

**EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO**  
**THE DIGITAL GOVERNMENT (DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION)**  
**REGULATIONS 2018**

**2018 No. 912**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by Cabinet Office and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
- 1.2 This memorandum contains information for the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments.

**2. Purpose of the instrument**

- 2.1 This instrument enables the sharing of information for purposes set out in Chapter 1, Part 5, of the Digital Economy Act 2017 (“the Act”). It describes the specific objectives for which information may be disclosed under that Chapter, and specifies the bodies who are permitted to disclose or receive information for each objective. This instrument also amends section 36 of the Act, to include an additional fuel poverty measure for which information can be disclosed to licensed gas and electricity suppliers under that provision.

**3. Matters of special interest to Parliament**

*Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments*

- 3.1 The Transfer of Functions (Digital Government) Order 2018 makes provision for the transfer of functions under Chapter 1 of Part 5 of the Act from the Minister for the Cabinet Office to the Secretary of State. This comes into force on 18 May 2018. Accordingly, this instrument has been laid in draft by the Minister for the Cabinet Office but will be made by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport.

*Other matters of interest to the House of Commons*

- 3.2 Disregarding minor or consequential changes, the territorial application of this instrument includes Scotland and is not a financial instrument that relates exclusively to England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**4. Legislative Context**

- 4.1 This instrument has been made in exercise of the power in section 35 of the Act, which is being used for the first time. This instrument specifies objectives for which specified persons (listed in Schedules to the Act) can share information under section 35 of the Act. In accordance with section 35(7) of the Act, the instrument also specifies which objective(s) each specified person is allocated to; this permits specified authorities to share information for the purposes of those particular objectives.
- 4.2 In addition, Welsh and Scottish Ministers are exercising their powers under section 44 of the Act to add devolved bodies to Schedule 4 by way of regulations made in Wales

and Scotland respectively. The devolved bodies added to Schedule 4 will be permitted to share information for specified objectives under section 35 of the Act, including the UK-wide objectives specified in the instrument.

- 4.3 This instrument will also enable sharing under section 36 of the Act for an additional fuel poverty measure. This power is also being used for the first time.

## **5. Extent and Territorial Application**

- 5.1 The extent of this instrument is Great Britain.  
5.2 The territorial application of this instrument is England, Wales and Scotland.

## **6. European Convention on Human Rights**

- 6.1 The Minister for the Cabinet Office has made the following statement regarding Human Rights:

“In my view the provisions of The Digital Government (Disclosure of Information) Regulations 2018 are compatible with the Convention rights.”

## **7. Policy background**

### *What is being done and why*

- 7.1 Section 35 of the Act is designed to assist public authorities, including local authorities, to make better use of their resources through information-sharing that targets public services more effectively towards those who need them. The power will allow certain public authorities (i.e. “specified persons” listed in Schedules to the Act) to share information with other specified persons in order to provide support and services to people who face a range of social problems.
- 7.2 As with other provisions in Part 5 of the Act, section 35 is intended to remedy the lack of clear legal gateways for sharing information across public services. To help ensure that any sharing under these powers is justified and proportionate, the powers are constructed to only allow public authorities to disclose information for purposes consistent with tightly constrained “objectives.” There are further constraints on the use of these powers: any information sharing under these objectives must be processed in line with the requirements of the data protection legislation, and any person using or disclosing information under these powers must have regard to the Information sharing Code of Practice: Public Service Delivery, Debt and Fraud.
- 7.3 Following recommendations made by the Delegated Powers and Regulatory Reform Committee (“DPRRC”) during the passage of the Act, this instrument specifies which public authorities will be permitted to disclose or receive information for each objective. For example, only a small number of bodies, or types of bodies, need to share information under the fuel or water poverty powers; it is not necessary for bodies who are involved in the delivery of other objectives to be listed for those purposes. In response to a further recommendation from the DPRRC, the instrument also provides a detailed description of the “multiple disadvantages” objective, including the list of issues or disadvantages for which information may be shared, to clearly establish the purposes for which this objective can be used.
- 7.4 This instrument specifies four such objectives for sharing under section 35: multiple disadvantages, television retuning, fuel poverty, and water poverty.

