(a) the length of the term of his or her re-appointment (or, if the person is re-appointed more than once, of the first re-appointment following the extension) is to be reduced by a period equal to the extension, but**

**(b) the term of that re-appointment may itself be extended under sub-paragraph (2).**

**3. (repealed)**

**4.** A person appointed as Governor, Deputy Governor or non-executive director of the Bank may resign his office by written notice to the Bank.

*Qualification for appointment*

**5.**(1) A person is disqualified for appointment as Governor, Deputy Governor or non-executive director of the Bank if he is a Minister of the Crown or a person serving in a government department in employment in respect of which remuneration is payable out of money provided by Parliament.

(2) An officer or employee of the Bank, other than a person holding office under section 9B(1)(e), is disqualified for appointment as non-executive director of the Bank.

**6**(1) The fact that a person has held office as Governor of the Bank does not disqualify that person from appointment as Deputy Governor or non-executive director of the Bank.

(2) The fact that a person has held office as Deputy Governor or nonexecutive director of the Bank does not disqualify that person from re-appointment to that office or for appointment to the other office or as Governor of the Bank, but this is subject to paragraph 1(3)(b).

*Removal from office*

**7.—**(1) A person appointed as Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank shall vacate office if he becomes a person to whom paragraph 5(1) applies.

(2) A person appointed as non-executive directorof the Bank shall vacate office if he becomes a person to whom paragraph 5(1) or (2) applies.

**8.—**(1) The Bank may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remove a person from office as Governor, Deputy Governor of non-executive director of the Bank if it is satisfied**—**

(a) that he has been absent from meetings of the court for more than 3 months without the consent of the court,

(b) that he has become bankrupt, that a debt relief order (under Part 7A of the Insolvency Act 1986) has been made in respect of him, that his estate has been sequestrated or that he has made an arrangement with or granted a trust deed for his creditors, or

(c) that he is unable or unfit to discharge his functions as a member.

(2) In relation to the Deputy Governor for prudential regulation, the reference in sub-paragraph (1)(c) to inability or unfitness to discharge functions as member of the court of directors is to be read as including a reference to inability or unfitness to discharge functions as **chief executive for prudential regulation (see Schedule 6A)**~~Chief Executive of the Prudential Regulation Authority~~.

*Powers*

**9.** The court may act notwithstanding the existence of one or more vacancies among its members.

**10.** The court may appoint such sub-committees as it thinks fit.

**11.** (1) The court may delegate such duties and powers as it thinks fit to—

(a) a member of the court,

(b) any officer, employee or agent of the Bank,

(c) a sub-committee consisting of—

(i) members of the court, or

(ii) one or more members of the court and one or more of the officers, employees and agents of the Bank.

**(d) a committee consisting of officers, employees or agents of the Bank.**

(2) The duties and powers that may be delegated under this paragraph**—**

**(a) include duties and powers conferred on the court of directors by section 9A (financial stability strategy), but**

**(b) except as mentioned in paragraph (a),** do not include duties and powers that are by any enactment expressly imposed or conferred on the court of directors.

**(3) The court of directors retains responsibility for a duty or power which it delegates under this paragraph.**

*Meetings*

**12.—**(1) The court shall meet at least7 times in each calendar year.

(2) Either of the following may summon a meeting at any time on giving such notice as the circumstances appear to require—

(a) the Governor of the Bank (or in his absence a Deputy Governor), and

(b) the chair of the court.

*Publication of record of meetings*

**12A**(1) The Bank must publish a record of each meeting of the court—

(a) before the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning with the day of the meeting, or

(b) if no meeting of the court is subsequently held during that period, before the end of the period of 2 weeks beginning with the day of the next meeting.

(2) The record must specify any decisions taken at the meeting (including decisions to take no action) and must set out, in relation to each decision, a summary of the court's deliberations.

(3) Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) do not require the publication of information whose publication within the time required by subparagraph (1) would in the opinion of the court be against the public interest.

(4) Publication under this section is to be in such manner as the Bank thinks fit.

*Proceedings*

**13.—**(1) At a meeting of the court, the proceedings shall be regulated as follows.

(2) **(repealed)**

(3) The Chancellor of the Exchequer may designate—

(a) a member of the court to chair its meetings (“the chair of the court”), and

(b) one or more members of the court as deputies to chair its meetings in the absence of the chair of the court.

(3A) But a member of the court who is the Governor or a Deputy Governor of the Bank may not be designated under paragraph (a) or (b) of sub-paragraph (3).

(4) If a member of the court has any direct or indirect interest in any dealing or business with the Bank—

(a) he shall disclose his interest to the court at the time of the dealing or business being negotiated or transacted, and

(b) he shall have no vote in relation to the dealing or business, unless the court has resolved that the interest does not give rise to a conflict of interest.

(5) A member of the court shall have no vote in relation to any question arising which touches or concerns him but shall withdraw and be absent during the debate of any matter in which he is concerned.

(6) Subject to sub-paragraphs(3)to (5), the court shall determine its own procedure(including quorum).

**14.—(A1) The remuneration of the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Bank is to be determined by a sub-committee of the court of directors consisting of 3 or more non-executive directors of the Bank.**

(1) A person appointed as Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank shall be entitled to be paid by the Bank such remuneration as **that sub-committee** ~~the Oversight Committee~~ may determine.

(2) The Bank may pay, or create and maintain a fund for the payment of, pensions or capital grants to members, or former members, of the court who have rendered exclusive services to the Bank.

**15.** A non-executive director of the Bank shall be entitled to be paid by the Bank such remuneration as the Bank may determine with the approval of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

**SCHEDULE 2**

**Cash ratio deposits**

**Section 6**

*Eligible institutions*

**1.—**(1) Each deposit-taker is an eligible institution for the purposes of this Schedule.

(1A) “Deposit-taker” has the meaning given in section 17, except that it does not include— (a) a credit union;

(b) a friendly society;

(c) a person who has permission to accept deposits under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000only in the course of effecting or carrying out contracts of insurance in accordance with that permission; or

(d) an EEA firm of the kind mentioned in paragraph 5(c) of Schedule 3 to that Act.

(1B) “Credit union”has the meaning given— (a) by the Credit Unions Act 1979; or

(b) in Northern Ireland, by the Credit Unions (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

(1C) “Friendly society” means—

(a) a society which is registered within the meaning of the Friendly Societies Act 1974; or

(b) a society incorporated under the Friendly Societies Act 1992.

(2) The Treasury may by order amend sub-paragraphs (1) to (1C)as they think fit.

*Liability base*

**2.—**(1) For the purposes of this Schedule, the liability base of an eligible institution at any time is the aggregate of those sterling and foreign currency liabilities of the institution which are eligible liabilities.

