



Prime Minister (2)

Government
Pressure for (dragging
assistance

RECORD OF A MEETING AT NO 11 DOWNING STREET AT 2.30PM ON
20 DECEMBER 1982 TO DISCUSS THE PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OF
EXPENDITURE (REFORM) BILL

with Mrs Bill.

MS 21/12

Present:-

Chancellor
Lord President
Secretary of State for Industry
Chief Secretary
Financial Secretary

The Rt Hon Norman St John
Stevas MP
The Rt Hon Joel Barnett MP

(a) Status of the meeting

..... Mr St John Stevas handed over a new version (attached) of his draft Bill: the Chancellor thanked him, but said that the discussion would have to be on the basis of the previous version. The Lord President said that such discussions were valuable, but, whatever degree of agreement were reached, the Bill would remain a Private Members' Bill. The Chancellor thanked Mr St John Stevas for his letter of 15 December, following the last such meeting, but said that on the proposed widened scope of the audit, a wide, and perhaps unbridgeable, gap remained. The Government had very serious difficulty with the proposition that the scope should be extended to the nationalised industries and beyond; and he saw little prospect of agreement in this area, for the role envisaged for the Comptroller and Auditor General was one which the Government thought inimical to the commercial approach which they were trying to inculcate in nationalised industry management. On the issues of the Comptroller and Auditor General's status and role, it might however be possible to continue to narrow the areas of disagreement. The purpose of this meeting should be further to explain the Government's views over the problems of widened scope, and to point to particular specific problems on the less controversial area of status and appointment.



(b) Nationalised Industries

The Secretary of State for Industry asked how the sponsors of the Bill envisaged that C&AG access would operate in practice. The Government had envisaged that every three or four years the MMC would conduct a specific and clearly defined study, covering probably only a narrow area of the operations of the nationalised industry in question. His impression was that the Bill however envisaged that the C&AG would have continuing and automatic access to all nationalised industry accounts and papers. Mr St John Stevas suggested that the C&AG would operate in very much the way envisaged for the MMC. He would identify an area of possible weakness in the operations of the nationalised industry in question; he would then discuss the matter with the sponsoring department; and a specific enquiry would then be set in train. But Mr Barnett thought that access to nationalised industry papers, and in particular to monthly accounts, would be essential if he were to be able properly to identify areas which might require specific investigation. He acknowledged that this would mean that the C&AG had access to more nationalised industry papers than did the sponsoring Minister: increasing Parliamentary accountability was the object of the exercise. Mr St John Stevas thought that it would take some time for the C&AG to build up nationalised industry expertise: at the start he might operate on a limited front, but access, at least in theory, to all papers was, he agreed, a sine qua non. The Chancellor pointed out that this was a move in precisely the opposite direction to the one which the Government, with the support of the House, had been encouraging. It had been thought right to set a financial framework for the industries, through the EFR and EFL process, but then to adopt a "hands off" attitude, and to encourage the industries to adopt an appropriately commercial approach. To subject their working papers to routine scrutiny would totally undercut this approach. Hence the fundamental doubts in Government about this



part of the Bill.

(c) Local Authorities

The Chancellor then asked whether he could assume that, following the setting up of the Audit Commission, individual local authorities accounts would be excluded from the widened scope of the C&AG audit? Mr St John Stevas agreed, and said that the point was clarified in his latest draft of the Bill.

(d) National Health Service

The Chancellor then pointed out that under existing legislation the C&AG had full access to the records both of DHSS and of Health Authorities, and was thus able to report as he thought fit. It was not clear why NHS statutory audit therefore had to be included in the Bill. Mr Barnett said that the latest version of the Bill simply confirmed, without extending, the powers which the C&AG already had.

(e) "Value for money" and "effectiveness" audit

The Chancellor said that he saw no objection in principle to legislation recognising the existence of "value for money" and "effectiveness" elements in the audit. But the definitions used in the draft Bill were merely those used in a recent Green Paper, and were hardly precise enough to be appropriate to a statute. Mr St John Stevas took the point, and indicated that it might be possible to drop the definitions.