- 7.5 The first objective relates to the provision of assistance to individuals or households who are affected by multiple disadvantages. The objective was initially developed to support the information-sharing needs of the Troubled Families programme. This programme supports the identification of families across England who face multiple problems and helps ensure appropriate services are provided to them. The objective also supports a range of similar socio-economic policy initiatives that are delivered by bodies across the public sector. A “disadvantage” refers to a social or economic factor which adversely affects an individual or household. Factors required to be eligible for the Troubled Families programme are set out in the financial framework for the programme. An exhaustive list of factors is included in the instrument. The list of disadvantages has been legally defined, where relevant, to support variances in how social policies on the same issue are described or defined across different parts of the public sector and in the devolved administrations. Sharing is only permitted under the multiple disadvantages objective if (a) it meets the conditions in paragraph 2(1)(a) - (c) of the Schedule to the instrument; and (b) there are two or more disadvantages present which adversely affect an individual or household, as per paragraph 2(2) and (3) of the Schedule to the instrument.
- 7.6 The second objective relates to television retuning. Currently, Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) uses all frequencies from 470MHz - 790MHz. The 700MHz Programme aims to re-engineer the DTT network so that more of the spectrum can be allocated for mobile broadband in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for mobile data. Re-engineering the DTT network will mean that some areas will currently change the frequencies in which their DTT services are transmitted. In most cases, DTT viewers will need to re-tune their televisions when prompted by on-screen messages. However, a small number of households may need to replace their aerials. This objective will help Government identify consumers who may be most in need of assistance in this area and to help ensure appropriate support is provided.
- 7.7 The third objective enables sharing information to improve the targeting of fuel poverty support. Information-sharing can lower the administrative costs of identifying eligible households and make it easier for those households to receive support - for example, by reducing the amount of information that households need to provide to demonstrate their eligibility for support. Information-sharing can also enable the automatic offer or provision of assistance without households having to apply. Relying on citizens to step forward and apply for support often results in people missing out, and too often these are the most vulnerable in society. The objective will help energy suppliers to identify consumers who are fuel-poor, as the Government can use information on property characteristics or social security-related benefits to inform energy suppliers which of their customers should receive or may be eligible for support. Depending on the scheme, the support may take the form of energy bill discounts or measures to improve the energy efficiency of their home (such as the free installation of new insulation materials etc).
- 7.8 The fourth objective enables the sharing of personal information to help improve the take-up of various schemes offered by the water sector that provide assistance to low-income households. In England and Wales, 24% of households are spending more than 3% of their disposable income on their water bill, and 11% of households are spending more than 5% of their disposable income on their water bill. Furthermore, 12% of customers in England and Wales find their water bill unaffordable. To help support such households, the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 included provision for water and sewerage undertakers in England and Wales to include social

tariffs in their charges schemes. It enables undertakers to reduce charges for individuals who would otherwise have difficulty paying their bill in full. Research by the Consumer Council for Water shows that take-up of such ‘social tariffs’ is improving, but remains low. This is in spite of considerable effort by the sector to improve awareness of the support available, for example through their presence in job centres, food banks and advice centres, as well as advertising in socially deprived areas. The present system is heavily reliant on eligible households putting themselves forward for help. As a result, large numbers of people are missing out on support, such as a cap on their bill or a discount on their bill of between 15% to 90%. This objective will help enable water companies to identify and reach out directly to customers who are likely to be eligible for assistance schemes. This will make it easier for customers in low-income households to access the support to which they are entitled, and will help to improve the accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness of the targeting and delivery of social tariffs.