(2) The Treasury may by order define eligible liabilities for the purposes of this paragraph and make provision about the calculation of any description of eligible liability, including provision for the amount of a liability of any description to be treated as reduced by the amount of an asset of any description.

*Call notices*

**3.—**(1) The Bank may give an eligible institution notice under this paragraph.

(2) Notice under this paragraph (“a call notice”) shall be in writing and shall specify— (a) the period to which it relates, and

(b) the amount which, in relation to that period, is the institution's depositable amount.

(3) The period to be specified under sub-paragraph (2)(a)—

(a) shall be a period of not more than 6 months beginning at least 4 working days after the date of the notice, and

(b) shall not include any part of a period specified in a previous call notice given to the institution concerned.

*Calculation of depositable amount*

**4.—**(1) In the case of any call notice, the amount to be specified under paragraph 3(2)(b) is the amount, or, as the case may be, the sum of the amounts, produced by multiplying so much of the institution's average liability base for the reference period as falls into each value band by the ratio applicable to that band.

(2) The Bank may use such method to calculate an institution's average liability base for the purposes of this paragraph as it thinks fit, and may use different methods for different institutions.

(3) For the purposes of this paragraph, value bands and the ratios applicable to them are such as may be specified under paragraph 5.

*Value bands and applicable ratios*

**5.** The Treasury may by order specify for the purposes of paragraph 4 value bands and the ratios applicable to them.

*Effect of call notice*

**6.—**(1) Where the Bank has given an eligible institution a call notice, then, if at any time in the period to which the notice relates the following conditions are met, namely—

(a) the institution is an eligible institution, and

(b) the institution does not have on deposit in the appropriate account with the Bank the amount specified in the notice as its depositable amount in relation to that period,

the Bank may by notice in writing require the institution to make a payment in lieu of deposit.

(2) A notice under sub-paragraph (1) shall specify what period it covers, and the period specified must—

(a) fall within the period to which the call notice relates, and

(b) be a period throughout which the conditions mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) have been met.

(3) The amount which the Bank may by a notice under sub-paragraph (1) require an institution to pay is an amount equal to interest for the period covered by the notice, at 4% over the benchmark rate, on the average shortfall during that period.

(4) The Bank may use such method to calculate the average shortfall as it thinks fit.

(5) In sub-paragraph (1)(b), the reference to the appropriate account, in relation to an eligible institution, is to such account of the institution with the Bank as is designated by the Bank for the purposes of this Schedule.

(6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (3), the shortfall, at any time, is the amount which the institution needs to deposit to prevent the condition mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b) applying.

*Benchmark rate of interest*

**7.—**(1) The benchmark rate of interest for the purposes of paragraph 6(3) is the Bank rate. (2) In this paragraph, “Bank rate” means—

(a) the official Bank rate determined by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank, or

(b) where an order under section 19 of this Act is in force, any equivalent rate determined by the Treasury under that section.

**8.** The Treasury may by order amend or replace paragraph 7.

*Power to obtain information*

**9.—**(1) The Bank may by notice in writing require an eligible institution to provide the Bank with such information as may be specified in the notice, being information which the Bank considers it necessary or expedient to have for the purposes of its functions under this Schedule.

(2) A notice under sub-paragraph (1) may require information to be provided—

(a) in such form or manner as may be specified in the notice;

(b) at such time or times as may be so specified;

(c) in relation to such period or periods as may be so specified.

*Orders*

**10.** Before making an order under this Schedule, the Treasury shall consult—

(a) the Bank,

(b) such persons as appear to them to be representative of persons likely to be materially affected by the order, and

(c) such other persons as they think fit.

**11.** In exercising the power to make orders under paragraph 2(2) or 5, the Treasury shall have regard to the financial needs of the Bank.

*Interpretation*

**12.** In this Schedule—

“reference period”, in relation to a call notice, means such period prior to the notice as the Bank thinks fit ; and

“working day” means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in any part of the United Kingdom.

*Modifications for new entrants*

**13.—**(1) In its application to the first call notice to be given to an institution or society after it becomes an eligible institution, this Schedule shall have effect with the following modifications.

(2) In paragraph 3(3)(a), after “period of” there is inserted “not more than”.

(3) In paragraph 7(2), for “the end of the reference period for the relevant call notice” there is substituted “such time before the beginning of the period to which the relevant call notice relates as the Bank thinks fit”.

(4) In paragraph 12, in the definition of “reference period”, for the words from “the period” to the end there is substituted “such period prior to the notice as the Bank thinks fit”.

**SCHEDULE 2A**

**FINANCIAL POLICY COMMITTEE**

**Section 9B**

*Terms of office of appointed members*

**1** (1) Appointment under section 9B(1)(d) or (e) as a member of the Financial Policy Committee is to be for a period of 3 years, but this is subject to sub-paragraph (2) and to paragraph 3.

(2) Initially some appointments may be for shorter and different periods so as to secure that appointments expire at different times.

**2**(1) A person may not be appointed as a member of the Committee under section 9B(1)(e) more than twice.

(2) For this purpose an appointment which by virtue of paragraph 1(2) is for a period of less than 3 years is to be disregarded.

**3**(1) If it appears to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in the circumstances it is desirable to do so, the Chancellor may, before the end of the term for which a person is appointed as a member of the Committee under section 9B(1)(e), extend the person's term of office on one occasion for a specified period of not more than 6 months.

(2) The term being extended may be the person's first or second term or, in a case where paragraph 2(2) allows a third term, the person's third term.

(3) If a person whose first term of office is extended is subsequently re-appointed under section 9B(1)(e)—

(a) the length of the second term is to be reduced by a period equal to the extension of the first term, but

(b) the second term may itself subsequently be extended under sub-paragraph (1).

(4) In a case where a person's second term of office is extended and paragraph 2(2) allows a third term, sub-paragraph (3) is to be read as if the references to first and second terms were references to second and third terms respectively.

**4**(1) A person appointed under section 9B(1)(d) or (e) may resign the office by written notice to the Bank.

(2) Where the notice relates to a person appointed under section 9B(1)(e), the Bank must give a copy of the notice to the Treasury.

**5** The terms and conditions on which a person holds office as a member of the Committee appointed under section 9B(1)(e) are to be such asthe **court of directors of the Bank** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may determine.

*Qualification for appointment*

**6** (1) The following persons are disqualified for appointment under section 9B(1)(d) or (e)—

(a) a Minister of the Crown;

(b) a person serving in a government department in employment in respect of which remuneration is paid out of money provided by Parliament.

