



Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013

2013 CHAPTER 24

PART 3

THE COMPETITION AND MARKETS AUTHORITY

25 The Competition and Markets Authority

- (1) There is to be a body corporate known as the Competition and Markets Authority.
- (2) In this Part that body is referred to as “the CMA”.
- (3) The CMA must seek to promote competition, both within and outside the United Kingdom, for the benefit of consumers.
- (4) Schedule 4 (which makes provision about the CMA) has effect.

26 Abolition of the Competition Commission and the OFT

- (1) The Competition Commission is abolished.
- (2) The Office of Fair Trading is abolished.
- (3) Schedule 5 (which amends the Competition Act 1998 and the Enterprise Act 2002 to make provision for the transfer of certain functions from the Competition Commission and the Office of Fair Trading to the CMA and to make other minor and consequential amendments) has effect.
- (4) Schedule 6 (which amends other enactments to make provision for the transfer of certain functions from the Competition Commission and the Office of Fair Trading to the CMA) has effect.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

27 Transfer schemes

- (1) The Secretary of State may make one or more transfer schemes in connection with—
- (a) the establishment of the CMA under this Act,
 - (b) the transfer of functions under or by virtue of this Act from the Competition Commission or the Office of Fair Trading to the CMA, or
 - (c) the abolition of that Commission or that Office under this Act.
- (2) A transfer scheme is a scheme for the transfer of property, rights and liabilities of the Competition Commission or the Office of Fair Trading to—
- (a) the CMA, or
 - (b) a Minister of the Crown (as defined by section 8 of the Ministers of the Crown Act 1975).
- (3) The things that may be transferred under a transfer scheme include—
- (a) property, rights and liabilities that could not otherwise be transferred;
 - (b) property acquired, and rights and liabilities arising, after the making of the scheme.
- (4) A transfer scheme may make consequential, supplementary, incidental or transitional provision and may in particular—
- (a) create rights, or impose liabilities, in relation to property or rights transferred;
 - (b) make provision about the continuing effect of things done by the transferor in respect of anything transferred;
 - (c) make provision about the continuation of things (including legal proceedings) in the process of being done by, on behalf of, or in relation to the transferor in respect of anything transferred;
 - (d) make provision for references to the transferor in an instrument or other document in respect of anything transferred to be treated as references to the transferee;
 - (e) make provision for the shared ownership or use of property;
 - (f) make provision that is the same as or similar to the TUPE regulations.
- (5) A transfer scheme may provide—
- (a) for the scheme to be modified by agreement after it comes into effect;
 - (b) for modifications to have effect from the date when the scheme first came into effect.
- (6) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) an individual who holds employment in the civil service is to be treated as employed by virtue of a contract of employment, and
 - (b) the terms of the individual's employment in the civil service are to be regarded as constituting the terms of the contract of employment.
- (7) In this section—
- “civil service” means the civil service of the State;
 - “TUPE regulations” means the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006 ([SI 2006/246](#));
 - references to rights and liabilities include rights and liabilities relating to a contract of employment;
 - references to the transfer of property include references to the grant of a lease.

28 Transitional provision: consultation

- (1) This section applies in relation to a provision of this Act under or by virtue of which the CMA has a function of consulting another person in preparing rules, statements of policy, guidance or general advice or information.
- (2) At any time before the provision comes into force, the Office of Fair Trading or the Competition Commission or both bodies acting jointly—
 - (a) may carry out any consultation that the CMA would have power to carry out after the provision comes into force, and
 - (b) for that purpose, may prepare drafts of any documents to which the consultation relates.
- (3) At any time after the provision comes into force, the CMA may elect to treat any consultation carried out or other thing done under subsection (2) by the Office of Fair Trading or the Competition Commission (or by both bodies acting jointly) as carried out or done by the CMA.
- (4) The Secretary of State may direct the Office of Fair Trading or the Competition Commission, or both of them acting jointly, to exercise a power conferred by subsection (2).