(f) Appointment of the C&AG

Mr St John Stevas said that, under the latest draft of the Bill, the appointment of the C&AG would continue to lie with the Crown, acting in response to an Address by the House of Commons: the Chairman of the PAC would move the Address, after consultation with the Prime Minister. The Chancellor saw serious difficulty with this procedure:



there was a risk of divergent advice to the Crown. The Chief Secretary pointed to the advantage, for this reason, of the proposal - aired at the meeting on 15 December - that advice to the Crown should come from a joint commission consisting of the Prime Minister and the Speaker. Mr Barnett thought that any Prime Minister would be ill-advised to give the Crown advice contrary to that contained in an Address from the House, but the Chancellor thought that the Crown would be bound to seek advice from the Executive on how to respond to an Address from the Legislature, not least because it was access to the papers of the Executive which was in question. It was agreed that the point would have to be further considered.

(g) Role of the Public Accounts Commission

The Financial Secretary pointed out that, now that Mr St John Stevas no longer envisaged that the Public Accounts Commission would appoint the staff of the National Audit Office, it was no longer clear what purpose the Commission would serve. Could references to it in the Bill be deleted? Mr St John Stevas thought not: it was necessary to mention it since the PAC could not be given a statutory existence and the House of Commons Commission were unwilling to take on, even notionally, the task of appointing the NAO staff.

(h) Future work on the Bill

Mr St John Stevas then asked for Government help with the drafting of the Bill. Its main shape was now, he thought, about right; but the precise language could be further improved, and there might be a need for schedules, eg listing the legislation being repealed, and setting out the procedure for appointing new staff. Only the Government had the detailed legal expertise which was required.

The Chancellor said that he was not empowered to offer assistance with drafting. The Bill was, and would remain, a Private Members' Bill. The most that he might be able to do would be to offer, after



Christmas, a note on some defects in the current draft. Mr Barnett said that this was not what was being sought; and Mr St John Stevas said that the Government must recognise that there was a very large Parliamentary majority in favour of a Bill along the lines of the present draft; that public opinion was equally in favour; and that the legislation would therefore reach the Statute Book, with or without Government help. He had already amended his draft in a number of significant respects to reflect points put to him by Government; and he now thought it right to seek the drafting assistance which would avoid time-wasting discussion in Committee on points of detail.

The Chancellor however pointed out that the Bill's sponsors and the Government still differed widely on the terms of the Bill. The principal difference concerned C&AG access to nationalised industry, and Companies Act Company, papers; but there were other differences, eg over method of appointment. Mr St John Stevas took note; and asked that the Chancellor should sympathetically consider the new draft, and let him have the Government's reactions to it, preferably before its publication, which would take place in the week beginning 11 January. The Chancellor agreed to consider this request, and see if a note could be provided after Christmas.

JOK

J O KERR
20 December 1982

Distribution:

PS/Chief Secretary
PS/Financial Secretary
PS/Economic Secretary
PS/Minister of State (C)
PS/Minister of State (R)
Sir Douglas Wass
C&AG List
Mr Ridley

Mr Scholar - No 10
PS/Lord President
PS/Secretary of State for Industry
PS/Sir Robert Armstrong

20/12 draft

Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform) Bill

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

PART I

AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS BY COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Clause

1. Economy, efficiency and effectiveness audits of public departments.
2. Economy, efficiency and effectiveness examinations of nationalised industries and publicly owned corporations and companies.
3. Economy, efficiency and effectiveness examinations of other public sector bodies.
4. Examination of books of other bodies.
5. External audit of Health Authorities.
6. Reports by Comptroller and Auditor General.

PART II

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMISSION AND NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

7. Public Accounts Commission.
8. Functions of Comptroller and Auditor General and Commission.
9. National Audit Office.
10. Directions by Committee of Public Accounts.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS

11. Repeal of 1866 and 1921 Acts.
12. Expenditure.
13. Short title and commencement.

Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform)

A

B I L L

To strengthen Parliamentary control and supervision of A.D. 1982
expenditure of public money by making new provision as to the
duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General; by
establishing a Public Accounts Commission and a National Audit
Office; to make provisions as to the post and duties of accounting
officer; and for connected purposes.