~~(2) A member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank appointed under section 13(2)(c) is disqualified for appointment under section 9B(1)(e).~~

**(2) The following persons are disqualified for appointment under section 9B(1)(e)—**

**(a) a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank appointed under section 13(2)(c);**

**(b) a member of the Prudential Regulation Committee of the Bank appointed under section 30A(2)(g).**

*Removal of appointed members*

**7** A person appointed under section 9B(1)(d) or (e) vacates office on becoming a person to whom paragraph 6(1)(a) or (b) applies.

**8** A person appointed under section 9B(1)(d) vacates office on ceasing to have executive responsibility within the Bank for the analysis of threats to financial stability.

**9** (1)The **court of directors of the Bank** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remove a member appointed under section 9B(1)(d) or (e) (“M”) if it is satisfied—

(a) that M has been absent from 3 or more meetings of the Financial Policy Committee without the Committee's consent,

(b) that M has become bankrupt, that a debt relief order (under Part 7A of the Insolvency Act 1986) has been made in respect of M, that M's estate has been sequestrated or that M has made an arrangement with or granted a trust deed for M's creditors, or

(c) that M is unable or unfit to discharge M's functions as a member.

(2) The **court of directors** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also remove a member appointed under section 9B(1)(e) (“M”) if it is satisfied that in all the circumstances M's financial or other interests are such as substantially to affect the functions as member which it would be proper for M to discharge.

*Meetings*

**10**(1) The Committee shall meet at least 4 times in each calendar year.

(2) The Governor of the Bank (or in the Governor's absence the Bank's Deputy Governor for financial stability) may summon a meeting at any time on giving such notice as the person giving the notice thinks the circumstances require.

*Proceedings*

**11**(1) At a meeting of the Committee, the proceedings are to be regulated as follows.

(2) The quorum is to be 6 (excluding the Treasury's representative) and of the 6—

(a) one must be the Governor of the Bank or the Bank's Deputy Governor for financial stability,

(b) unless both those mentioned in paragraph (a) are present, one must be **one** ~~either~~ of the other Deputy Governors of the Bank, and

(c) one must be a member appointed under section 9B(1)(e).

(3) The chair is to be taken by the Governor of the Bank or, if the Governor is not present, by the Bank's Deputy Governor for financial stability.

(4) The person chairing the meeting must seek to secure that decisions of the Committee are reached by consensus wherever possible.

(5) Where that person forms the opinion that consensus cannot be reached, a decision is to be taken by a vote of all those members present at the meeting.

(6) In the event of a tie, the person chairing the meeting is to have a second casting vote. (7) At a meeting of the Committee—

(a) the Treasury's representative may not vote, and

(b) any view expressed by the Treasury's representative is to be disregarded in determining under sub-paragraph (4) or (5) whether there is a consensus.

~~(8) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (7) and paragraph 14, the Committee is to determine its own procedure.~~

**12** The Committee may, in relation to sub-paragraph (2), (3), (4) or (5) of paragraph 11, determine circumstances in which a member who is not present at, but is in communication with, a meeting is to be treated for the purposes of that sub-paragraph as present at it.

**13** The Committee may invite other persons to attend, or to attend and speak at, any meeting of the Committee.

**14 (1)** If a member of the Committee (“M”) has any direct or indirect interest (including any reasonably likely future interest) in any dealing or business which falls to be considered by the Committee—

(a) M must disclose that interest to the Committee when it considers the dealing or business, and

(b) the Committee must decide whether M is to be permitted to participate in any proceedings of the Committee relating to any question arising from its consideration of the dealing or business, and if so to what extent and subject to what conditions (if any).

**(2) The Bank must issue and maintain a code of practice describing how members of the Committee and the Committee are to comply with sub-paragraph (1).**

**(3) The Bank may at any time revise or replace the code.**

**(4) Before issuing, revising or replacing the code, the Bank must consult the Treasury.**

**(5) The Bank must publish the current version of the code in whatever manner it sees fit.**

**(6) The Committee must comply with the code when taking decisions under sub-paragraph (1)(b).**

***Decisions otherwise than at meetings***

**15(1) The Committee may take a decision on a matter without a meeting if**—

**(a) a majority of eligible members indicate in writing their agreement to the decision,**

**(b) the eligible members who indicate in writing their agreement to the decision would have constituted a quorum at a meeting of the Committee, and**

**(c) any other requirements determined by the Committee are met.**

**(2) “Eligible members” are members of the Committee who would have been entitled to vote on the matter if the matter had been proposed for decision at a meeting of the Committee.**

***Power to determine own procedure***

**16 Subject to paragraphs 11, 14 and 15, the Committee is to determine its own procedure.**

**SCHEDULE 3**

**Monetary Policy Committee**

**Section 13**

*Terms of office of appointed members*

**1.** Appointment as a member of the Committee under section 13(2)(b) or (c) shall be for a period of 3 years, but this is subject to paragraph 2B .

**2. (repealed)**

**2A** A person may not be appointed as a member of the Committee under section 13(2)(c) more than twice.

**2B** (1) If it appears to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in the circumstances it is desirable to do so, the Chancellor may, before the end of the 3 years for which a person is appointed as a member of the Committee under section 13(2)(c), extend the person's term of office on one occasion for a specified period of not more than 6 months.

(2) The term being extended may be the person's first or second term.

(3) If a person whose first term of office is extended is subsequently re-appointed under section 13(2)(c)—

(a) the length of the second term is to be reduced by a period equal to the extension of the first term, but

(b) the second term may itself subsequently be extended under sub-paragraph (1).

**3.** (1) A person appointed under section 13(2)(b) or (c) may resign his office by written notice to the Bank.

(2) Where the notice relates to a person appointed under section 13(2)(c), the Bank must give a copy of the notice to the Treasury.

**4.—**(1) **(repealed)**

(2) The terms and conditions on which a person holds office as a member of the Committee appointed under section 13(2)(c) are to be such as the **court of directors of the Bank** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may determine.

(3) **(repealed)**

*Qualification for appointment*

**5.** A person is disqualified for appointment under section 13(2)(b) or (c) if—

(a) he is a Minister of the Crown, or a person serving in a government department in employment in respect of which remuneration is payable out of money provided by Parliament, or

(b) he is a member of the court of directors of the Bank.

**5A The following persons are disqualified for appointment under section 13(2)(c)—**

**(a) a member of the Financial Policy Committee of the Bank appointed under section 9B(1)(e);**

**(b) a member of the Prudential Regulation Committee of the Bank appointed under section 30A(2)(g).**

**~~5A~~** ~~A member of the Financial Policy Committee of the Bank appointed under section 9B(1)(e) is disqualified for appointment under section 13(2)(c).~~

**6.** The fact that a person has held office under section 13(2)(b) or (c) does not disqualify him for further appointment to such office (subject to paragraph 2A) .