- 7.9 The Act also requires that specified persons are allocated to the specified objective(s) they intend to use, and that this is specified in regulations. This allocation ensures that access to information is limited to specified persons within the Schedule that have a clear and justifiable reason to share information in accordance with that objective, such as a role in developing and delivering services relating to the objective. Given the important role that bodies outside the public sector play in delivering public services, the Schedule includes persons providing services in connection with a specified objective to a specified person who is a public authority. Many charities and private companies who provide frontline services hold important information that can be used to improve the targeting of these services. These bodies must follow the same requirements as public authorities when utilising the powers under the Act: for example, they must have regard to the Code of Practice for Public Service Delivery, Debt and Fraud, and are subject to criminal sanctions for any unlawful disclosures.
- 7.10 Regulation 2 of the Instrument sets out which bodies have the power to disclose information for which particular specified objectives (see also Annex A to this memorandum which explains why certain specified bodies have been allocated to specified objectives). This approach was recommended by the DPRRC in their report on Part 5 - 7 of the Act. The Committee stated that:
- “Ministers should not have power to add any public authority, or description of authority, but only those authorities engaged in the provision of the types of public service specified in the Bill. Only in these circumstances would we regard as appropriate a Henry VIII power allowing Ministers to amend the list in the Bill...by affirmative procedure regulations.”
- 7.11 We have also liaised with the devolved administrations to ensure the instrument meets their current policy needs and intended uses of section 35. For example, we have incorporated definitions for Wales and Scotland under the multiple disadvantages objective, to ensure these terms are legally correct in Wales and Scotland. In addition, Welsh and Scottish devolved bodies that are being added to the Schedules (through regulations made in their respective administrations) have also been allocated to relevant objectives in this instrument. This ensures devolved bodies are able to share information in accordance with the UK-wide objectives. In order to ensure that a consistent, clear and structured approach is taken towards adding any bodies to the Schedules to the Act, headings have been inserted (e.g. into Schedule 4) through regulations made by Welsh and Scottish Ministers. The Part headings have been

ordered to reflect the following arrangements: Part 1 will set out English or UK-wide bodies; Part 2 will set out Welsh bodies; and Part 3 will set out Scottish bodies. Northern Ireland have not yet made regulations to add Northern Ireland bodies to the Schedules because Chapter 1 has not been commenced in Northern Ireland yet.

- 7.12 In addition, this instrument carries an amendment to section 36(3) of the Act. Section 36(3) sets out the purposes for which information may be disclosed to gas and electricity suppliers under the fuel poverty objective. This amendment will add a new scheme to those listed under section 36(3), to support the government's proposed safeguard tariff. It is estimated that as a result of adding the proposed safeguard tariff to the list of measures under section 36(3), over 1 million vulnerable energy consumers could be identified as qualifying for the new scheme. Because the amendment to section 36(3) includes a reference to "domestic customers" of energy suppliers, which does not appear elsewhere in the Act, it has also been necessary to amend section 36(11) to insert a definition of "a domestic customer."
- 7.13 The section 36(3) amendment is required at this time to ensure that the necessary arrangements will be in place to implement the proposed safeguard tariff scheme ahead of next winter (2018-2019). It was proposed following the public consultation on these regulations (described at Paragraph 8 below), which indicated strong support from respondents for the proposed safeguard tariff. Further, the Chair of the House of Commons Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Select Committee wrote to the Secretary of State for BEIS in support of adding the safeguard tariff scheme to section 36(3), which is also supported by Ofgem. The Government is keen to ensure that information-sharing to provide better outcomes for citizens, including through the Troubled Families programme, may begin in a timely manner.

### *Consolidation*

- 7.14 This instrument does not amend or consolidate previous instruments.

## **8. Consultation outcome**

- 8.1 The Government ran a public consultation on this draft instrument, between 21 September 2017 and 2 November 2017. In addition, the consultation sought views on four draft codes of practice and a statement of principles under Part 5 of the Act.
- 8.2 Together with inviting opinions from the public, opinions were sought from statutory consultees named in the Act, including the Information Commissioner and Ministers in devolved administrations. The Government also sought views from participants at two open engagement sessions held in October 2017, which were attended by around 70 representatives from the public sector, civil society, academia and industry.
- 8.3 The consultation received 38 formal responses. Feedback on the draft instrument was received from a variety of respondents, including local authorities, energy and water industry representatives, and other representative groups. In general, respondents felt that the objectives were well-described on the face of the instrument, and that the lists of bodies specified to use each objective under Schedules 4-6 of the Act were appropriately targeted.
- 8.4 The Government's response addresses concerns expressed by the British Medical Association and the General Medical Council regarding the inclusion of health-related criteria under the multiple disadvantages objective because of the commitments the government has given on the use of information from non-devolved health and adult

social care bodies. The Government noted these concerns and reiterated its position that health and adult social care bodies are not included in the list of specified persons permitted to use the new powers in England and for non-devolved activities. Arrangements for information-sharing under this instrument therefore cannot include health and adult social care bodies in England or for non-devolved activities.