BE IT ENACTED

..... , as follows:-

PART I

AUDITS AND EXAMINATIONS BY COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Economy,
efficiency
and effective-
ness audits
of public
departments.

1.--(1) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have power
to carry out economy, efficiency and effectiveness audits
of the programmes and projects of public departments and
all bodies of which he is the appointed auditor or to which
he has inspection rights.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have access
to any documents which in his opinion is required in order
to enable him to carry out his duties under this section.

Economy,
efficiency
and effective-
ness examina-
tions of
nationalised
industries and
publicly owned
corporations
and companies.

2.-(1) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have power to carry out economy, efficiency and effectiveness examinations of the programmes and projects of nationalised industries, publicly owned corporations and publicly owned companies.

(2) Major examinations under this section shall be undertaken only after consultation with sponsoring departments.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have access to any documents which in his opinion is required in order to enable him to carry out his duties under this section.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor General may report to Parliament on any examinations under this section.

Economy,
efficiency
and effective-
ness examina-
tions of
other public
sector bodies!

3.-(1) The Comptroller and Auditor General may, if he thinks fit, carry out economy, efficiency and effectiveness examinations of any public sector body the income of which is mainly derived from moneys provided by Parliament.

(2) In this section 'public sector body' shall not include a nationalised industry or a local authority.

(3) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have access to any documents which in his opinion is required in order to enable him to carry out his duties under this section.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor General may report to Parliament on any examinations under this section.

Examination
of books of
other bodies.

4.-(1) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have power to examine the books of other bodies which are mainly supported from moneys provided by Parliament so far as he considers this to be necessary in order to enable him to examine the use/effectiveness of such grants or loans.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor General may report to Parliament on his examinations under this section.

External audit
of Health
Authorities.

5. The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have power to conduct external audits of Health Authorities.

Reports by
Comptroller
and Auditor
General.

6. The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have power to report the results of his audits and examinations to the House of Commons at any time.

PART II

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMISSION AND NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE.

Public
Accounts
Commission.

7.-(1) There shall be a body of Commissioners named the Public Accounts Commission which shall perform the functions conferred on it by this Act.

(2) The Commission shall consist of Members of the House of Commons appointed by resolution of that House and shall include the Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts.

functions of
Comptroller
and Auditor
General and
Commission.

8.-(1) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall prepare an annual estimate of the expenses of the National Audit Office which shall be the subject of the approval of the Commission acting on the advice of the Committee of Public Accounts after consultation with the Treasury.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor General, on behalf of the Commission, shall appoint all staff in the National Audit Office and shall determine their numbers and remuneration and other terms and conditions of service.

(3) The Commission shall appoint an accounting officer for the National Audit Office.

(4) The Commission shall appoint an auditor for the National Audit Office.

National Audit
Office.

9.-(1) A National Audit Office shall be established, of which the Comptroller and Auditor General, who shall be an Officer of the House of Commons in virtue of his appointment, shall be the head, which shall assist the Comptroller and Auditor General.

(2) The appointment of head of the National Audit Office shall be made under letters patent by the Crown following an Address of the House of Commons, and no motion shall

be made for such an Address unless it is made by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee after consultation with the Prime Minister.

(3) The Office shall consist initially of staff transferred from the Exchequer and Audit Department, subject to section 8(2) above.

(4) The expenses of the office shall be borne on a separate Vote.

Directions by Committee of Public Accounts. 10.-(1) The National Audit Office ^{may} ~~may~~ examine any programme or project of a body which the Comptroller and Auditor General either audits, or to which he has access, when requested to do so by the Committee of Public Accounts, and the results of any such examination shall be reported to the House of Commons.

(2) The Comptroller and Auditor General shall have complete discretion as to the manner in which examinations are conducted under this section.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS

Repeal of 1866 and 1921 Acts. 11. The Exchequer & Audit Departments Act 1866 and the Exchequer & Audits Departments Act 1921 are repealed to such an extent as is necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

1866 c.39

1921 c.52

Expenditure. 12. Expenditure by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the National Audit Office under the provisions of this

or any other enactment shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament.

short title
and commence-
ment.

13.--(1) This Act may be cited as the Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform) Act 1982.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on 1st January 1984.