*Removal of appointed members*

**7.** A person appointed under section 13(2)(b) or (c) shall vacate office if he becomes a person to whom paragraph 5(a) or (b) applies.

**8.** A person appointed under section 13(2)(b) shall vacate office if he ceases to **carry out monetary policy analysis** ~~have executive responsibility~~ within the Bank ~~for monetary policy analysis or, as the case may be, monetary policy operations.~~

**9.—**(1) The **court of directors of the Bank** ~~Oversight Committee~~ may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remove a member appointed under section 13(2)(b) or (c) if it is satisfied—

(a) that he has been absent from **3 or more meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee** ~~the meetings of the Monetary Policy Committee for more than 3 months~~ without that Committee's consent,

(b) that he has become bankrupt, that a debt relief order (under Part 7A of the Insolvency Act 1986) has been made in respect of him, that his estate has been sequestrated or that he has made an arrangement with or granted a trust deed for his creditors, or

(c) that he is unable or unfit to discharge his functions as a member.

**(1A) The court of directors may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also remove a member appointed under section 13(2)(c) if it is satisfied that in all the circumstances his financial or other interests are such as substantially to affect the functions as member which it would be proper for him to discharge.**

(2) **(repealed)**

*Meetings*

**10.—**(1) The Committee shall meet at least **8 times in each calendar year** ~~once a month~~.

**(1A) The Committee shall meet at least once in any 10 week period.**

(2) The Governor of the Bank (or in his absence the Deputy Governor of the Bank **…** for monetary policy) may summon a meeting at any time on giving such notice as in his judgment the circumstances may require.

*Proceedings*

**11.—**(1) At a meeting of the Committee, the proceedings shall be regulated as follows.

(2) The quorum shall be 6, of ~~whom 2 must hold office as Governor or Deputy Governor of the Bank~~ **whom**—

**(a) one must be the Governor of the Bank or the Deputy Governor for monetary policy,**

**(b) unless both those mentioned in paragraph (a) are present, one must be either the Deputy Governor for financial stability or the Deputy Governor for markets and banking.**

(3) The chair shall be taken by the Governor of the Bank or, if he is not present, the Deputy Governor of the Bank **…** for monetary policy.

(4) Decisions shall be taken by a vote of all those members present at the meeting. (5) In the event of a tie, the chairman shall have a second casting vote.

(6) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) to (5) **and paragraph 13B**, the Committee shall determine its own procedure.

**12.** The Committee may, in relation to sub-paragraph (2), (3) or (4) of paragraph 11, determine circumstances in which a member who is not present at, but is in communication with, a meeting, is to be treated for the purposes of that sub-paragraph as present at it.

**13.** A representative of the Treasury may attend, and speak at, any meeting of the Committee.

**13A** The Committee may invite other persons to attend, or to attend and speak at, any meeting of the Committee.

**13B(1) If a member of the Committee (“M”) has any direct or indirect interest (including any reasonably likely future interest) in any dealing or business which falls to be considered by the Committee—**

**(a) M must disclose that interest to the Committee when it considers the dealing or business, and**

**(b) the Committee must decide whether M is to be permitted to participate in any proceedings of the Committee relating to any question arising from its consideration of the dealing or business, and if so to what extent and subject to what conditions (if any).**

**(2) The Bank must issue and maintain a code of practice describing how members of the Committee and the Committee are to comply with sub-paragraph (1).**

**(3) The Bank may at any time revise or replace the code.**

**(4) Before issuing, revising or replacing the code, the Bank must consult the Treasury.**

**(5) The Bank must publish the current version of the code in whatever manner it sees fit.**

**(6) The Committee must comply with the code when taking decisions under sub-paragraph (1)(b).**

*Report to court of directors of the Bank*

**14.** The Committee shall submit a monthly report on its activities to the court of directors of the Bank.

*Parliamentary disqualification*

**15.** In Part III of Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1975 (other disqualifying offices), there is inserted at the appropriate place—

“Member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England appointed under section 13(2)(b) or (c) of the Bank of England Act 1998.”;

and a corresponding amendment is made in Part III of Schedule 1 to the Northern Ireland Assembly Disqualification Act 1975.

**SCHEDULE 4**

**Transfer of functions: supplementary provisions**

**Section 22**

*Continuity of exercise of functions*

**1.—** (1) The transfer of functions by this Part shall not affect the validity of anything done (or having effect as if done) by or in relation to the Bank before the day on which this Act comes into force (“the transfer day”).

(2) Anything which, immediately before the transfer day, is in the process of being done by or in relation to the Bank may, if it relates to any of the transferred functions, be continued by or in relation to the Authority.

(3) Anything done (or having effect as if done) by, or in relation to, the Bank before the transfer day for the purpose of, or in connection with, any of the transferred functions, shall, so far as is required for continuing its effect on and after that day, have effect as if done by, or in relation to, the Authority.

(4) Any reference to the Bank in any document constituting or relating to anything to which the foregoing provisions of this paragraph apply shall, so far as is required for giving effect to those provisions, be construed as a reference to the Authority.

(5) The Treasury may, in relation to any of the transferred functions, by order exclude, modify or supplement any of the foregoing provisions of this paragraph or make such other transitional provisions as they think necessary or expedient.

*Transfer of staff*

**2.** The transfer of functions by this Part shall be regarded for the purposes of the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 1981 as the transfer of part of an undertaking, whether or not it would be so regarded apart from this provision.

*Transfer of property, rights and liabilities*

**3.—**(1) The Bank shall make a scheme under this paragraph for the transfer to the Authority of such of the Bank's property, rights and liabilities as appear to the Bank appropriate to be so transferred in consequence of the transfer of functions by this Part.

(2) A scheme under this paragraph made by the Bank shall not be capable of coming into force unless it is approved by the Treasury.

(3) The Bank may not submit a scheme under this paragraph to the Treasury for their approval without the consent of the Authority.

(4) Where a scheme under this paragraph is submitted to the Treasury for their approval, they may, before approving it, make such modifications to it as appear to them to be appropriate.

(5) Where this sub-paragraph applies, the Treasury may, after consultation with the Bank and the Authority, make a scheme under this paragraph for the transfer to the Authority of such of the Bank's property, rights and liabilities as appear to them appropriate to be so transferred in consequence of the transfer of functions by this Part.

(6) Sub-paragraph (5) applies if—

(a) the Bank fails, before such time as may be notified to it by the Treasury as the latest time for submission of a scheme under this paragraph, to submit such a scheme to them for their approval, or

(b) the Treasury decide not to approve a scheme that has been submitted to them by the Bank (either with or without modifications).