- 8.5 Further details on the views of respondents to the consultation, together the Government's response to that consultation can be found at the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/digital-economy-act-part-5-data-sharing-codes-and-regulations>

- 8.6 Paper copies can be obtained by writing to:

Data Policy and Governance Team

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport

Digital and Technology Directorate

100 Parliament Street, London, SW1A 2BQ

## **9. Guidance**

- 9.1 All operational activity governed by this instrument and Chapter 1 of the Act will be subject to a statutory code of practice (Draft Information Sharing Code of Practice: Public Service Delivery, Debt and Fraud), which is being laid in draft at the same time as this instrument and requires approval by both Houses before it is issued.

## **10. Impact**

- 10.1 There is no impact on business, charities or voluntary bodies.
- 10.2 There is no impact on the public sector.
- 10.3 An Impact Assessment has not been prepared for this instrument.

## **11. Regulating small business**

- 11.1 The legislation does not apply to activities that are undertaken by small businesses.

## **12. Monitoring & review**

- 12.1 Part 5 of the Act is subject to policy review after three years. An assessment of the effectiveness of Chapter 1 will be submitted to the relevant Minister annually following the commencement of this instrument.

## **13. Contact**

- 13.1 Lee Pope in the Data Policy team within the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport on 07984 114737 or email: [lee.pope@culture.gov.uk](mailto:lee.pope@culture.gov.uk) can answer any queries regarding the instrument.

## Annex A

Specified Persons	Reasons for including in the Schedule
<p><b>Multiple Disadvantages</b>  <u>the persons specified at paragraphs 1 to 5, 7 to 8, 10 to 16, 18 to 25, 29 to 34, 40 to 47 and 49 to 51 of Schedule 4 to the Act</u></p>	
<p>1. The Secretary of State for the Home Department.</p>	<p>Home Office holds data which can identify individuals and families affected by one or more factors which give rise to multiple disadvantages such as alcohol and drug abuse.</p>
<p>2. The Secretary of State for Defence.</p>	<p>Ministry of Defence holds data, such as educational grants and housing benefit grants to service personnel, which is relevant to identify service personnel and their families that are affected by multiple disadvantages.</p>
<p>3. The Lord Chancellor.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice holds data (such as the Police National Computer) which can identify individuals and families that are affected by one or more factors which give rise to multiple disadvantages.</p> <p>In relation to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Justice - although the expectation now is that these offices will be held by the same person, this could change in the future. Currently the holder of these offices has functions conferred on the Lord Chancellor and functions conferred on the Secretary of State. We therefore need to refer to these offices separately. Both will have the same power to disclose and receive information.</p>
<p>4. The Secretary of State for Justice.</p>	
<p>5. The Secretary of State for Education.</p>	<p>Educational institutions for 'school aged children' are included in the Schedule as improving school attendance is a key aim of the Troubled Families programme.</p>
<p>7. The Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.</p>	<p>Department for Work and Pensions holds benefits data relevant to identifying individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages.</p>
<p>8. The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.</p>	<p>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government is responsible for identifying individuals or households who face multiple disadvantages and enabling the improvement or</p>

	targeting of public services to such individuals or households and providing for the monitoring and evaluation of related programmes and initiatives. The Troubled Families Programme requires data to be shared by bodies for this purpose; otherwise they will not be able to deliver this programme and others which meet the public service delivery objectives of the Act.
10. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.	HMRC holds property, benefits and social security data relevant to identifying individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages.
11. A county council in England.	Local authorities deliver a wide range of services to individuals and households, including the Troubled Families programme, which will assist in identifying individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages.
12. A district council in England.	
13. A London borough council.	
14. A combined authority established under section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.	
15. The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority	
16. The Council of the Isles of Scilly.	
18. A metropolitan county fire and rescue authority.	These authorities hold data on vulnerable persons in local areas. They are likely to come into contact with individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages and are a key part of multi-agency working. These authorities work closely with local authorities and other partners, often contributing to both the strategic leadership and operational support for the Troubled Families Programme.
19. The London Fire Commissioner.	
20. A fire and rescue authority in England constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies.	
21. A fire and rescue authority created by a scheme under section 4A of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.	