Parliamentary Control of Expenditure (Reform)

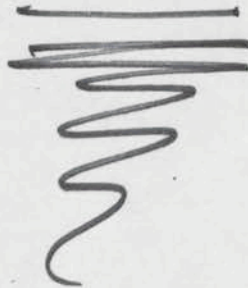
A

B I L L

To strengthen Parliamentary control and supervision of expenditure of public money by making new provision as to the duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General; by establishing a Public Accounts Commission and a National Audit Office; to make provision as to the post and duties of accounting officer; and for connected purposes.

Presented by Mr Norman St. John-Stévas,

Supported by Mr Joel Barnett, Mr Edward du Cann, Mr Richard Wainwright, Mr John Roper, Mr Terence L. Higgins, Sir John Biggs-Davison, Mrs Renée Short, Mr Peter Tapsell, Mr John Garrett, Mr Peter Hordern, and Mr Robert MacLennan.



Ordered, by the House of Commons
to be printed, 1 December 1982

DRAFT CABINET PAPER

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OF EXPENDITURE (REFORM) BILL

Mr St John Stevas' Private Member's Bill is down for Second Reading on 28 January. It is intended to implement the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in their First Special Report of 1980-81. (Other Committees had previously made similar recommendations.) The main principles of the Bill are that the appointment of the C&AG and his staff should not be in the Government's hands, and that the range of the audit should be "wherever public money goes" - in particular to include the nationalised industries and many public companies.

2. In the Government's reply to the Report (Cmd 8323) we accepted the need for new legislation to update the statutory description of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (C&AGs) functions; but were not convinced of the immediate need for the radical changes proposed by the PAC. Following an adjournment debate on 30 November 1981 an Early Day Motion collected nearly 300 signatures in favour of the PAC's recommendations. We have since been discussing minor concessions (within existing legislation) with Messrs Barnett and Du Cann and others following discussion in E Committee on 9 February 1982.

3. The initiative is however now with Mr St John Stevas. Although he has asked for co-operation in drafting the legislation, he is determined to proceed, with the support of the movers of the Early Day Motion. He is confident that his Bill will command very wide support; and the Lord President believes that this confidence is not misplaced. Our White Paper arguments were and are sound, but we cannot now expect that a majority in Parliament will accept them as overriding the constitutional argument about accountability which dominates their thinking. I believe therefore that we should now concentrate on seeking to negotiate with Mr St John Stevas and his associates a specification for the Bill which will be sensible and workable, and minimise the adverse consequences of moving too far in

/the direction

the direction urged by some of the extremists; and if we can negotiate a specification, we should offer the services of Parliamentary Counsel to help with the drafting, working to agreed instructions. This will give us a much better chance of influencing the Bill, and ending up with a tolerable piece of legislation, than would be likely if we wait for the Bill to be presented in the form currently proposed by Mr Stevas, and then attempt piecemeal amendments against the mood of the House.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE C&AG AND HIS STAFF

4. The Comptroller and Auditor-General is at present an office holder under the Crown, appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister who consults the Chairman of the PAC. His staff are civil servants of the Exchequer and Audit Department. Any change in the manner of his appointment could involve constitutional considerations, and it is important that we should not concede that he and his staff should become employees of the House. They would then become liable to directions from the House which could include any of its Committees. That would raise serious problems about their access to the Government's files.

5. I believe we must seek to ensure the independence of the C&AG and his staff both from the Government and from Parliament (other than by Act of Parliament). The national audit should be conducted as a professional operation with proper audit objectives; it should not be made to react to particular and transient interests of Members or Parliamentary Committees or the press. The C&AG could not, of course, ignore representations made to him - from Government as well as others - but the decision on what he and his staff should do should be his and his alone.