(7) A scheme under this paragraph shall come into force on such day as the Treasury may by order appoint.

(8) When a scheme under this paragraph comes into force, the property, rights and liabilities of the Bank to which the scheme relates shall, by virtue of this paragraph and without further assurance, be transferred to and vested in the Authority in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

(9) The Bank shall provide the Treasury with all such information and other assistance as they may reasonably require for the purposes of, or otherwise in connection with, the exercise of any power conferred on them by this paragraph.

**4.—**(1) The property, rights and liabilities capable of being transferred in accordance with a scheme under paragraph 3 shall include property, rights and liabilities that would not otherwise be capable of being transferred or assigned by the Bank.

(2) The transfers authorised by sub-paragraph (1) include transfers which are to take effect as if there were—

(a) no such requirement to obtain any person's consent or concurrence,

(b) no such liability in respect of a contravention of any other requirement, and

(c) no such interference with any interest or right,

as there would be, in the case of any transaction apart from this Act, by reason of provisions having effect (whether under any enactment or agreement or otherwise) in relation to the terms on which the Bank is entitled or subject in relation to any property, right or liability.

**5.—**(1) A scheme under paragraph 3 may also contain provision—

(a) for rights and liabilities to be transferred so as to be enforceable by or against both the Bank and the Authority,

(b) for the creation in favour of the Bank of an interest or right in or in relation to property transferred in accordance with the scheme,

(c) for giving effect to a transfer to the Authority in accordance with the scheme by the creation in favour of the Authority of an interest or right in or in relation to property retained by the Bank,

(d) for imposing on the Bank and the Authority obligations to enter into such written agreements with each other as may be specified in the scheme, and

(e) for imposing on either one of them obligations to execute such instruments in favour of the other as may be so specified.

(2) An obligation imposed by a provision included in a scheme by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(d) or (e) shall be enforceable by civil proceedings by the Bank or the Authority for an injunction or for any other appropriate relief.

(3) A transaction of any description effected in pursuance of a provision included in a scheme by virtue of sub-paragraph (1)(d) or (e)—

(a) shall have effect subject to the provisions of any enactment which provides for transactions of that description to be registered in any statutory register, but

(b) subject to that, shall be binding on all other persons, notwithstanding that it would, apart from this provision, have required the consent or concurrence of any other person.

**6.—**(1) A scheme under paragraph 3 may make such supplemental, consequential and transitional provision for the purposes of, or in connection with, any transfer of property, rights or liabilities for which the scheme provides or in connection with any other provisions contained in the scheme as the Bank may consider appropriate.

(2) In particular, such a scheme may provide—

(a) that for purposes connected with any transfer made in accordance with the scheme (including the transfer of rights and liabilities under an enactment) the Authority is to be treated as the same person in law as the Bank,

(b) that, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of or in connection with any such transfer, agreements made, transactions effected and other things done by or in relation to the Bank are to be treated as made, effected or done by or in relation to the Authority,

(c) that, so far as may be necessary for the purposes of or in connection with any such transfer, references to the Bank in any agreement (whether or not in writing), deed, bond, instrument or other document are to have effect with such modifications as are specified in the scheme,

(d) that proceedings commenced by or against the Bank are to be continued by or against the Authority, and

(e) that the Bank and the Authority are to co-operate with each other for the purposes of and in connection with the scheme.

**SCHEDULE 5**

**Transfer of functions: consequential amendments**

**Section 23**

**PART I**

**Banking supervision**

**(Paragraphs 1 to 35: repealed)**

**CHAPTER III**

*Other enactments*

*Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c. 39)*

**36.** In the Consumer Credit Act 1974, in section 16(3)(f), for “Bank of England” there is substituted—

“Financial Services Authority”.

*Insolvency Act 1986 (c. 45)*

**37.** In the Insolvency Act 1986, in section 422(1), for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”.

*Building Societies Act 1986 (c. 53)*

**38.—**(1) Section 101 of the Building Societies Act 1986 is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (4), for “Bank”, in both places, there is substituted “Authority”.

(3) In subsection (6)—

(a) for the definition of “the Bank” there is substituted—

, and

“`the Authority' means the Financial Services Authority”

(b) in paragraph (c) of the definition of “financial institution”, for “Bank” there is substituted “Authority”.

*Financial Services Act 1986 (c. 60)*

**39. (repealed)**

*Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19)*

**40.** In the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, in Article 366, for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”.

*Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c. 41)*

**41.—**(1) The Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 is amended as follows.

(2) In sections 37(8)(a) and 48(4)(a), the words “by the Bank of England” are omitted.

(3) In section 52(6)—

(a) in paragraph (a), the words “by the Bank of England” are omitted, and

(b) for “with the Bank of England” there is substituted “with the Financial Services

Authority”.

(4) In section 54(1), in the inserted subsection (2)(e)(i), the words “by the Bank of England,” are omitted.

*Charities Act 1993 (c. 10)*

**42. (repealed)**

*Building Societies Act 1997 (c. 32)*

**43.—**(1) Section 32 of the Building Societies Act 1997 is amended as follows. (2) In subsection (1), for “Bank” there is substituted “Authority”.

(3) In subsection (3)(a), for “Governor of the Bank” there is substituted “Chairman of the Authority”. (4) In subsection (7), for the definition of “the Bank” there is substituted—

““the Authority” means the Financial Services Authority.”

**PART II**

**Supervision under section 43 of the Financial Services Act 1986**

*Financial Services Act 1986 (c. 60)*

**44. (repealed)**

*Investment Services Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/3275)*

**45. (repealed)**

**PART III**

**Supervision under section 171 of the Companies Act 1989**

*Companies Act 1989 (c. 40)*

**46.** The Companies Act 1989 is amended as follows.

**47. (repealed)**

**48.—**(1) Section 176 is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (2)(b), for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”. (3) For subsection (6) there is substituted—

“(6) Before making regulations under this section relating to a description of charges defined by reference to their being granted in favour of a person included in the list maintained by the Financial Services Authority for the purposes of section 171, or in connection with exchange facilities or clearing services provided by a person included in that list, the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall consult the Authority and the Bank of England.

(6A) Before making regulations under this section relating to a description of charges defined by reference to their being granted in favour of the Bank of England, or in connection with settlement arrangements provided by the Bank, the Secretary of State and the Treasury shall consult the Bank.”

*Companies (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 (S.I. 1990/1504 (N.I. 10))*

**49.—**(1) The Companies (No. 2) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990 is amended as follows.

**50.** In article 93(3), for “and the Bank of England” there is substituted “, the Bank of England and the Financial Services Authority”.