22. A chief officer of police for a police area in England and Wales.	
23. The proprietor of a school within the meaning of the Education Act 1996.	Educational institutions for 'school aged children' are included in the Schedule as improving school attendance is a key aim of the Troubled Families programme.
24. The proprietor of an Academy within the meaning of that Act.	
25. The responsible person in relation to an educational institution as defined by section 72(5) of the Education and Skills Act 2008 (other than a person within paragraph 23 or 24).	
29. The Welsh Ministers.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration.
30. The Counsel General to the Welsh Government.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration. The Counsel General is the chief legal adviser to the Welsh Government.
31. The Welsh Revenue Authority.	The Welsh Revenue Authority holds property, benefits and social security data relevant to identifying individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages.
32. A county council in Wales.	These bodies hold data on vulnerable persons in Welsh local authority areas. They are likely to come into contact with individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages and are a key part of multi-agency working. Local authorities work closely with other partners, often contributing to both the strategic leadership and operational support for the Troubled Families Programme.
33. A county borough council in Wales.	
34. A community council in Wales.	
40. A fire and rescue authority constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies, for an area in Wales.	These authorities hold data on vulnerable customers in local areas. They are likely to come into contact with individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages and are a key part of multi-agency working. In some areas in England, fire and rescue authorities work closely with local authorities and other partners, often contributing to both the strategic leadership and operational support for the Troubled Families Programme.

<p>41. Career Choices Dewis Gyrfa Ltd (company number 07442837, operating as Careers Wales).</p>	<p>Careers Wales supports young people directly, and provides a number of key services including careers information, advice and guidance. Their inclusion means they will be in a position to support individuals who are not in employment, education or training, by sharing data with other public bodies (such as Department for Work and Pensions).</p>
<p>42. The governing body of an educational establishment maintained by a Welsh local authority (within the meaning of section 162 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).</p>	<p>These bodies hold data on vulnerable persons in local areas. They are likely to come into contact with individuals and households that are affected by multiple disadvantages and are a key part of multi-agency working. Educational bodies work closely with other partners, often contributing to both the strategic leadership and operational support for the Troubled Families Programme.</p>
<p>43. The governing body of an institution in Wales within the further education sector (within the meaning of section 91(3) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992) whose activities are carried on, or principally carried on, in Wales.</p>	
<p>44. The governing body of an institution in Wales within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992) whose activities are carried on, or principally carried on, in Wales.</p>	
<p>45. A regulated institution within the meaning of the Higher Education (Wales) Act 2015 (ignoring section 26 of that Act) other than an institution within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992).</p>	
<p>46. The Natural Resources Body for Wales.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Wales is a category 1 responder during natural disasters like flooding, and thus would benefit from data on potentially vulnerable households and also to be able to share data about households affected with other public sector partners.</p>

47. A registered social landlord being a body registered in the register maintained under section 1 of the Housing Act 1996.	Registered Social Landlords Wales will have considerable data about their tenants, which could be shared with other bodies to identify individuals or households in need and refer them to services or schemes which could assist them. In some cases, services may be attached to social landlords or housing associations – for example, Advocacy support for victims of domestic violence.
49. The Scottish Ministers.	In support of devolved government in Scotland as well as cross-border collaboration.
50. A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994([1]). ([1]) 1994 c.39.	Local authorities deliver a wide range of services to individuals and households, including the Troubled Families programme.
51. The Skills Development Scotland Co. Limited (company registration number SC202659).	The Skills Development Scotland Co. Limited (“SDS”) seeks to receive data from Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs on the employment status of individual young people to improve the way it designs and delivers services to the 16-24 age group who are not in employment, education or training. Employment information will complement other data held by SDS to assist it in targeting their resource on those who need the most support.
52. A person providing services in connection with a specified objective (within the meaning of section 35) to a specified person who— (a) falls within this Part of this Schedule; and (b) is a public authority.	Service providers may administer, monitor, enforce or deliver fuel poverty schemes on behalf of public authorities, and will therefore hold information relevant to identifying individuals and households who are affected by multiple disadvantages.
<b>Television retuning</b> <u>the persons specified at paragraphs 2, 7, 11 to 17, 29 to 34, 47 and 50 of Schedule 4 to the Act</u>	
2. The Secretary of State for Defence.	Ministry of Defence holds veterans’ data which may be required to confirm those eligible for further support under the scheme.
7. The Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.	Department for Work & Pensions holds benefits data which may be required to confirm those eligible for further support under the scheme.