6. On that basis it should be acceptable that he should retain his present powers of access to papers which have, by consent over many years, allowed not only for statutory certification audit but also for value-for-money and effectiveness studies. C&AG investigations, and PAC examinations, have always scrupulously avoided policy issues:

/they have

they have been audit-based, ie concerned with past, not future, expenditure. This must remain the case; for on any other basis we could easily find ourselves obliged to impose, and defend, restrictions of access for particular investigations.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT

7. Annex A deals fully with the position of the nationalised industries. The arguments against involving the C&AG there and in such companies as BL, Rolls Royce etc are sound, but my judgement is that they will not carry the day, against the appeal of the simplistic PAC formula of "following public money wherever it goes". I therefore think we must now concentrate on how far, rather than whether, this should be accepted. As regards the nationalised industries, I suggest the following:

- a. Access to the books of nationalised industries and private companies should be through a separate branch of the proposed National Audit Office, to consist of staff with adequate qualifications and experience to understand the commercial scenario in which they operate. The MMC should be withdrawn.
- b. Studies in the nationalised industries should follow a systematic programme determined by the C&AG in consultation with the Government and others.
- c. For private-sector companies, I should prefer to confine access to those where the Government has a controlling interest (BL, Rolls Royce and possibly Cable and Wireless). There will be pressure to extend this to other companies where the Government holds shares, either directly (British Aerospace, Britoil, BP) or through BTG - but these are commercial concerns and we should resist E&AD crawling over their business if possible. There will also be pressure to "follow public money" into other companies which receive substantial assistance in grants, loans or guarantees

/eg the £200m

CONFIDENTIAL

eg the £200m guarantee to ICL). Again we should resist this if possible - but at worst I should want to try to find some way of distinguishing these cases of substantial selective assistance from the ordinary run of small-scale or automatic grants (Regional Development Grants, agriculture, and so on).

OTHER MATTERS

8. Other issues on which I believe we should seek to agree with Mr. St. John Stevas and his backers are listed in Annex B.

CONCLUSION

9. A lot of this is very disagreeable; and it will, in particular, be difficult to ensure that the change in respect of the nationalised industries is conducive to more efficient management. But I am convinced that if we do not go as far as is proposed in Annex B we shall be in a poor tactical position. We need to influence the initial drafting of the Bill. If it were to be tabled in a form which reflects only the PAC's proposals, we would, in moving amendments in Committee, appear to be trying to avoid full accountability to Parliament.

10. I therefore seek approval to negotiate with the backers of the Bill on the lines of the Annex B to this paper; and if successful to offer drafting assistance to and support for the Bill.

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION(i) Second Reading

Civil Aviation (Eurocontrol)
 Commonwealth Development Corporation
 Conwy Tunnel (Supplementary Powers)
 Currency
 Electricity (Financial Provisions) (Scotland)

(ii) Committee of Whole House

National Insurance Surcharge

(iii) Standing Committee

Agricultural Marketing
 British Shipbuilders
 Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland)
 Energy
 Housing and Building Control
 Police and Criminal Evidence
 Telecommunications
 Transport
 Water

(iv) Orders and Regulations

<u>Orders and Regulations</u>	<u>Date Laid</u>	<u>Whether Controversial</u>	<u>Date Required</u>
*Animal Welfare Package (2 Orders + 2 Codes)	24/11	No	By Xmas
Appropriation (No 3) (N.I.)	17/11	No	For debate, 9/12
Commonwealth Foundation	26/11	No	By Xmas
Company and Business Names	24/11	No	By Xmas
Criminal Injuries (N.I.)	25/11	No	By P.C.meeting on 22/12
Customs Duty (Personal Reliefs)	16/11	No	For debate, 6/12
*Double Taxation Relief (2 Orders)	24/11	No	No deadline
Films	7/7	Yes	A.s.a.p
Fishing Vessels	1/12	No	By Xmas
*Hill Livestock	23/11	Maybe	By Xmas
Legal Aid (Scotland)	1/12	No	By Xmas
Milk (N.I.)	19/10	No	No deadline
Monopolies and Mergers	22/11	No	By Xmas
Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions)	1/12	Yes	For debate, 9/12
Oil Taxation	1/12	No	By Xmas
Parliamentary Constituencies (N.I.)	23/11	No	By P.C. meeting on 11/2

<u>(i) Orders and Regulations (Cont.)</u>	<u>Date Laid</u>	<u>Whether Controversial</u>	<u>Date Required</u>
Pneumoconiosis	16/11	Maybe	By Xmas
Quarries (N.I.)	19/10	No	No deadline
RSG Supplementary Report (England)	28/7	Yes	A.s.a.p.