**51.—**(1) Article 98 is amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph (2)(b), for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”. (3) For paragraph (6) there is substituted—

“(6) Before making regulations under this Article relating to a description of charges defined by reference to their being granted in favour of a person included in the list maintained by the Financial Services Authority for the purposes of section 171 of the Companies Act 1989, or in connection with exchange facilities or clearing services provided by a person included in that list, the Department shall consult the Treasury, the Authority and the Bank of England.

(6A) Before making regulations under this Article relating to a description of charges defined by reference to their being granted in favour of the Bank of England, or in connection with settlement arrangements provided by the Bank, the Department shall consult the Treasury and the Bank.”

**PART IV**

**General: disclosure of information**

**CHAPTER I**

*Banking Act 1987*

**(Paragraphs 53 to 59: repealed)**

**CHAPTER II**

*Other enactments*

*Consumer Credit Act 1974 (c. 39)*

**60.** In section 174(3A) of the Consumer Credit Act 1974—

(a) for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”, and

(b) for “Bank” there is substituted “Authority”.

*Insurance Companies Act 1982 (c. 50)*

**61. (repealed)**

*Companies Act 1985 (c. 6)*

**62. (repealed)**

*Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (S.I. 1986/1032 (N.I.6))*

**63. (repealed)**

*Building Societies Act 1986 (c. 53)*

**64.—**(1) The Building Societies Act 1986 is amended as follows. (2) In section 53, in subsection (5)—

(a) for “Bank of England”, in the first place where it occurs, there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”,

(b) for paragraph (b) there is substituted—

, and

(b) by the Authority of any of its functions under the Banking Act 1987 or as a supervisor of money market institutions;”

(c) for “Bank of England”, in the second place where it occurs, there is substituted “Authority”.

(3) In that section, after subsection (5) there is inserted—

“(5A) Nothing in subsection (1) above prohibits the disclosure of information to the Bank of England where, in the opinion of the Commission, it is desirable or expedient that the information should be disclosed with a view to facilitating the discharge—

(a) by the Commission of any of its functions under this Act; or

(b) by the Bank of any of its functions;

nor does subsection (1) above prohibit further disclosure of the information by the Bank of

England with the consent of the Commission.”

(4) In section 54(3A)—

(a) for “Bank of England”, in the first place where it occurs, there is substituted “Financial Services Authority, other than in its capacity as a designated agency within the meaning of the Financial Services Act 1986,”, and

(b) for “Bank of England”, in the second place where it occurs, there is substituted “Financial

Services Authority”.

*Financial Services Act 1986 (c. 60)*

**65. (repealed)**

*Companies Act 1989 (c. 40)*

**66. (repealed)**

*Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c.41)*

**67. (repealed)**

*Friendly Societies Act 1992 (c.40)*

**68. (repealed)**

*Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48)*

**69.—**(1) The Pension Schemes Act 1993 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 149(6)(e), for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”..

(3) In section 158A(1), in the Table, in the entry relating to the Bank of England, for the words in the second column there is substituted “Any of its functions”, and after that entry there is inserted—

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Financial Services Authority. | Functions under the Financial Services Act 1986 (other than as a designated agency within the meaning of that Act), the Banking Act 1987 or section 171 of the Companies Act 1989”. |

*Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993 (c.49)*

**70.—**

(1) The Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993 is amended as follows.

(2) In section 145(6)(e), for “Bank of England” there is substituted “Financial Services Authority”.

(3) In section 154A(1), in the Table, in the entry relating to the Bank of England, for the words in the second column there is substituted “Any of its functions”, and after that entry there is inserted—

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Financial Services Authority. | Functions under the Financial Services Act 1986 (other than as a designated agency within the meaning of that Act), the Banking Act 1987 or section 171 of the Companies Act 1989”.  . |

*Pensions Act 1995 (c. 26)*

**71. …(repealed)**

*Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (S.I. 1995/3213 (N.I. 22))*

**72.** In Article 105(1) of the Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, in the Table, in the entry relating to the Bank of England, for the words in the second column there is substituted “Any of its functions”, and after that entry there is inserted—

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Financial Services Authority. | Functions under the Financial Services Act 1986 (other than as a designated agency within the meaning of that Act), the Banking Act 1987 or section 171 of the Companies Act 1989”.  . |

**SCHEDULE 6**

**Banking supervision fees**

**Section 26**

**(repealed)**

**Section 30A**

**SCHEDULE 6A**

**PRUDENTIAL REGULATION COMMITTEE**

***Interpretation***

1. **In this Schedule –**

**“the chief executive for prudential regulation” means the Deputy Governor for prudential regulation, acting in his or her capacity as a member of the Committee or by virtue of a delegation under paragraph 17;**

**“the Committee” means the Prudential Regulation Committee;**

**“prudential regulation strategy” means the strategy determined by the Prudential Regulation Authority under section 2E of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.**

***Appointment of members by Chancellor***

**2 Before appointing a person as a member of the Committee under section 30A(2)(g), the Chancellor of the Exchequer must**

**(a) be satisfied that the person has knowledge or experience which is likely to be relevant to the Committee’s functions, and**

**(b) consider whether the person has any financial or other interests that could substantially affect the functions as member that it would be proper for the person to discharge.**

***Term of office of appointed members***

**3 (1) Appointment as a member of the Committee under section 30A(2)(f) or (g) is to be for a period of 3 years, but this is subject to sub-paragraph (2) and to paragraph 4.**

**(2) Initially some appointments may be for shorter and different periods so as to secure that appointments expire at different times.**

**4 (1) A person may not be appointed as a member of the Committee under section 30A(2)(g) more than twice.**

**(2) For this purpose an appointment which by virtue of paragraph 3(2) is for a period of less than 3 years is to be disregarded.**

**5 (1) If it appears to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that in the circumstances it is desirable to do so, the Chancellor may, before the end of the term for which a person is appointed as a member of the Committee under section 30A(2)(g), extend the person’s term of office on one occasion for a specified period of not more than 6 months.**

**(2) The term being extended may be the person’s first or second term or, in a case where paragraph 4(2) allows a third term, the person’s third term.**

**(3) If a person whose first term of office is extended is subsequently re-appointed under section 30A(2)(g)—**

**(a) the length of the second term is to be reduced by a period equal to the extension of the first term, but**

**(b) the second term may itself be extended under subparagraph (1).**

**(4) In a case where a person’s second term of office is extended and paragraph 4(2) allows a third term, sub-paragraph (3) is to be read as if the references to first and second terms were references to second and third terms respectively.**

**6 (1) A person appointed under section 30A(2)(f) or (g) may resign the office by written notice to the Bank.**

**(2) Where the notice relates to a person appointed under section 30A(2)(g) the Bank must give a copy of the notice to the Treasury.**

