

# Section 75 Screening Form

## Part 1: Policy Scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy or policy area. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

You should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

## Information about the policy

**Name of the policy:**

The Charities (Edgehill Theological College Scheme) Order (Northern Ireland)  
2022

**Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?**

Existing	Revised	New
X		

**What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims and outcomes)**

its purpose it to give effect to a scheme made by the Charity Commission for Northern Ireland (the Commission) in accordance with section 32(1).

**Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?**

YES	NO	N/A
	X	

**If YES, explain how.**

N/A

**Who initiated or wrote the policy?**

DfC

**Who owns and who implements each element of the policy?**

DfC.

**Implementation factors**

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision? **No**

If yes, are they

financial

- legislative
- other, please specify \_\_\_\_

**Main stakeholders affected**

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?

- staff
- service users
- other public sector organisations
- voluntary/community/trade unions
- other, please specify Public and press

**Other policies with a bearing on this policy**

**What are they and who owns them?**

N/A
-----

**Available evidence**

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for **each** Section 75 categories.

Section 75 Category	Details of Evidence/Information
<b>All</b>	This Order gives effect to a scheme settled by the Commission under section 32 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 in regard to the Edgehill Theological College Scheme. The scheme transfers the Edgehill Endowments to the Statutory Trustees and dissolves the Edgehill Governors

**Note to reader** - If you are aware of and would like the Department to take into account any further evidence or information relevant to this policy, please send this to [lgpdconsultations@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:lgpdconsultations@communities-ni.gov.uk)

### **Needs, experiences and priorities**

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for **each** of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 Category	Details of Needs/Experiences/Priorities
<b>Religious belief</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different religious belief have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to these policies.
<b>Political opinion</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different political opinion have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to these policies.
<b>Racial group</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different racial groups have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to these policies.
<b>Age</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different age groups have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to these policies.

<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Needs/Experiences/Priorities</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different marital status have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to these policies.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different sexual orientation have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to this policy.
<b>Men and women generally</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people of different gender have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to this policy.
<b>Disability</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people with a disability have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the performance improvement policy.
<b>Dependants</b>	There is no evidence to suggest that people with dependants have different needs, experiences and priorities in relation to the performance improvement policy.

## **Part 2: Screening Questions**

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, consider the answers to the following 4 screening questions.

When answering the 4 screening questions:

1. If the conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 and/or good relations categories, then you may decide to screen the policy **out**. If a policy is 'screened out', you should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.
2. If the conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to an EQIA.
3. If the conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 and/or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an EQIA, or to measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

### **In favour of a 'major' impact**

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and hence it would be appropriate to conduct an EQIA in order to better assess them;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns among affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

### **In favour of 'minor' impact**

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;

- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any differing equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

**In favour of none**

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the earlier evidence, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the 4 screening questions and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

**Screening questions**

1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 grounds? <b>Minor/Major/None</b>		
<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Policy Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact? Minor/Major/None</b>
<b>Religious belief</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people of different religious beliefs. In particular the remote meetings policy have a positive effect on all categories as they will be able to take part in council meetings while adhering to current government guidelines.	None

<b>1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 grounds? Minor/Major/None</b>		
<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Policy Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact? Minor/Major/None</b>
<b>Political opinion</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people of different political opinion.	None
<b>Racial group</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people of different racial groups.	None
<b>Age</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people of different ages.	None
<b>Marital status</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people of different marital status.	None
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people of different sexual orientation. In particular the remote meetings policy have a positive effect on all categories as they will be able to take part in council meetings while adhering to current government guidelines.	None
<b>Men and women generally</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on men and women generally.	None
<b>Disability</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people with disabilities.	None
<b>Dependants</b>	We do not expect there to be any adverse impact on people with dependants.	None



2 Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within any of the Section 75 categories?		
Section 75 Category	If <b>Yes</b> , provide details	If <b>No</b> , provide reasons
Religious belief		The Department does not perceive any potential impact on equality of opportunity.
Political opinion		As above
Racial group		As above
Age		As above
Marital status		As above
Sexual orientation		As above
Men and women generally		As above
Disability		As above
Dependants		As above

**3** To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?  
**Minor/Major/None**

<b>Good Relations Category</b>	<b>Details of policy impact</b>	<b>Level of impact Minor/Major/None</b>
<b>Religious belief</b>	None	None
<b>Political opinion</b>	None	None
<b>Racial group</b>	None	None

4 Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?		
Good relations category	If <b>Yes</b> , provide details	If <b>No</b> , provide reasons
Religious belief		Not applicable.
Political opinion		As above
Racial group		As above

**Additional considerations**

**Multiple identity**

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?

*(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).*

No

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

**Part 3: Screening Decision**

In light of your answers to the previous questions, do you feel that the policy should: (please underline one)

1. **Not be subject to an EQIA**
2. **Not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures /alternative policies)**
3. **Be subject to an EQIA**

**If 1 or 2 (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons why:**

1 – This Order gives effect to a scheme settled by the Commission under section 32 of the Charities Act (Northern Ireland) 2008 in regard to the Edgehill Theological College Scheme.

**If 3. (i.e. to conduct an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons:**

**Mitigation**

When the public authority concludes that the likely impact is ‘minor’ and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, the public authority may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations?

If so give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.

N/A
-----

**Part 4: Monitoring**

Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impacts arising from the policy which may lead you to conduct an EQIA, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

You should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007).

The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, then you should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).

Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

.
---

**Part 5: Approval and Authorisation**

<b>Screened by:</b>	<b>Position/Job Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Ciara Campbell	E01	15/8/22
<b>Approved by:</b>		
Gerard Flynn	DP	15/8/22

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made easily accessible on your website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.