11. A county council in England.	These authorities hold data on customers in local areas which may be required to confirm those eligible for further support under the scheme.
12. A district council in England.	
13. A London borough council.	
14. A combined authority established under section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.	
15. The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority	
16. The Council of the Isles of Scilly.	
17. The Greater London Authority.	
29. The Welsh Ministers.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration.
30. The Counsel General to the Welsh Government.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration. The Counsel General is the chief legal adviser to the Welsh Government.
31. The Welsh Revenue Authority.	The Welsh Revenue Authority holds property, benefits and social security data relevant to identify those eligible for further support under the scheme.
32. A county council in Wales.	These authorities hold data which may be required to confirm those eligible for further support under the scheme.
33. A county borough council in Wales.	
34. A community council in Wales.	
47. A registered social landlord being a body registered in the register maintained under section 1 of the Housing Act 1996.	If a household is identified as in need of specific support which may include new equipment, landlord approval may be required – in these instances, it would be beneficial if that approval could be sought and communicated directly with

	the landlord if that is a Registered Social Landlord.
50. A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994([1]). ([1]) 1994 c.39.	Holds data which may be required to confirm those eligible for further support under the scheme.
<b>Fuel Poverty</b> <u>the persons specified at paragraphs 6 to 8, 10 to 21, 26 to 27 and 29 to 34, 40, 42 to 47 and 49 to 50 of Schedule 4 to the Act</u>	
6. The Secretary of State for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy would use the data sharing powers to access social security and property characteristics data from other government departments (eg from Department for Work and Pensions and Valuation Office Agency) to identify individuals and households at risk of fuel poverty who are eligible to receive support from fuel poverty policies.
7. The Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.	Department for Work and Pensions holds benefits data relevant to identify households living in fuel poverty.
8. The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.	This would give access to Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government data on Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs), which can be helpful to identify customers in fuel poverty.
10. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.	HMRC holds property, benefits and social security data relevant to identifying individuals and households living in fuel poverty.
11. A county council in England.	Local authorities can play a central role in the delivery of fuel poverty schemes. They also hold information relevant to fuel poverty and health.
12. A district council in England.	
13. A London borough council.	
14. A combined authority established under section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act 2009.	
15. The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a	

local authority	
16. The Council of the Isles of Scilly.	
18. A metropolitan county fire and rescue authority.	These authorities hold data on vulnerable customers in local areas, who may be at risk of fuel poverty; therefore data-sharing can help local and national targeting of fuel poverty policies.
19. The London Fire Commissioner.	
20. A fire and rescue authority in England constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies.	
21. A fire and rescue authority created by a scheme under section 4A of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004.	
26. The Gas and Electricity Markets Authority.	Ofgem is the administrator of the Energy Company Obligation and Warm Home Discount schemes, and need access to data for auditing and enforcement purposes.
27. The Chief Land Registrar	This would give access to data on property characteristics in the Land Registry, which can be helpful in targeting fuel poverty policies.
29. The Welsh Ministers.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration.
30. The Counsel General to the Welsh Government.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration. The Counsel General is the chief legal adviser to the Welsh Government.
31. The Welsh Revenue Authority.	The Welsh Revenue Authority holds property, benefits and social security data relevant to identify households living in fuel poverty.
32. A county council in Wales.	Local authorities can play a central role in the delivery of fuel poverty schemes. They also hold information relevant to fuel poverty and health.
33. A county borough council in Wales.	
34. A community council in Wales.	

<p>40. A fire and rescue authority constituted by a scheme under section 2 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004, or a scheme to which section 4 of that Act applies, for an area in Wales.</p>	<p>Fire and rescue services, through their home visits and fire safety checks, have a role to play in identifying householders who need support with energy efficiency improvements, and live in a cold home. There are examples of this already happening across the country.</p>
<p>42. The governing body of an educational establishment maintained by a Welsh local authority (within the meaning of section 162 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).</p>	<p>Welsh educational establishments: schools, colleges and universities gather considerable information about their students and in many cases will have data or become aware that a household is living in fuel or water poverty. Their ability to share that information with appropriate public sector partners to ensure people are supported would be of value.</p>
<p>43. The governing body of an institution in Wales within the further education sector (within the meaning of section 91(3) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992) whose activities are carried on, or principally carried on, in Wales.</p>	
<p>44. The governing body of an institution in Wales within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992) whose activities are carried on, or principally carried on, in Wales.</p>	
<p>45. A regulated institution within the meaning of the Higher Education (Wales) Act 2015 (ignoring section 26 of that Act) other than an institution within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992).</p>	
<p>46. The Natural Resources Body for Wales.</p>	

