



# Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

## 2015 CHAPTER 6

### PART 7

#### MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

##### *Miscellaneous*

#### **46 Privacy and Civil Liberties Board**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument establish a body to provide advice and assistance to the persons appointed under—
  - (a) section 36(1) of the Terrorism Act 2006,
  - (b) section 31(1) of the Terrorist Asset-Freezing etc. Act 2010, and
  - (c) section 20(1) of the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011,in the discharge of their functions.
- (2) The body is to be known as the Privacy and Civil Liberties Board.
- (3) Regulations under this section may include provision about—
  - (a) the membership of the board;
  - (b) the payment of expenses and allowances to members;
  - (c) the circumstances in which a person ceases to be a member;
  - (d) the appointment of staff, their terms and conditions of employment and their pensions, allowances or gratuities;
  - (e) the organisation and procedure of the board;
  - (f) particular things that the board may or must do;
  - (g) the preparation and publication of reports and accounts.
- (4) Regulations under this section must—

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*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).*

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- (a) provide for the Secretary of State to appoint members of the board after considering any recommendations made by the person appointed under section 36(1) of the Terrorism Act 2006;
  - (b) provide for the board to be chaired by that person and to be subject to his or her direction and control.
- (5) Regulations under this section may contain incidental, consequential, transitional or supplementary provision.

This includes provision amending, applying (with or without modifications), disapplying, repealing or revoking any provision of primary legislation, whenever passed or made.

- (6) A statutory instrument—
  - (a) containing the first regulations under this section, or
  - (b) containing any regulations under this section that amend, repeal or revoke anything in primary legislation (whether alone or with other provision),may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before each House of Parliament and approved by a resolution of each House.
- (7) A statutory instrument containing regulations under this section to which subsection (6) does not apply is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (8) In this section “primary legislation” has the same meaning as in section 48.