***Terms and conditions of appointment***

**7(1) The terms on which a person is appointed as a member of the Committee under section 30A(2)(g) must be such as—**

**(a) to secure that the member is not subject to direction by the Bank or the Treasury,**

**(b) to require the member not to act in accordance with the directions of any other person, and**

**(c) to prohibit the member from acquiring any financial or other interests that have a material effect on the extent of the functions as member that it would be proper for the member to discharge.**

**(2) The terms and conditions on which a person holds office as a member of the Committee appointed under section 30A(2)(g) are to be determined by the court of directors.**

***Qualification for appointment***

**8(1) The following persons are disqualified for appointment under section 30A(2)(f) or (g)—**

**(a) a minister of the Crown;**

**(b) a person serving in a government department in employment in respect of which remuneration is paid out of money provided by Parliament.**

**(2)The following persons are disqualified for appointment under section 30A(2)(g)—**

**(a) a member of the Financial Policy Committee of the Bank appointed under section 9B(1)(e);**

**(b) a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank appointed under section 13(2)(c).**

***Removal of appointed members***

**9 (1) A person appointed under section 30A(2)(f) or (g) vacates office on becoming a person to whom paragraph 8(1) applies.**

**(2) The court of directors of the Bank may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remove a member appointed under section 30A(2)(f) or (g) (“M”) if it is satisfied—**

**(a) that M has been absent from 3 or more meetings of the Prudential Regulation Committee without the Committee’s consent,**

**(b) that M has become bankrupt, that a debt relief order (under Part 7A of the Insolvency Act 1986) has been made in respect of M, that M’s estate has been sequestrated or that M has made an arrangement with or granted a trust deed for M’s creditors, or**

**(c) that M is unable or unfit to discharge M’s functions as a member.**

**(3) The court of directors may, with the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also remove a member appointed under section 30A(2)(g) (“M”) if it is satisfied that in all the circumstances M’s financial or other interests are such as substantially to affect the functions as member which it would be proper for M to discharge.**

***Decision making***

**10(1) Decisions of the Committee must be taken either—**

**(a) at a meeting of the Committee in accordance with paragraphs 11 to 15, or**

**(b) in writing in accordance with paragraph 16.**

**(2) Subject to paragraphs 11 to 16, the Committee is to determine its own procedure.**

***Meetings***

**11 The Governor of the Bank or any Deputy Governor of the Bank who is a member of the Committee may summon a meeting at any time by giving such notice as the person giving the notice thinks the circumstances require.**

**12 (1) At a meeting of the Committee, the proceedings are to be regulated as follows.**

**(2) The quorum is to be determined by the Committee, but it must be not less than 3 and of those 3—**

**(a) one must be the Governor of the Bank, the Bank’s Deputy Governor for financial stability or the Bank’s Deputy Governor for markets and banking,**

**(b) unless both the Governor and the Bank’s Deputy Governor for financial stability are present, one must be the Bank’s Deputy Governor for prudential regulation, and**

**(c) one must be a member appointed under section 30A(2)(g).**

**(3) The chair is to be taken by the Governor of the Bank or, if the Governor is not present, by the Deputy Governor for financial stability or the Deputy Governor for markets and banking.**

**(4) The person chairing the meeting must seek to ensure that decisions of the Committee are reached by consensus wherever possible.**

**(5) Where that person forms the opinion that consensus cannot be reached, a decision is to be taken by a vote of all those members present at the meeting (subject to paragraphs 13 and 14).**

**(6) In the event of a tie, the person chairing the meeting is to have a second casting vote.**

**13 The chief executive of the Financial Conduct Authority must not take part in any discussion by or decision of the Committee which relates to—**

**(a) the exercise of any functions of the Prudential Regulation Authority in relation to a particular person, or**

**(b) a decision not to exercise those functions.**

**14(1) If a member of the Committee (“M”) has any direct or indirect interest (including any reasonably likely future interest) in any dealing or business which falls to be considered by the Committee**—

**(a) M must disclose that interest to the Committee when it considers the dealing or business, and**

**(b) the Committee must decide whether M is to be permitted to participate in any proceedings of the Committee relating to any question arising from its consideration of the dealing or business, and if so to what extent and subject to what conditions (if any).**

**(2) The Bank must issue and maintain a code of practice describing how members of the Committee and the Committee are to comply with sub-paragraph (1).**

**(3) The Bank may at any time revise or replace the code.**

**(4) Before issuing, revising or replacing the code, the Bank must consult the Treasury.**

**(5) The Bank must publish the current version of the code in whatever manner it sees fit.**

**(6) The Committee must comply with the code when taking decisions under sub-paragraph (1)(b).**

**15 (1) The Committee may determine circumstances in which a member who is not present at, but is in communication with, a meeting is to be treated as present at it for the purposes of paragraph 12.**

**(2) The Committee may invite other persons to attend, or to attend and speak at, any meeting of the Committee.**

***Decisions otherwise than at meetings***

**16(1) The Committee may take a decision on a matter without a meeting if—**

**(a) a majority of eligible members indicate in writing their agreement to the decision,**

**(b) the eligible members who indicate in writing their agreement to the decision would have constituted a quorum at a meeting of the Committee, and**

**(c) any other requirements determined by the Committee are met.**

**(2) “Eligible members” are members of the Committee who would have been entitled to vote on the matter if the matter had been proposed for decision at a meeting of the Committee.**

***Delegation of functions***

**17 (1) The Committee may delegate such of its functions as it thinks fit to—**

**(a) a member of the Committee,**

**(b) a sub-committee of the Committee consisting of—**

**(i) members of the Committee, or**

**(ii) one or more members of the Committee and one or more officers, employees or agents of the Bank,**

**(c) an officer, employee or agent of the Bank, or**

**(d) a committee consisting of officers, employees or agents of the Bank.**

**This is subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (9).**

**(2) The Committee must delegate to the chief executive for prudential regulation the following functions—**

**(a) preparing for consideration by the Committee drafts of a prudential regulation strategy and any proposed revisions to that strategy;**

**(b) preparing for consideration by the Committee drafts of the annual budget required by paragraph 18 and any proposed variations of that budget;**

**(c) the day to day management of the exercise of the Bank’s functions as Prudential Regulation Authority;**

**(d) the day to day implementation of the prudential regulation strategy.**

**This is subject to sub-paragraph (9).**

**(3) A delegation under sub-paragraph (2)—**

**(a) must identify any decisions (within sub-paragraph (9) or otherwise) that are not included in the delegation;**

**(b) may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Committee thinks fit.**

**(4) Those terms and conditions—**

**(a) may include provision about the manner of the exercise of the delegated functions;**

**(b) may be revised by the Committee from time to time.**

**(5) Sub-paragraph (2) does not apply in the event of a vacancy in the office of Deputy Governor for prudential regulation.**