47. A registered social landlord being a body registered in the register maintained under section 1 of the Housing Act 1996.	Registered Social Landlords Wales will have considerable data about their tenants and the energy efficiency of their homes, which could be shared with other bodies to identify those in need and refer them to services or schemes which could assist them.
49. The Scottish Ministers.	In support of devolved government in Scotland as well as cross-border collaboration.
50. A council constituted under section 2 of the Local Government etc. (Scotland) Act 1994([1]). ([1] 1994 c.39.	Local authorities can play a central role in the delivery of fuel poverty schemes. They also hold information relevant to fuel poverty and health.
<b>Water Poverty</b> <u>the persons specified at paragraphs 7 to 8, 10 to 17, 27, 29 to 34 and 42 to 47 of Schedule 4 to the Act</u>	
7. The Secretary of State for Work and Pensions.	Department for Work and Pension holds information about households which claim benefits. Receipt of certain benefits is an eligibility criteria for a number of water poverty assistance measures.
8. The Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government.	Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government data would potentially provide information on future housing developments, and on properties through the English Housing Survey and information related to setting minimum water-efficiency standards, which would help better target schemes for customers in water poverty.
10. Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.	HMRC holds information about households which claim benefits. Receipt of certain benefits is an eligibility criteria for a number of water poverty assistance measures.
11. A county council in England.	These authorities hold information on tenants in receipt of benefits and wider council tax benefit recipients. The list includes local authorities in England, Wales and the Greater London Authority.
12. A district council in England.	
13. A London borough council.	
14. A combined authority established under section 103 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act	



2009.	
15. The Common Council of the City of London in its capacity as a local authority	
16. The Council of the Isles of Scilly.	
17. The Greater London Authority.	
27. The Chief Land Registrar	This would provide access to data on property characteristics in the Land Registry, such as whether housing is privately owned or social housing, which can aid identification of households that are potentially eligible for water poverty support schemes.
29. The Welsh Ministers.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration.
30. The Counsel General to the Welsh Government.	In support of devolved government in Wales as well as cross-border collaboration. The Counsel General is the chief legal adviser to the Welsh Government.
31. The Welsh Revenue Authority.	The Welsh Revenue Authority holds information about households which claim benefits. Receipt of certain benefits is an eligibility criteria for a number of water poverty assistance measures.
32. A county council in Wales.	These authorities hold information on tenants in receipt of benefits and wider council tax benefit recipients. The list includes local authorities in England, Wales and the Greater London Authority.
33. A county borough council in Wales.	
34. A community council in Wales.	
42. The governing body of an educational establishment maintained by a Welsh local authority (within the meaning of section 162 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006).	Schools, colleges and universities gather considerable information about their students and in many cases will have data or become aware that a household is living in fuel or water poverty. Their ability to share that information with appropriate public sector partners to ensure people

<p>43. The governing body of an institution in Wales within the further education sector (within the meaning of section 91(3) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992) whose activities are carried on, or principally carried on, in Wales.</p>	<p>are supported would be of value.</p>
<p>44. The governing body of an institution in Wales within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992) whose activities are carried on, or principally carried on, in Wales.</p>	
<p>45. A regulated institution within the meaning of the Higher Education (Wales) Act 2015 (ignoring section 26 of that Act) other than an institution within the higher education sector (within the meaning of section 91(5) of the Further and Higher Education Act 1992).</p>	
<p>46. The Natural Resources Body for Wales.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Wales have a number of functions relevant to protecting the environment and people in Wales. They are also the principal responder to around 9,000 reported environmental incidents each year. As such, they are privy to location-specific information which could be used to identify those living in water poverty.</p>
<p>47. A registered social landlord being a body registered in the register maintained under section 1 of the Housing Act 1996.</p>	<p>There has been an uptake in the number of people accessing social tariffs schemes of the water companies recently, when landlords have been required to register details of the occupiers (or become liable for the bills themselves). They will have a data sharing contribution that will add to the take-up of water-relief schemes.</p>