*S.I. Committee

Lords

Dentists (L)

Health and Social Services and
Social Security Adjudications (L)

International Transport Conventions (L)

Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland) (L)

Merchant Shipping (L)

Mobile Homes (L)

National Heritage (L)

Plant Varieties (L)

Representation of the People (L)

Consolidation

G10
12 DOWNING STREET,
S.W.1.

With

The Private Secretary's

Compliments

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION(i) Second Reading

Commonwealth Development Corporation
 Conwy Tunnel (Supplementary Powers)
 Currency
 Electricity (Financial Provisions) (Scotland)
 National Insurance Surcharge
 Police and Criminal Evidence
 Telecommunications

(ii) Standing Committee

Agricultural Marketing
 British Shipbuilders
 Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland)
 Energy
 Housing and Building Control
 Transport
 Water

(iii) Orders and Regulations

	<u>Date Laid</u>	<u>Whether Controversial</u>	<u>Date Required</u>
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Appropriation (No 3) (N.I.)	17/11	No	By P.C. meeting on 22/12
Company and Business Names	24/11	No	By Xmas
*Coypus (Keeping)	25/10	No	By Xmas
Criminal Injuries (N.I.)	25/11	No	By P.C. meeting on 22/12
Customs Duty (Personal Reliefs)	16/11	No	By 6/12
Double Taxation Relief (2 Orders)	24/11	No	No deadline
*Employment Subsidies Act 1978	19/10	No	By 20/12
Films	7/7	Yes	A.s.a.p.
*Grants by Local Authorities	4/11	No	By 30/11
*Grants by Local Authorities (Scotland)	8/11	No	By 30/11
Hill Livestock	23/11	Maybe	By Xmas
*Housing (Scotland)	4/11	No	By 30/11
*Immature Spirits (Rum)	11/11	No	By 1/12
Industrial Training Levy	24/11	Maybe	A.s.a.p.
Milk (N.I.)	19/10	No	No deadline
*Mink (Keeping)	25/10	No	By Xmas
Monopolies and Mergers	22/11	No	By Xmas

(iii) <u>Orders and Regulations</u> <u>(Cont.)</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Laid</u>	<u>Whether</u> <u>Controversial</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Required</u>
Parliamentary Constituencies (N.I.)	23/11	No	By P.C. meeting on 11/2
Pneumoconiosis	16/11	Maybe	By Xmas
Quarries (N.I.)	19/10	No	No deadline
RSG Supplementary Report (England)	28/7	Yes	A.s.a.p.

*S.I. Committee

Lords

Dentists (L)

Health and Social Services and
Social Security Adjudications (L)

International Transport Conventions (L)

Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland) (L)

Mobile Homes (L)

National Heritage (L)

Plant Varieties (L)

12 DOWNING STREET,
S.W.1.

With

The Private Secretary's

Compliments

GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION(i) Second Reading

Commonwealth Development Corporation
 Conwy Tunnel (Supplementary Powers)
 Currency
 Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland)
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 Police and Criminal Evidence
 Telecommunications

(ii) Standing Committee

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*Grants by Local Authorities	4/11	No	By 30/11
*Grants by Local Authorities (Scotland)	8/11	No	By 30/11
*Housing (Scotland)	4/11	No	By 30/11
*Immature Spirits (Rum)	11/11	No	By 1/12
*Merchant Shipping	18/10	No	By 1/12
Milk (N.I.)	19/10	No	No deadline
*Mink (Keeping)	25/10	No	By Xmas
Pneumoconiosis	16/11	Maybe	By Xmas
Quarries (N.I.)	19/10	No	No deadline
RSG Supplementary Report (England)	28/7	Yes	A.s.a.p.
Social Security (Contributions)	8/11	Maybe	For debate, 24/11
Social Security (Contributions Re-Rating)	8/11	Maybe	For debate, 24/11

*S.I. Committee

Lords

Health and Social Services and
Social Security Adjudications(L)

International Transport Conventions (L)

Mental Health (Amendment) (Scotland) (L)

Mobile Homes (L)

National Heritage (L)