**(6) The Bank must publish a statement setting out—**

**(a) the functions which the Committee has delegated to the chief executive for prudential regulation,**

**(b) the terms and conditions on which each delegation is made, and**

**(c) any decisions (within sub-paragraph (9) or otherwise) that are not included in the delegations.**

**(7) If there is a material change to any of those matters, the Bank must publish a revised statement.**

**(8) The requirement to delegate the functions mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) to the chief executive for prudential regulation does not prevent further delegation of those functions by the chief executive.**

**(9) The Committee may not delegate the following functions—**

**(a) reporting to the Treasury under paragraph 19;**

**(b) making rules under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000;**

**(c) determining, reviewing and revising the prudential regulation strategy under section 2E of that Act;**

**(d) giving and reviewing guidance under section 2I of that Act;**

**(e) giving and revoking directions under section 3I, 3J, 3M, 316 or 318 of that Act;**

**(f) issuing statements under section 63ZD, 63C, 69, 142V, 192H, 192N, 210 or 345D of that Act;**

**(g) issuing statements under section 80 of the Financial Services Act 2012.**

***Prudential regulation budget***

**18 (1) The Committee must, with the approval of the court of directors, for each of the Bank’s financial years adopt an annual budget for the Bank’s functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority.**

**(2) The budget must be adopted before the start of the financial year to which it relates.**

**(3) The Committee may, with the approval of the court of directors, vary the budget for a financial year at any time after its adoption.**

**(4) The Bank must publish each budget, and each variation of a budget, in whatever way it thinks appropriate.**

***Annual reports***

**19 At least once a year the Committee must make a report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on—**

1. **the adequacy of the resources allocated, in the period to which the report relates, to the Bank’s functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority, and**
2. **the extent to which the exercise of the Bank’s functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority is independent of the exercise of its other functions.**

**SCHEDULE 7**

**Restriction on disclosure of information**

**Section 37**

*Restricted information*

**1.—**(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), information is restricted information for the purposes of this paragraph if—

(a) it is obtained by the Bank by virtue of the power conferred by section 17(1) or paragraph 9 of Schedule 2 (whether or not it was obtained pursuant to a notice under that provision), and

(b) it relates to the business or other affairs of any person.

(2) Information is not restricted information for the purposes of this paragraph if—

(a) it has been made available to the public from other sources,

(b) it is in the form of a summary or collection of information so framed as not to enable information relating to any particular person to be ascertained from it.

(3) Except as permitted by the following provisions of this Schedule, restricted information shall not be disclosed by—

(a) the Bank or any officer or employee  **1** of the Bank, or

(b) any person obtaining the information directly or indirectly from the Bank,

without the consent of the person from whom the Bank obtained the information and, if different, the person to whom the information relates.

(4) Any person who discloses information in contravention of this paragraph shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to a fine, or to both;

(b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or to both.

*Disclosure for the purposes of the Bank's functions*

**2.—**(1) Paragraph 1 does not preclude the disclosure of information in any case in which disclosure is for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Bank to discharge—

(a) its functions as a monetary authority,

(b) its functions as a supervisor of systems for the transfer of funds between credit institutions and their customers, ~~or~~

(c) its functions under Schedule 2**, or**

**(d) its functions as the Prudential Regulation Authority.**

(2) “Credit institution” means an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account.

*Disclosure by the Bank to other authorities*

**3.—**(1) Paragraph 1 does not preclude the disclosure by the Bank of information to any authority specified in the first column of the following Table if the Bank considers that the disclosure would enable or assist that authority to discharge any of the functions specified in relation to it in the second column of that Table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Treasury. | Functions under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. |
| The Secretary of State. | Functions under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. |
| An inspector appointed under Part 14 of the Companies Act 1985**…** | Functions under that Part. |
| A person authorised to exercise powers. under section 447 of the Companies Act 1985**…** or section 84 of the  Companies Act 1989. | Functions under that section **…4** |
| A person appointed under—  (a) section 167 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000,  (b) subsection (3) or (5) of section 168 of that Act, or  (c) section 284 of that Act, to conduct an investigation. | Functions in relation to that investigation. |
| The Financial Conduct Authority ~~or the Prudential Regulation Authority~~ | Functions under the legislation relating to friendly societies, the Building .Societies Act 1986, Part 7 of the Companies Act 1989 or the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. |
| The Chancellor of the Exchequer (or any person to whom any functions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Statistics of Trade are delegated) | Functions under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947 |
| The Pensions Regulator | Functions conferred by or by virtue of–  (a) the Pension Schemes Act 1993,  (b) the Pensions Act 1995,  (c) the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act1999,  (d) the Pensions Act 2004, or  (e) any enactment in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to an enactment mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (d) above.**8** |

(2) The Treasury may by order amend the Table in sub-paragraph (1) by—

(a) adding any public or other authority and specifying functions in relation to it, (b) removing any authority for the time being specified in the Table, or

(c) altering the functions for the time being specified in the Table in relation to any authority.

(3) The Treasury may by order restrict the circumstances in which, or impose conditions subject to which, disclosure is permitted in the case of any authority for the time being specified in the Table.

(4) Before making an order under this paragraph, the Treasury shall consult the Bank.

*Onward disclosure*

**4.—**(1) Paragraph 1 does not preclude the disclosure by any authority specified in the first column of the Table in paragraph 3(1) of information obtained by it by virtue of that provision if it makes the disclosure—

(a) with the consent of the Bank, and

(b) for the purpose of enabling or assisting it to discharge any functions specified in relation to it in the second column of that Table.

(2) Before deciding whether to give its consent to disclosure under this paragraph, the Bank shall take account of such representations as the authority proposing to make the disclosure may make about the desirability of or necessity for the disclosure.

*Other permitted disclosures*

**5.** Paragraph 1 does not preclude the disclosure of information—

(a) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any proceedings in connection with a payment due under Schedule 2 (payment in lieu of cash ratio deposit), (b) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any criminal proceedings, whether under this Act or otherwise, or

(c) in pursuance of any EUobligation.

**SCHEDULE 8**

**Transitional provisions and savings**

**Section 42**

**Paragraphs 1 – 5: (repealed)**

*Pre-commencement consultation*

**6.** If, before the day on which this Act comes into force, anything is done which, had it been done after that day, would to any extent have satisfied—

(a) any requirement to consult before making an order under this Act, or

(b) any requirement of paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 6,

that requirement shall to that extent be taken to have been satisfied.

*Membership of the Deposit Protection Board*

**7. …(repealed)**